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Isaac Atwater

MUNSELL & CO. N. Y.

HISTORY
OF THE CITY OF
MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA



Part I.

ISAAC ATWATER,
EDITOR.

NEW YORK:
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PREFACE.

The early history of every city has a peculiar interest, not only to its founders, but hardly less to those who come later. Even incidents, considered at the time of their occurrence unimportant, later assume a value unsuspected to those connected with them. This fact is true in the life of individuals, and it is more emphasized in the life of a city. Cities which have failed to preserve authentic records of their early beginnings, have never ceased to regret it, and this feeling becomes intensified with each passing year.

The aim of this history is to embody in a permanent form, the leading incidents in the history of Minneapolis from its earliest settlement to the present. Partial and detached sketches of this history have at various times been published, but no work of the magnitude and scope of this, has heretofore been issued. It is hoped that it may be found so complete, as to satisfy all the reasonable requirements of a history of the city to the date of its issue.

The main facts and incidents narrated herein, have been mostly obtained from living witnesses of and participants in the same. It is rarely that this can be said of a city containing more than two hundred thousand inhabitants. The growth of the city has been so abnormal, and unprecedented, that a considerable number of its first settlers are still living. Some part has been gleaned from memoranda left by writers not now living, but who were witnesses of the events narrated. Great pains have been taken to verify the accuracy of all facts and incidents herein mentioned. It would be perhaps too much to hope that the work will be found to be entirely free from any errors, but it is most confidently believed, that if any such there are, they will be found few and unimportant.

The early history of the country before Minneapolis had a beginning, and while it was inhabited by the Indians, has not been dwelt upon at length, because the same has been treated of quite fully in works devoted to that subject, and especially because the aim and limits of this history preclude the introduction of such matter, however important in itself. An interesting article however, will be found on the geology of the country surrounding the falls, contributed by Prof. Winchell, (now State Geologist), which has not yet appeared in print, and will well repay perusal. Hence this volume will not include much material usually inserted in Histories of this kind, as the record of matters pertaining strictly to the growth and development of the city, will give a size larger than convenient, and than was originally contemplated.

The work was first undertaken nearly four years since, and many of the articles were prepared some two years since. Owing to unforeseen and perhaps unavoidable delays in the publication, some of the statistics may not correspond with the facts at the date of the publication of this volume. Candid readers will make due allowance for any discrepancies which may occur in this regard. So rapid has been the growth of the city in many directions and lines of business, that were all the material for the history prepared six months only, previous to publication, some chapters might require to be almost entirely rewritten, to give a complete statement of matters treated of to the latest date. Defects of this kind should rather be charged to the abnormal growth of the city, than the fault of the historian.

The writer desires to state that he accepted the responsibility of editor of this work with great reluctance, on account of the absorbing nature of his duties and labors in connection with his private business. The over persuasion of too partial friends, and mainly that he might be of some service in so important a work as preparing the His-

tory of Minneapolis, finally overcame his objections to taking charge of the work. To what extent his hopes may be realized, must be left to the decision of the indulgent public. It is confidently believed that at least a large amount of material contained in this volume will be found of permanent value—a value constantly increasing with the lapse of years.

The Editor is under great obligation to several gentlemen who have assisted in the preparation of this volume and have allowed their names to be used in connection with the articles furnished by them. Those names will be a sufficient guarantee of the correctness and importance of the material written by them. It may seem invidious to mention individual names, but it is only simple justice to James T. Wyman to call attention to the exhaustive article on manufactories furnished by him, and involving a large amount of research and labor. To R. J. Baldwin is also due a large amount of credit, not only for a number of articles appearing under his own name, but also many interesting biographical sketches which add much value to the work. And in this connection it may be stated, that the editor can only claim credit (if any such is due) for those biographical sketches appearing under the head of Bench and Bar, and some four or five others, written by special request of personal friends.

T. B. Walker, Herbert Putnam, S. C. Gale, Geo. M. Bleecker, H. J. Altnow, Chas. F. Haney, John H. Stevens, Chas. W. Johnson, Gen. A. B. Nettleton, E. S. Corser, Prof. S. Oftedal, Prof. W. W. Folwell, Mrs. I. Atwater and several others whose names the writer regrets that he cannot now recall, have freely and generously rendered valuable assistance in the preparation of this volume, and to whom the editor desires to express his most sincere thanks.

While the writer hereof is in no manner interested in the success of this history pecuniarily, yet having spent much time and labor on its preparation, he naturally feels a deep interest that it should be made as acceptable as possible to the citizens of Minneapolis. He therefore desires to express, both on his own account and in behalf of the publishers, their obligation to the ladies and gentlemen who have aided this enterprise by allowing their portraits to appear in this work. It is unnecessary to state how largely these portraits add to the interest of this volume. Indeed, it is manifest that considering the large expense involved in the publication of such a history, it would be impossible to undertake it without such aid.

The editor also takes occasion on behalf of himself and the patrons of this history, to express their acknowledgment to the enterprising firm of Messrs. Munsell & Co. for the public spirit and energy they have shown in pushing to completion a work of so much importance and interest to the citizens of Minneapolis. The publication of such a work requires a large outlay of capital, the returns for which must be to some extent problematical, and in any event delayed longer than in ordinary business enterprises. About the time, or soon after this work was undertaken, an unusual business depression was experienced throughout the country, in which of course, to some extent, Minneapolis shared. Desirable as such a history might be for the city, yet this caused the possession of the work to be regarded by many rather as a luxury than a necessity. Consequently, the list of subscribers was not as large as the publishers had reason to expect considering the large cost of issuing a work of this kind.

Nevertheless, the Messrs. Munsell & Co. entered upon the prosecution of the enterprise and have notwithstanding all obstacles, carried it through to a successful completion. They have spared no pains and expense to make the work fully equal to their pledges, and satisfactory to their patrons in all respects—engravings, paper, type and binding—irrespective of pecuniary profit to themselves. Indeed, the firm is so widely and favorably known in the publication of this class of histories that it could not afford at whatever loss to fall short of their engagement in this undertaking. Whatever may be the result in a financial aspect, they desire to express their acknowledgments to the many public spirited citizens who have taken an interest in promoting the success of the enterprise, and sincerely hope the result may meet the public approval

ISAAC ATWATER.

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to Franklin Avenue. — Rev. Robert Strong, Rev. R. A. Condit, Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D. Rev. D. J. Burrell, D. D., pastors. Eldership. — Members. New church at Nicollet and Seventh Street built 1880-3. — Sunday school. — Missions. — Riverside chapel. — Kindergarten. — Long pastorate of Dr. Sample. — *Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church*. — Organized 1873. — Pastors. — House of Worship bought of First Presbyterian church. — *Fifth Presbyterian Church*. — Organized December 1879. — Church edifice built 1883. — Burned and rebuilt. — Pastors. — Elders. — Good Will chapel and Sunday school. — Christian Endeavor Society. — Ladies' Missionary Society. — *Bethlehem Presbyterian Church*. — Preaching in 1883. — Sunday school and Missionary society. — Church organized in 1884. — Old Westminster church removed and fitted up. — Sunday school. — Pastors. — *Oliver Presbyterian Church*. — Outgrowth of Mission Sunday school on Bloomington Avenue. — Organized 1887. — Remarkable growth. — Providence mission and Chapel. — Permanent church built in 1889. Gift of Mrs. Sarah E. Oliver. — Description of church. — *Highland Park Presbyterian Church*. — Organized under auspices of Presbyterian Alliance in 1884. — Church dedicated September, 1886. — Located at Emerson Avenue and Twenty-First Avenue North. — Pastors. — Membership. — *Stewart Memorial Presbyterian Church*. — Thirty-Second Street and Stewart Avenue South. — Church erected in 1886. — A gift of Hon. C. E. Vanderburg. — Church organized in 1887. — Building removed to present location 1890. — Membership. — *House of Faith Presbyterian Church*. — Organized 1887. — Location Broadway and Jefferson Streets Northeast. — Pastors. — Membership. — Elders. — *Shiloh Presbyterian Church*. — Child of Andrew church. — Organized 1884. — *First Swedish Presbyterian Church*. — Nineteenth Avenue South and Third Street. — Dedicated Sept. 6, 1891. — *Welsh Presbyterian Church*. — Franklin Avenue and Seventeenth Avenue South. — Church built in 1882. — Hope Mission. — A mission of Westminster church. — Church organized in 1884, as a branch of Westminster.

Congregational Churches, 187-194

First Congregational Church. — Organized in 1851. — Rev. Charles Seccombe as a Home Missionary. — Installed 1851. — Retired 1866. — Pastors. — Dedication of church in 1854. — New church at Fifth Street and Third Avenue Southeast. — Dedicated in 1874. — Enlarged. — Redicated. — Burned. — Worship in skating rink. — New church built at Fifth Street and Eighth Avenue Southeast. — Dedicated 1888. — Cost \$76,000. Sunday school. — Branch schools. — Mother of two Congregational churches. — Officers of church and society. — *Plymouth Congregational Church*. — Organized April 28, 1857. — Rev. Norman McLeod, pastor. — Rev. H. C. Atwater. — Rev. H. M. Nichols. — His tragic death. — Succeeding pastors. — First house of worship. — Burned in retaliation of faithfulness of pastor denouncing intemperance. — New church. — Enlarged. — New site and church erected. — Influence of church. — Membership. — Officers. — Sunday school. — Missions. — Contributions. — *Park Avenue, First called Second Congregational Church*. — Outgrowth of Mission of Plymouth Church. — Organized 1867 as Vine Street church. — Pastors. — Removal to Eight Street and Thirteenth Avenue south. — Built again at Park and Franklin Avenues. — Description of building. — Officers and Trustees. — Sunday school. — *Pilgram Congregational Church*. — Originated from Sunday school, at Second Street and Twentieth Avenue North. — Organized 1873. — Pastors. — Membership. — Sunday schools and Missions. — Kindergarten. — New church at Lyndale and Fourteenth Avenue North. — *Vine Congregational Church*. — Grew out of Sunday school. — Established by Second Congregational church. — At Lake Street and Minnehaha Avenue. — Organized 1882. — Rev. S. V. S. Fisher, pastor. — Membership. — *Como Avenue Congregational Church*. — Organized 1882. — Located in Elwell's Addition. — Pastors. — Church dedicated January 9, 1887. — Sunday school. — *Union Congregational Church*. — Missionary work begun in 1871 by Rev. H. A. Stimson. — Sunday school by members of Plymouth church. — Chapel built. — Named Clark chapel. — Pastors. — Sunday school. — Church built on Excelsior Avenue, west of Calhoun. — Parsonage. — Branch Sunday school. — *Open Door Congregational*

Church. Located in Northeast Minneapolis. Organized in 1884. Mission of First church. Pastors. Sunday school. *Lyndale Congregational Church.* Movement of population along the Motor line.—Church organized in 1884.—Portable chapel.—Sunday school organized.—Chapel built.—Dedicated 1885.—Main Edifice built.—Description of building.—Sunday school.—Society of Christian Endeavor. Deacons. Pastors. *Silver Lake Congregational Church.* Organized 1886. Society incorporated and Sunday school started two years earlier.—Pastors.—Sunday school.—*Fifth Avenue Congregational Church.*—Grew out of prayer meeting held in private houses.—Sunday school started in tent in 1885.—Portable chapel.—Church organized in 1886.—Pastors.—Deacons.—Sunday school.—Chapel dedicated in 1887.—*Mizpah Congregational Church.*—Located in West Minneapolis.—Organized 1888.—Outgrowth of Sunday school sustained by Union church.—Church building dedicated 1889.—Rev. James McPherson, pastor.—*Bethany Congregational Church.*—Grew out of Sunday school opened in 1889.—Church organized April 1, 1889.—Chapel built.—Rev. Samuel J. Rogers, pastor.—*Lowry Hill Congregational Church.*—Organized Oct. 3d, 1889.—Members mostly from Plymouth church.—Chapel built.—At junction of Lyndale and Hennepin Avenues.—Rev. Harlan P. Beach, pastor.—*Oak Park Congregational Church.*—Organized Feb'y 6, 1891.—Rev. N. D. Fanning, pastor-elect, died of apoplexy just after preaching.—Chapel built at Sixth and Humboldt Avenues North.—*First Scandinavian Church.*—Organized December, 1890.—Rev. L. C. Johnson, pastor.—Chapel at Seventeenth Avenue South.—Dedicated.

Protestant Episcopal Churches, 194-200

Holy Trinity Church. Founded under auspices of the Associate Mission. Members of Mission.—First service July 7th, 1850.—First Episcopal visitation.—Parish organized 1882.—Ministers and Rectors.—Corner stone of first church building laid Oct. 30, 1850.—Located Second Street and Second Avenue Southeast.—Consecrated 1878.—Rectory built in 1880.—Font.—Alter.—Bell.—Mission.—Sunday school.—*Gethsemane Protestant Episcopal Church.*—Began in 1856.—Dr. David Knickerbacker.—Bishop Kemper.—Bishop Knickerbacker.—Brotherhood of Gethsemane.—Corner stone of first church laid August 5, 1856.—Free sittings.—Building enlarged.—New stone church built at Fourth Avenue and Ninth Street South.—Rectory.—Parish school.—St. Barnabas Hospital.—A free church.—Rectors.—*St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church.*—Organized 1868.—Chapel built at Fourth Street and Hennepin Avenue.—Rev. E. S. Thomas, rector.—Succeeding rectors.—Communicants.—Church built on Sixth Street.—Organ.—Rectory.—Industrial school.—St. Andrew's Brotherhood.—Ladies' Aid Society.—Contributions.—Support.—*All Saint's Protestant Episcopal Church.*—Portland Avenue mission established by Church of Gethsemane in 1871.—Mission chapel removed to Nineteenth Street and Fourth Avenue South.—Parish organized in 1875.—First Vestry.—Rectors.—Parsonage.—Location changed to Clinton Avenue.—New church built in 1887.—Enlarged.—Wardens.—*St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church.*—Child of St. Mark's.—Organized 1880.—Rectors.—Building erected 1881 on Hennepin Avenue.—Mission services.—Families in parish and communicants.—*Grace Protestant Episcopal Church.*—Organized 1883.—Church Edifice built same year.—Sittings free.—Location Sixteenth Avenue and Twenty-Fourth Street.—Sunday school.—*St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal.*—A mission of Gethsemane begun in 1857.—Church organized 1874.—Location North Sixth Street and Twelfth Avenue.—Rev. W. Wilkinson, rector.—Sunday school.—*St. Lukes Protestant Episcopal Church.*—Building erected on West Thirty-Second Street and Pleasant Avenue, in 1887.—Sunday. School.—Communicants.—*City Missions Protestant Episcopal* including Ascension, Holy Innocents, St. Johns, St. Matthews and Minnehaha Chapel dedicated 1889.

Baptist Churches, 200-210

Olivet Baptist Church.—Organized July 13, 1880, as First Baptist Church of St. Anthony.—Original members.—Ministers.—Membership.—Deacons.—Sunday

school.—Removals.—*First Baptist Church*.—Organized in small residence on Portland Avenue in 1853.—Constituent members.—Worshipped from house to house.—In Fletcher's Hall.—Sunday School organized 1859.—Church built at Nicollet and Third streets in 1858.—New Church built at Hennepin and Fifth Street.—Enlarged.—Dismissal of members to four other churches.—*Baptist Union*.—New Church at Tenth Street and Harmon Place.—Cost \$135,000.—Dedicated 1887.—Meeting of all the Baptist Churches on the West Side.—*Central Baptist Church*.—Organized as Marshall Street Baptist Church, 1869.—Name changed to Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.—Renewed 1883, when removed to Fourth Avenue and Grant Street.—First Pastor, Deacons and Trustees.—Pastors.—Membership Sunday School.—*Fourth Baptist Church*.—Outgrowth of Mission Sunday School.—Started in 1874.—Jewett Chapel erected.—Church organized 1881.—Edifice built at Dupont and Eighteenth Avenue North.—Membership.—Pastors.—Deacons.—Sunday School.—*Memorial Mission*.—Young Peoples' Association.—*Immanuel Baptist Church*.—Organized 1883.—First Deacons.—Pastors.—Sunday School.—*Calvary Baptist Church*.—Organized 1883.—Pastors.—Deacons.—Sunday School. Chapels.—New Edifice built 1889.—*Grace Baptist Church*.—Organized 1885.—Located Thirteenth Avenue and Madison Street Northeast.—*Tabernacle Baptist Church*.—Organized 1889.—Outgrowth of Tabernacle Mission.—Located Eighth Street and Twenty-third Avenue South.—*First Swedish Baptist Church*.—Organized 1871.—First meetings in blacksmith's shop.—Afterwards in hall.—Lot bought by Rev. Amory Gale, at Twelfth Avenue and Sixth Street South.—Building erected.—Pastors.—Church enlarged.—Burned.—Bought Church of Second Congregational Society. Missions. Sunday School.—*Elim Swedish Baptist Church*. Organized 1888.—Grew out of a mission Sunday School.—Chapel on Jackson street and Twentieth Avenue Northeast.—*First Norwegian and Danish Baptist Church*.—Edifice dedicated 1891 at Thirteenth Avenue and Seventh Street South.—*First German Baptist Church*.—Organized 1855.—Chapel Twentieth Avenue North.—Sunday School.—Trustees.—*Bethesda* (colored) *Baptist Church*.—Organized 1889.—Chapel built at Eighth Street South, below Eleventh Avenue.—Dedicated 1892.—Addresses.—Rev. J. W. Dunjee, Pastor.—*City Temple Baptist Church*.—Located Seventeenth Avenue South and Sixth Street.—Grown out of missionary enterprise conducted by Rev. O. A. Weenolsen.—*Baptist City Missions*.—Co-operation of Baptist Churches.—Tabernacle, Emerson Avenue, Bethel, Chicago Avenue, Dane, Norwegian and Bethany Missions.—*Free Baptist Church*.—Planted in 1854 in St. Anthony.—Removed to West Side and Church built on Washington Avenue North.—Removed in 1871 to Seventh Street and First Avenue South.—Property sold in 1891 and Church built at Nicollet and Fifteenth Street.—Pastors.—Paper published.—*Stevens Avenue Free Baptist Church*.—Organized 1885.—Building erected.—Pastors.

Catholic Churches. 210-219

The Catholic annals of Minnesota run back to the visit of Father Hennepin, in 1680.—Mission at St. Anthony in 1830.—Missionary Galtier.—Father Ravoux purchased land for the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, and commenced a frame building for a Church in 1839.—Father Ledan first resident Pastor, 1857.—Father Fayolle Pastor in 1855.—Commenced erection of the present Church.—Father John McDermott Pastor from 1860 to 1866.—Completed Church and built parochial school.—Rev. F. Tissot.—Built parsonage.—Father James McGolrick.—Holy Rosary Church.—Under charge of Dominican Fathers.—Founded in 1878.—Father Thomas L. Powers.—Purchased two and a half lots on Fifth street and Nineteenth Avenue and moved an old Church building to them.—In July, 1878, a new frame Church built.—Other priests.—Foundation of Convent laid in 1879.—School opened.—Rev. James Dominic Hoban.—Rev. J. A. M. Daly.—Assistance in missionary labor.—Very Rev. P. A. Dinahan.—Purchased present site of Church and convent at Eighteenth Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street South.—Headquarters of Dominican order in the Northwest.—Church the best building of the kind in the

West, and largest in the Twin Cities.—Description of Church.—Cost \$204,000.—Dedicated Dec. 9, 1888.—Rev. J. P. Turner.—Rev. R. M. Bloomer.—Holy Name Society. Altar Society. Young Ladies's Sodality. Sunday Schools. Surpliced Choir. Rosary procession. Salaried choir and quartette. School and hall. Church of the Immaculate Conception.—At Third Street and Third Avenue North.

Building erected in 1891. Large edifice built in 1872. Father James McGolrick Pastor for twenty-five years. Catholic Association Hall. Rev. J. C. Byrne. *St. Boniface (German) Church*.—Second Street and Seventh Avenue Northeast.—Erected in 1889.—Parish School.—Parsonage.—Under charge of the Benedictines. *St. Stephen's Parish*.—Organized 1885.—Corner stone of new Church laid August 18, 1889.—Located at Clinton Avenue and East Twenty-second Street.—*Notre Dame de Sourdes (French) Church*.—Located on Prince Street.—Church bought of First Universalist Society.—Occupied in 1877.—Pastors.—Convent and Parish school.—*Church of St. Elizabeth*.—Parish organized in 1883.—Previously Society of St. Vincent.—Located at Seventeenth Avenue and Eighth Street South.—Church built at Fifteenth Avenue South and Eighth Street.—Parochial School.—Societies.—*St. Joseph's German Catholic Church*.—Fourth Street North.—Church building completed September, 1889.—Hall.—Parsonage.—Parish established 1875 by the Order of St. Benedict.—*Church of the Holy Cross (Polish)*.—Building erected in 1884.—Located at Four and One-half Street and Seventeenth Avenue Northeast.—*St. Clotilde (French) Church*.—Edifice built 1887 at Lyndale and Eleventh Avenue North.—*St. Lawrence Church*.—Located at Seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue South.—Rev. James O'Reilly Pastor.—*Greek Catholic Church*.—Church building erected in 1888.—Fifth Street and Seventeenth Avenue Northeast.—*Church of the Ascension*.—Organized 1890.—Has a temporary building at Eighteenth and Bryant Avenue North.—Rev. Father Christie, Pastor.

Friends, 219
First meeting held June 1st, 1854.—Regular Sunday services commenced April 22d, 1855.—Meeting House built 1860, at Hennepin Avenue and Eighth Street.—Sunday School.—Membership.—Ministers.—Lake Street Meeting formed 1886.—Mission established in 1883.—Sunday School.—Chapel built.—Ministers.—Elders.

Universalist Churches, 219-229
First Universalist Church established was that of St. Anthony.—Organized in 1855.—Met in Central Hall—Rev. Seth Barnes, first Pastor.—Other Ministers.—In 1859 Society built a stone Church on Prince Street.—Society disbanded in 1869.—*All Souls Church*.—First named Second Universalist Church.—Organized 1884.—Church edifice built in 1835, on Eighth Avenue Southeast.—Ministers.—Auxiliary societies.—*Church of the Redeemer*.—Dr. J. H. Tuttle, Pastor for twenty-five years.—First organization at Cataract House, October 24, 1859.—Dr. Adolphus Skinner, Preacher.—Re-organization.—Church organized.—Rev. J. W. Keyes, Pastor.—Dr. Tuttle called from Chicago.—First Church building erected at Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue South, in 1855.—New Church at Eighth Street and Second Avenue South dedicated July 10, 1876.—Description of Church.—Growth and prosperity.—Church burned.—Hospitality of neighboring churches.—Church rebuilt.—Supporters.—Trustees.—Choir.—Sunday School.—Weekly Prayer Meeting.—Auxiliary societies.—Associate Pastors.—Dr. Tuttle resigns and becomes Pastor *Emeritus*.—Dr. M. D. Shutter, Pastor.—*Third Universalist Society*.—Grew out of Sunday School opened in Chestnut Hall.—Organized May, 1865.—Chapel built at Blaisdell Avenue and Twenty-Seventh Street.—Sunday School.—*Fifth Universalist Society*.—Organized June 16, 1889.—Services held in Somer's Hall, Twentieth Avenue North.—*Fourth Universalist Church (Swedish)*.—Organized in 1886.—Rev. August Dalgren, Pastor.—Services held in Labor Temple.

Lutheran Churches, 229-232
German Lutheran Trinity Church.—Located Fourth Street and Ninth Avenue South.—Organized in 1856.—House of Worship built in 1868.—Enlarged 1885.—Pastors.—Mission.—Parochial Schools.—*Norwegian and Danish Lutheran Trinity*

Church.—Location, Tenth Avenue and Fourth Street South. Organized 1866. Pastors.—First house of worship.—Chapel built in 1870.—Enlarged.—Sunday School. Mission Schools. *Lutheran Deaconess' Institute and Hospital.* Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association.—Tabitha Relief Society.—Young Ladies' Society.—*St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Location, Main Street Northeast.—Building erected 1869.—Sunday School.—Parochial School.—Parsonage.—*Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church.*—Organized 1874.—Regular services commenced 1877.—Rev. A. J. Eustace, Pastor.—Sanctuary dedicated June 14, 1891.—Located at Twentieth Avenue North and Lyndale.—Parochial Schools.—*Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church.*—Located at Eleventh Avenue and Seventh Street South.—Rev. Charles J. Petri, Pastor.—Missions.—*Danish Evangelical (St. Peter's) Lutheran Church.*—Church built in 1887.—Located at Twentieth Avenue and Ninth Street North.—Branch service at Minnehaha.—*Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Fourth Street, above Fifth Avenue North.—Rev. Ingvold Eisteinsen, Pastor.—*Immanuel (German) Lutheran Church.*—Built in 1886.—Located Lake Street and Twenty-First Avenue South.—*Immanuel Evangelical (Norwegian) Lutheran Church.*—Located on Monroe Street Northeast.—Church built 1850.—*Church of Our Savior.*—Built 1870.—Located Seventh Street and Fourteenth Avenue South.—Rev. Ole P. Vangsnes, Pastor.—South Minneapolis Mission.—*Immanuel (Swedish) Lutheran Church.*—Organized 1884.—Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue Southeast.—*St. John's.*—Rev. A. Thiele, Pastor.—Church built 1888.—Located Third Street and Sixteenth Avenue North.—*Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—At Franklin and Twenty-Sixth Avenue South.—*St. Olaf's.*—Church built in 1886.—Bryant and Fourteenth Avenue North.—*St. Paul's Church.*—Located Fourth Street and Fifteenth Avenue South.—Erected 1882.—*St. Peter's Church.*—Organized 1887.—Tenth Street North.—*Swedish Evangelical, St. Paul's.*—Organized 1887.—East Twenty-Fifth Street and Bloomington Avenue.—*Zion.*—Building erected 1887.—Sixth Street and Twenty-Fourth Avenue North.—*St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Organized 1883.—Rev. G. H. Trobert, Pastor.—Sunday School.—House of worship at Eighth Avenue and Fifth Street South.—Bought in 1883.—Remodeled.—Parsonage.—*Bohemian Lutheran Congregation.*—Organized in 1888.—*St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran Church.*—Church dedicated July 7, 1889, at Fifteenth Avenue and Madison Street Northeast.—*Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church.*—Organized 1890.—Garfield Avenue and Twenty-Eighth Street.

Swedenborgian, 232
Minneapolis Society of the New Jerusalem.—Temporary organization formed in 1867.—Society organized September, 1868.—Building for worship erected 1870.—Located at Fifth Avenue and Ninth Street.—First Pastor, Rev. Elwood C. Mitchell.—Resigned in 1880.—No Pastor for six years.—Services conducted by lay readers.—Present Pastor, Rev. J. S. David.—Regular services.—Sunday School.

Unitarian, 252
First Unitarian Society.—Organized 1881.—Pastor, Rev. Henry W. Simmons.—Trustees.—Sunday School.—Ladies' Charitable Society.—Unity Club.—Church at Eighth Street and Mary Place.—Dedicated June 5, 1887.—*Nazareth Unitarian Church* (Norwegian).—Organized 1882.—Building erected in 1886.—Located Ninth Street and Twelfth Avenue South.—Blown down.—Rebuilt.—Rev. Kristofer Jansen, Pastor.—Sunday School.

Swedish Mission, 236-237
 First Church erected in 1878.—Tabernacle at Eighth Avenue and Seventh Street South built in 1885.—Cost of \$50,000.—Parsonage.—Seats 2,800.—Seats free.—Rev. L. A. Skogsberg, Pastor.—Rev. W. Boqvist, assistant.—Membership 500.—Sunday School.—Mission house.—Riverside.—East Side Mission house.—Built in 1884.—Church organized in 1889.—Sunday School.

Disciples, 237
Scandinavian Church of Christ.—Located Seventh Street and Twelfth Avenue

South. — Building erected in 1886. — <i>Church of Christ</i> . — Organized 1887. — Portland Avenue and East Grant Street.	
Evangelical Association,	227
<i>Highland Park (German) Church</i> . — Building Fremont and Twenty-fifth Avenues North. — Erected in 1871. — Located Fourth Street and Sixth Avenue North.	
Adventists,	238
<i>Messiah</i> . — Second Avenue and East Fourteenth Street. — Erected 1884. — Rev. J. Hobbs, Pastor. — <i>Scandinavian Seventh Day</i> . — Built in 1888. — Sabbath School Services held on Saturday. — <i>Seventh Day</i> . — Building erected in 1886. — East Lake Street and Fourth Avenue South. — Elder A. D. Olson, Pastor, and Elder H. Grant, Associate. — Sabbath School. — Services held on Saturday.	
Hebrew,	228
<i>Jewish Synagogue</i> . — Located at Tenth Street and Fifth Avenue South. — Organized in 1878. — Pastors. — Rev. Samuel Marks, present Pastor. — <i>Adoth Yeshurin</i> . — Congregation organized 1885. — Services in hall, in center of block. Rev. Nathan Gambrier, Pastor and Teacher. — Owns cemetery at Lake Harriet.	
People's Meeting,	238-239
Outgrowth of meetings held at Bijou Theater in 1890. — Committee of management Services held at Harmonia hall, Century hall, and finally Lyceum theater leased. — Non-sectarian. — Rev. S. W. Sample, Preacher. — Expectations for the future.	

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Charitable Institutions,	240-269
<i>Young Men's Christian Association</i> . — Organized in 1866. — Purpose and work. — Membership. — Temporary quarters. — New building. — Branch. — Senior Department. — Ladies' auxiliary. — Railroad department. — <i>Women's Christian Association</i> . — Founded in 1866. — Special objects. — Woman's Boarding Home opened 1884. — New building 1878. — Branch. — Jones Harrison Home for Aged Woman. — Relief work. — <i>St Barnabas Hospital</i> . — Founded March 1, 1871. — Building dedicated 1874. — Incorporated 1883. — Under auspices of Protestant Episcopal Church. — Charitable work. — <i>Sisterhood of Bethany</i> . — Organized 1875. — Object. — House rented in 1876. — Removals. — Present house gift of Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Brown. — Located on Bryant Avenue. — Results accomplished. — <i>Northwestern Hospital for Women</i> . — Located on Chicago Avenue. — Organized 1882. — Purpose. — Training school for nurses. — Young Ladies' auxiliary. — Building erected 1887. — Hebrew Relief Society. — Organized 1882 for relief of poor. — <i>Sisters of Peace</i> . — A Hebrew charitable Association. — <i>Sir Moses Montifiore Relief Association</i> . — A Hebrew relief association. — Results accomplished. — Officers. — <i>Woman's Industrial Exchange</i> . — Established 1885. — Incorporated 1886. — Purpose. — Work. — <i>Associated Charities</i> . — Organized 1884. — Incorporated 1889. — Officers in 1891. — General purposes. — Bureau of information. — Emergency fund. — Visitation. — <i>Home for Children and Aged Women</i> . — Located on Stevens Avenue. — Incorporated in 1881 as Children's Home Society. — Humble beginnings. — Building completed in 1886. — Gift of Mrs. Harvey W. Brown. — <i>Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum</i> . — Opened 1886. — Bequest of Gov. C. C. Washburn of \$375,000. — Provisions of will. — Trustees appointed. — Extracts from dedicatory address of Dr. Tuttle. — Site at Nicollet and Forty-ninth Street. — <i>St Mary's Hospital</i> . — Opened in 1886. — Under Roman Catholic auspices. — Site on Sixth Street, facing Riverside Park. — Managed by Sisters. — <i>Maternity Hospital</i> . — Located Fourth Avenue South. — Building. — Opened 1886. — Officers and directors. — Objects. — Projected by Martha G. Ripley. — Liberality of L. F. Menage. — Incorporated. — Scope and work. — Results. — <i>Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess Institute</i> . — Twenty-fourth Street and Fifteenth Avenue South. — School and hospital. — <i>St. Vincent de Paul Society</i> . — A charitable Association among the Catholics. — <i>Catholic Orphan Asylum</i> . — Located on Chicago Avenue. — Home	

for orphans and half orphans under fifteen years of age. *House of the Good Shepherd.* A non-sectarian institution conducted by Sisters of the Good Shepherd. Established in 1888, at Bloomington Avenue and Twenty-second Street. *Humane Society.* Devoted to protection of children and animals. *Newsboys' Home.* Organized in 1886. Home at Sixth Street North. *Free Dispensary of Minnesota Hospital College.* Ninth Avenue South and Sixth Street. *Homoeopathic Hospital.* Twenty-Fifth Street and Fourth Avenue South. — Directors, thirty ladies. — *Women's Christian Temperance Union.* — Located at 14 Fourth Street South. — Maintain restaurant and coffee house. — Profits devoted to missionary work. — *Non-Partisan W. C. T. U.* — Free reading room. — Lunch Room. — *Women's Relief Corps G. A. R.* — Devoted to charitable work. — *Eighth Ward Relief Association.* — Organized 1887 as a stock company. — Owns building. — Relieves all poverty in its ward. — City poor department. — Its work. — *City-Hospital.* — At corner of Eleventh Avenue and Eighth Street. — *Sheltering Arms.* — On Emerson Avenue. — Provides a home for destitute children. — Under direction of ladies in the Episcopal Church. *Tabitha Relief Society.* Connected with Norwegian Trinity Lutheran Church. — Under direction of Ladies.

CHAPTER XIII.

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use of cars. — An average daily of 1080 cars. — Table of commodities transported in 1891. — Comparison with shipments of 1861. — Edmund Rice. — The most efficient and indefatigable promoter of the railroad system of Minnesota. — Becomes president of the Minnesota & Pacific Company. — Grades sixty-two and one-half miles of roadbed, and introduces the first locomotive. — Winters & Drake complete first ten miles from St. Paul to St. Anthony. — Reorganized by Messrs. Litchfield — Road passed to a receiver. — Reorganized by James J. Hill and the late Norman Kittson. Service of Manitoba line to Minneapolis. — Project for substituting a single trunk line of railroad for the system, provided in the land grant act. — Supported in the Legislature of 1862 by contractors and capitalists. — Opposed by Minneapolis delegation. — Scheme defeated. — Grant of the railroad lines to citizens in trust. — Difficult questions of law. — Acts framed by the late F. R. E. Cornell and John M. Berry. — Minneapolis & Cedar Valley line, reorganized as Minneapolis, Faribault and Cedar Valley Railroad Company. — D. C. Shepard surveys a new line across Minnesota River. — Negotiations with Messrs. Selah Chamberlain, Alexander Mitchell and Russell Sage. — Minnesota Central Railway formed. — First rail connections with the East made. — Citizens of Minneapolis present the company with five blocks of ground and water power to operate their shops. — Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad — Distinctively a Minneapolis enterprise. — First object to make connection with Lake Superior. — Next to reach the wheat growing districts of the South and West. It was auxiliary to the milling and lumbering business of Minneapolis. — Company organized May 27th, 1879. — Officers and directors. — Road completed and merged into the Rock Island system. — Governor Israel Washburn addresses the Minneapolis Board of Trade in 1873 on a railroad connection with the East by way of Sault Ste Marie. — In 1883 W. D. Washburn, with other enterprising citizens, organized the Minneapolis, Sault Ste Marie & Atlantic Railway Company to carry out the project. — Officers and directors of the company. — Road completed to Turtle Lake in 1885, to Rhinelander in 1886, and to the Sault Ste Marie in 1887. — Minneapolis & Pacific Railroad Company carries the line eastward into Dakota. — The companies consolidate under the name of Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste Marie Railway Company. — Soon to extend the line to a connection with the Canadian Pacific system at Regina. — The crowning work in the railroad development of Minneapolis. — *Street Railway*. — Judge B. B. Meeker secured a charter for a railroad connecting Minneapolis & St. Paul, before the war. — The air line and hour line too chimerical. — Minneapolis Street railway Company incorporated in 1873. — Incorporators. — Track laid from Hennepin Avenue to Cedar. — Enterprise collapsed. — Col. W. S. King revives the enterprise in 1875. — Thomas Lowry joins the company. — Contract let. — Line from railroad depot on Fourth Street North, across Suspension Bridge to Thirteenth Avenue Southeast. — September 2d, 1875, first car drawn by one horse, passed over the line. — Extended same year down Washington Avenue to Nineteenth Avenue South. — Next year extended down Riverside Avenue. — Also out Hennepin to Twelfth Street, and to Portland Avenue. — Col. W. S. King the controlling spirit of the enterprise until 1877. — Then Thomas Lowry obtained a controlling interest. — Seeks capital at the East. — Year by year extensions were made. — Lines in advance of actual development of business. — A leading factor in building up outlying districts. — An enterprising company. — Adopts all new improvements. — Obstacles. — In 1889 electricity introduced on Fourth Avenue line. — A success. — Marvelous transformation of the system to an electrical one. — Accomplished in fifteen months without serious interference with travel. — Power house built. — Among the largest engines in the world. — Motor line built by Col. William McCrory, in 1879, to the lakes. — Line sold in 1885. — In 1888 the Minneapolis Street Railway Company acquires the line. — Electricity adopted, and becomes a part of the electrical system. — Efforts to organize an opposition line. — City Council refused to sanction a rival line. — Two cable lines resolved upon and power houses built. — Thompson-Houston Company demonstrates practicability of electricity as propelling power, and the cable project dropped. — Every line in the city

transformed to use electricity, including interurban line to St. Paul. — Thomas Lowry managed the finances, and C. G. Goodrich the mechanical department. — Length of lines. — Number of motors. — Number of cars. — Electrical power generated. — Monthly pay roll. — Increase in receipts. — The most complete and best managed street railway system in the world.

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First newspaper. — Established by Elmer Tyler. — Isaac Atwater, editor. — First number of *St. Anthony Express* issued in May, 1851. — Published in a log house on Main Street. — Paucity of news and items. — Subscriptions paid in truck. — Editor becomes sole proprietor. — Continued until 1859. — Loss of \$3,000. — Politics "Silver Grey" Whig. — Became Democratic. — Later edited by George D. Bowman. — Charles H. Slocum and D. S. B. Johnson. — J. G. Cressy, "devil." — Col. John H. Stevens frequent contributor. — Sample items. — Inducements to wheat growing. — Marriage notices. — Dr. Neil's toast. — *Northwestern Democrat*. — Appeared July 13, 1853. — Published by Prescott & Jones. — Democratic in politics. — Purchased in 1859 by W. A. Hotchkiss and removed to West Side. — Discontinued after several years' publication. — *St. Anthony Republican*. — Established in 1855. — Publishers, Ames & Painer. — Rev. C. G. Ames, editor. — Republican in politics. — Radical in views. — Merged into *State News* in 1888. — Established by Croffut and Paine. — Edited by W. A. Croffut. — A wide awake, spicy and original paper. — *Daily Falls Evening News*. — Appeared in 1856. — published by Croffut and Clark. — Col. J. H. Stevens and F. Belfoy issued *Cataract and Agriculturalist* in August, 1857. — Sold to R. N. Conwell and since changed to *North Star*. — Sold again to C. M. Loudon and continued as the Independent. — *Daily Star*. — Issued by Mr. Conwell. — *The Weekly State News*. Published for two years and succumbed. — *The Gazette*. — Published by W. F. Russell for a year. — In 1858 C. H. Pettit and John G. Williams started the *Minneapolis Journal*. — Swallowed up in 1859 by the *State Atlas*. — Horace E. Purdy established the *Minneapolis Plaindealer* in 1858. — Removed to La Crosse. — In 1859 the *Minnesota Beacon* and the *Rural Minnesotian* started. — Of short duration. — A pre-

carious business.—Fascination.—State Atlas established by Wm. S. King.—Venture requiring pluck and courage.—Overcomes obstacles by force of character, energy and courage.—Swallows competitors.—A slashing paper.—A power for good in morals, religion and education.—Bought out by founders of *Tribune* in 1867. *Minneapolis Independent* issued in 1865. *Minneapolis Chronicle*, weekly and daily, established in 1866.—Survived a year.—The *Minneapolis Daily Tribune* established in 1867.—The leading political paper since that time.—Many changes in management.—First stockholders.—John T. Gilman, first editor.—George K. Shaw, editor.—Divisions in Republican party.—Lack of capital.—Hugh W. Greene purchases paper.—His energy and ability placed the paper on a paying basis.—Opposition.—Sold in 1884 to a new company, represented by Clifford Thompson and L. W. Powell.—Major John H. Howell and John P. Rea, editors.—Combination to own newspaper press franchises of Minneapolis and St. Paul.—Issue of *Dual City Pioneer Press and Tribune*.—*Evening Mail* published by John son and Smith suppressed.—*Evening Tribune* started, with David Blakely as editor.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press* Minneapolis department managed by Thomas S. King.—Gen. A. B. Nettleton came to Minneapolis in 1879.—Newspaper situation.—Buys interest in the *Tribune*.—Blakeley and Nettleton buy the press franchise and start the *Morning Tribune* in May, 1880.—Nettleton buys out Blakely in 1881.—Sole editor and proprietor until 1885.—Sells to Alden J. Blethen, who sells a half interest to Messrs. Haskell and Son.—In 1883-4 *Tribune* building at First Avenue South and Fourth Street built.—Paper steadily advanced in influence and power.—Continued to prosper under new management.—*Tribune* building burned in 1889.—New *Tribune* building.—Col. Blethen sells out.—Messrs. Pierce and Murphy purchasers for \$450,000.—*Evening Papers*.—*Evening Journal*.—Started in 1878.—Its three proprietors.—A walking match.—E. J. C. Atterbury.—Establishment burned.—Sold to Geo. K. Shaw and the Nimocks brothers.—Transferred to company.—J. S. McLain managing editor.—David Blakely editorial writer and H. W. Hawley city editor.—Sales of interests.—Lucian Swift, Jr., business manager.—Phenomenal success.—Circulation 35,000.—Building.—Special correspondents.—Special wires.—Purchased for \$100,000.—Present value over \$500,000.—*The Minneapolis Times*.—The leading democratic paper in the northwest.—Established in 1889.—Officers.—Joint owners with *Tribune* of press franchise.—*Evening Times*.—Other newspapers established since 1867.—*Saturday Evening Spectator*.—The ablest weekly newspaper.—Established in 1879 by C. H. Dubois.—Retires in 1890.—Present proprietors.—Pre-eminent in the local field.—*Mississippi Valley Lumberman*.—Established 1876.—Col. Platt B. Walker.—Sold in 1887 to a corporation.—J. Newton Nind editor.—*Furniture News*.—A monthly trade paper.—*Northwestern Miller*.—First of its class in the United States.—Started at La Crosse, Wis., 1873.—Removed to Minneapolis.—C. M. Palmer and C. W. Edgar.—*Northwestern Architect and Building Budget*.—An architectural magazine.—Large circulation.—History.—No city of its size in the United States publishes so many newspapers as Minneapolis.—*Scandinavian Newspapers*.—*Nordisk Folkeblad*.—*The Minnesota* established in 1870.—Merged in the *Budstikken*.—Started in 1873.—*The Folkebladet*.—Established as a monthly.

Now published weekly.—A religious Lutheran paper.—*The Faedrelandet and Emigranten*.—Norwegian weekly.—*The Uge Bladet*.—A Danish Norwegian weekly.—*The Normanna*.—A Norwegian weekly.—*The Minnesota Stats Tidning*.—A Swedish weekly.—*The Svenska Folkets Tidning*.—A Swedish weekly.—*The Minnesota Veckablad*.—Organ of the Swedish Mission Church.—*The Svenska Amerikanska Posten*.—Swedish weekly.—*The Skordemannen*.—Swedish.—Devoted to agriculture.—*The Skandinavisk Farmen Journal*.—Danish-Norwegian.—Devoted to agriculture.—*The North*.—A weekly newspaper in the English language devoted to the inculcation of American principles among the Scandivian citizens.—Started by Col. Hans Matteson, and several other prominent Scandivian Americans.—Luth Jaeger editor since 1889.—*Echo de l'Ouest*. The

organ of French Canadians. Founded in 1883. By Z. Demeules. In the French language. *Freie Presse Herald*. Weekly paper in German language. Founded in 1869. Lambert Naegle manager and owner of the *Freie Presse*. Consolidated with *Minneapolis Herald*.—Officers of publishing company.—Prominent editorial writers. *The Ensign*. A weekly religious paper. Organ of the Baptist denomination.—Corporation.—Lemuel Moss, D. D., editor.—*The Housekeeper*.—A family paper of fifteen years' standing. *The Farm Stock and Home*. A semi-monthly agricultural paper.—Established in 1884 by Horatio R. Owen.—Col. J. H. Stevens agricultural and S. M. Owen writing editors. Col. John H. Stevens as newspaper writer and editor.—Unsurpassed in collection of local items and historical sketches.

CHAPTER XVII.

Parks, Streets and Park Ways, 387-423.

Park idea suggested early.—A public meeting held to secure twenty acres near High School building.—Effort to secure Nicollet Island in 1865.—Submitted to a popular vote.—Proposition lost.—Offer of forty acres south of Franklin Avenue.—Lost by one vote in City Council.—Gift of Murphy Park.—Gift of Franklin Street Square by daughters of the late F. Steele.—Park Commission had its origin in the Board of Trade in winter of 1882-3.—Act drawn by R. J. Baldwin.—Title of Act.—Non-partisan Commissioners named.—City officers, *ex-officio* members.—Opposition.—Public meetings to discuss measures.—Democratic Convention decide to put "No" on the ballots of the party.—Names of first Park Commissioners.—Majority in favor of bill.—Donations of land.—Board organized March 14, 1883.—C. M. Loring chosen President.—A. A. Ames, Vice-President, and R. J. Baldwin Secretary.—City Parks turned over to Board.—Gift of Elliot's Gardens.—Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland suggests the outlines of a Park System.—Park areas donated and purchased. Park areas of cities.—Extract from Prof. Cleveland's address as to Parks in Paris.—Benefits derived from Parks in Boston.—Increase in land values adjacent to Central Park.—Cost and value of Parks required.—Special Park tax.—Acquisitions by first Board.—Attempt to secure lands about Lake Harriet.—Abandoned on account of unreasonable valuations by owners of lands.—Subsequently obtained as gifts.—Lands secured in 1889.—Glenwood Park.—History of acquisition of Minnehaha Park.—Distribution of money expended for Parks.—W. M. Berry, Superintendent of Parks.—Outline of completed system.—*Streets*.—Few topographical difficulties to laying out streets.—General situation of City.—Plan of streets in original plats.—Size of blocks and lots.—Width of streets.—Nomenclature of original streets.—Present system of designations.—Aggregate length of streets.—*Paving*.—System accepted.—Granite blocks.—Cedar blocks.—Asphalt.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

The Bar and Bench of Minneapolis, 423-484.

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lawyers practicing in Hennepin county. Accessions to the bar in 1854 5 and 6. Increase after admission of the state. Character of litigation in territorial times. — Decisions by tossing a chip. — Some decisions in the supreme court case of Bassett vs. Bickford. — Pat Strother's plea. — His trial and acquittal. — First court held by Judge Bradley B. Meeker in July, 1849. — No records of the term. — No trials. — Tradition relates that "suitable refreshments" were furnished by the sheriff. — Sketch of Judge Meeker. — Site of Minneapolis in County of La Pointe. — Hennepin County organized March 6, 1852. — Annexed to Ramsey County for judicial purposes. — First District Court held in Hennepin County April 4, 1853. — Judge Meeker presiding. — Held in Anson Northrup's parlor. — Lawyers present. — Sweet W. Case clerk. — Dr. A. E. Ames, foreman of Grand Jury. — Only business two or three indictments. — Business increases to require six judges in constant employment. — Judge Chatfield. — Hon. Ellowel O. Hamlin elected judge in 1857. — Succeeded by Hon. Charles E. Vanderburgh in 1859. — Court of Common Pleas established in 1872. — Hon. Austin H. Young appointed judge. — Court abolished, and Judge Young elected Judge of District Court. Clerks of District Court. — Of attorneys before 1856, J. B. Gilfillan the only one now in practice. — Character of the bar. — Promotions to other positions. — Lawyers and firms now at the bar. — List not complete. — Success of competent and attentive lawyers. — *Minneapolis Bar Association*. — Incorporated in 1883. — Officers. — Library. — Destroyed by fire. — Re-erected, and again burned. — Opened again on the seventh floor of Temple Court. — Contains 7,000 volumes, valued at \$30,000. — Present officers. — *City Justices*. — Act of 1872. — Municipal Court established by act of 1874. — Special Judge. — Judges. — Clerks. — *Probate Court*. — Joel B. Bassett, first judge. — Other judges. — Clerks. — Reminiscences of early practice. — R. R. Nelson and Charles E. Flandrau, Justices of Territorial Courts. — Term held by Judge Flandrau in 1857. — Attorneys present. — James Hall first District Judge. — Succeeded by E. O. Hamlin. — Examination of Stewart Harvey. — W. A. Cheever arraigned for contempt. — Beebe defeats McNair. — Election of Judge Vanderburgh. — Rides the circuit on horseback. — Reduction of Judicial District. — Court of Common Pleas. — Merged with District Court. — Additional judges. — Now six Judges. — 1400 cases on calendar. — Important questions in litigation. — Enlargement of Court House.

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History and Incidents of Banking, 485-525

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Foundation of manufactures laid on the East Side. Saw mill built in 1848. Enlarged. Other saw mills built.—Lessees.—Mississippi River Company organized.—Mississippi and Rum River Boom Company.—Its operations.—Marr's mill.—Lovejoy Bros.' shingle mill.—Farnham's mill.—First saw mill on West Side, at the mouth of Bassett's creek.—Pioneer mill at the Falls.—Pail and tub factory.—Day's mill.—Other saw mills on the dam.—Saw mills acquired by mill company and removed.—J. B. Bassett & Co.'s saw mill.—Connected with the city water works.—J. Dean & Co. as lumbermen.—Lincoln mill.—Sluice ways for rafting lumber.—Other saw mills.—Lumbering firms. Burning of East Side mills and rebuilding dam.—East Side saw mills and lumbering firms.—Table of lumber products in 1880.—Same in 1890.—Lumber Exchange.—Table of yearly cut of lumber from 1870 to 1891.—Cut of different mills.—Table of operations of lumber manufacturers in principal lumber points.—Logging.—Sawing and handling lumber.

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HISTORY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

CHAPTER I.

DISCOVERY.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN

Within half a century after the discovery of America the flag of Spain was planted on the banks of the Mississippi River, and a little more than that period after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth rock the cross and the arms of France were engraved on an oak tree growing by the brink of the Falls of St. Anthony.

The honor of the first named achievement is ascribed to Ferdinand de Soto, who, commissioned by Charles V., debarked at a landing on the coast of Florida, and, pushing his way through oozing swamps and tangled forests in pursuit of gold and glory, arrived on the 15th of April, 1541, on the bank of the great river, not far from the thirty-fifth parallel of latitude.

To Louis Hennepin, a Franciscan priest, belongs the honor of the discovery of the Falls of St. Anthony. Having joined an expedition under Robert Cavalier de la Salle, who was commissioned by the French king to explore the Mississippi, and trade in furs, Hennepin was dispatched at Lake Peoria to ex-

plore the Upper Mississippi, and, accompanied by Du Gay and Michael d'Accault as oarsmen, ascended the river to a point now called Pig's Eye, whence abandoning the river, he followed the Indian trail to the Mille Lac region, and on his return in the latter part of July, or the first part of August, 1680, pitched his camp on the site of the present city of Minneapolis, and, first of Europeans, looked upon the "curling waters" and christened them St. Anthony, after the chosen patron saint of the expedition.

The only words of Hennepin descriptive of the appearance of the Falls occur in an account of the sacrifice by one of his Indians of a rich-dressed beaver robe to the Spirit of the Falls, which is, he says, "admirable and frightful."

La Salle, however, in a letter to Paris, gives the following description, based no doubt on the relations of Hennepin and his associates in the expedition:

It is thirty or forty feet high, and the river is narrower here than elsewhere. There is a small island in the midst of the chute, and the two banks

of the river are not bordered by high hills, which gradually diminish up to this point, but the country on each side is covered with light timber, such as oaks and other hard woods scattered wide apart.

It is to be regretted that Hennepin made no sketch of the Falls which he had discovered and named. It would be interesting to look upon the Falls in its primeval condition. Many years ago Monsieur A. L. Loemans, an artist who had taken up his residence at the Falls of St. Anthony, and who had familiarized himself with the traditions of the

Indian villages around Mille Lacs, which he named Lake Buade, and with an interpreter, the following year discovered the St. Croix River and joined Hennepin, who was accompanying a hunting party of Indians on the Mississippi.

Twenty years earlier, two French Canadians known as Sieurs Grosellier and Radisson, traversing the country in pursuit of furs, had penetrated the north-easterly limits of Minnesota, and passed the winter of 1659-60 among the Sioux villages in the Mille Lacs region.



ST. ANTHONY FALLS AT THE TIME OF DISCOVERY

discoverer and early explorers, painted an elegant picture of the Falls, partly real and partly ideal, which now adorns the residence of Col. W. S. King. An engraving of this painting is here given, representing as near as is now possible to obtain the original appearance of the Falls.

A year before the visit of Hennepin, Du Luth, entering Minnesota from Lake Superior, had passed the winter among

After the discovery of the Falls and the visit of Du Luth there is no record of its having been visited by any European for eighty-six years. It is not improbable that in the meantime some voyageurs or coureurs des bois, in pursuit of peltries, may have passed the spot, but if so, they have left no record.

A curious memorial of some unknown adventurer was found by Martin McLeod, near Lake Benton, Carver county,

some thirty miles west of the Falls of St. Anthony. While conducting a party of explorers through the big woods in the spring of 1855, an ancient building of huge oak logs was found in the dense forest. It was two stories high, without doors or windows, the only entrance being at the top. In the neighborhood of the strange structure was found, embedded in a maple tree, a pistol of French fabrication, the tree showing by its concentric circles an age of one hundred and fifty years.

In 1766, Capt. Jonathan Carver, a native of Connecticut, conceived the project of exploring the Northwest. Arriving at Mackinaw he proceeded to Green Bay, and thence to the Mississippi in the vicinity of Prairie du Chien. Here embarking in a canoe with a Canadian voyageur and a Mohawk Indian, he ascended the river, and on the 17th of November arrived at the Falls, which he thus describes:

In the middle of the Falls stands a small island about forty feet broad and somewhat longer, on which grew a few cragged hemlock and spruce trees; and about half way between this island and the eastern shore is a rock lying at the very edge of the Falls in an oblique position, that appeared to be about five or six feet broad and thirty or forty long. At a little distance below the Falls stands a small island of about an acre and a half, on which grew quite a number of trees.

He adds to this description a picture of the surrounding scenery:

The country around there is exceedingly beautiful. It is not an uninterrupted plain, where the eye finds no relief, but composed of many gentle ascents, which in the summer are covered with the finest verdure, and interspersed with little groves that give a pleasing variety to the prospect. On the whole, when the Falls are included, which may be seen at a distance of four miles, a more pleasing and picturesque view, I believe, cannot be found throughout the universe.

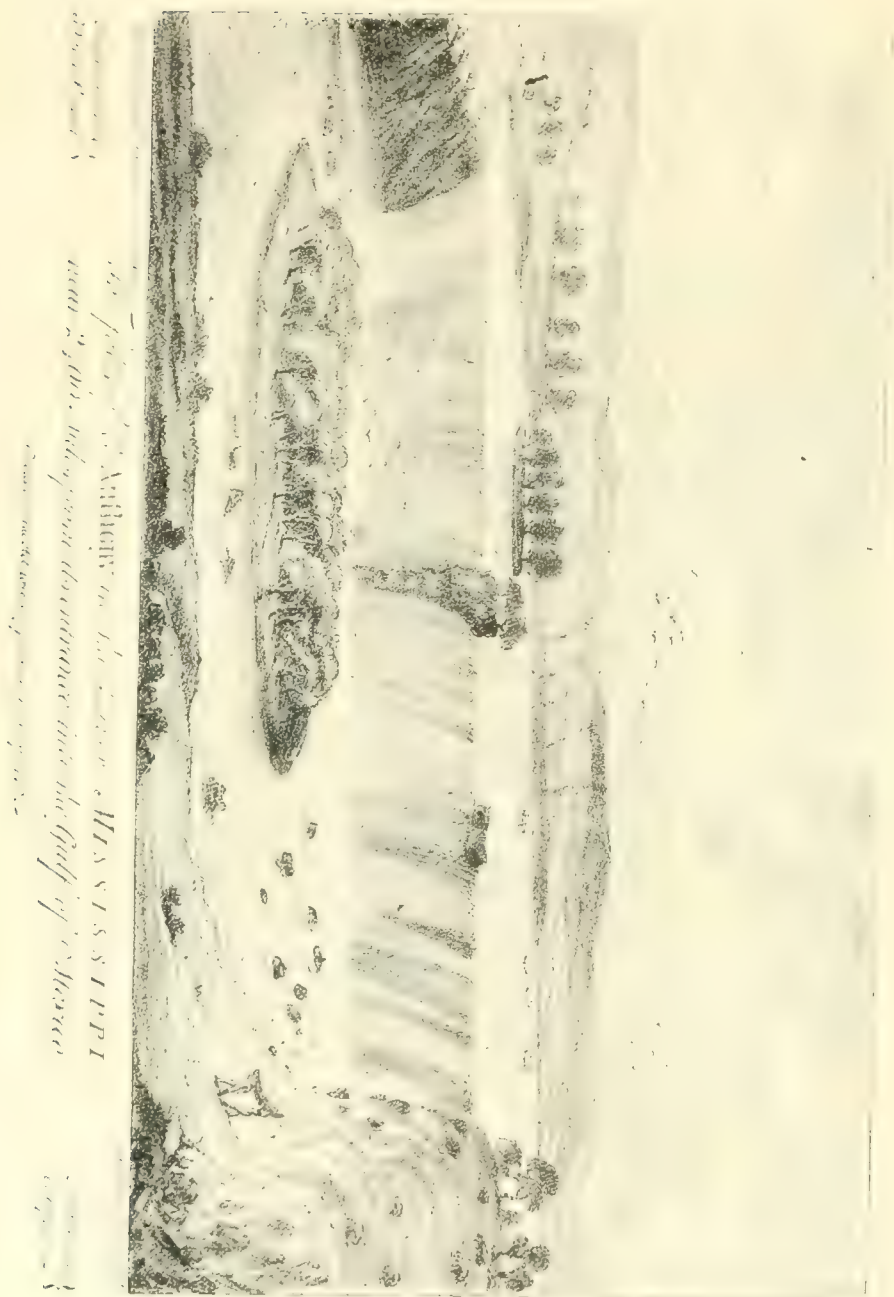
What traveler of the olden time, standing on the heights that overlook this panorama eastward of the city of

Minneapolis, has not felt his heart throb as he viewed this glowing scene! All has now changed. The oaks have disappeared, streets and squares of a great city have replaced the graceful undulations, and the Falls, protected by artificial structure and its waters turned on to the wheels of industry, have ceased to be an attractive feature.

Carver published a volume descriptive of his travels and adventures in 1778, in London, in which appears the first engraved sketch of St. Anthony Falls, which is here presented.

Carver had on the 1st of May, 1767, secured a deed from Hawnopawjatin and Otohtongoomlisheaw, representing themselves as chiefs of the Naudowessies, of the whole of a certain tract of land bounded as follows, viz: From the Falls of St. Anthony running on the east bank of the Mississippi River nearly southeast as far as Lake Pepin, where the Chippewa joins the Mississippi, and from thence eastward five days' travel, accounting twenty English miles per day, and from thence again to the Falls of St. Anthony on a direct straight line. Early in the present century persons claiming to represent the heirs of Carver and his wife asserted claims to the grant, which became the subject of investigation by Congress. The Sioux disclaimed any knowledge of the alleged chiefs who signed the deed, and it had been obtained in violation of a proclamation from the British authorities, which forbade all private persons to purchase land from the Indians. The claim was therefore rejected.

After an interval of thirty-nine years, during which the sovereignty of the region now composing the State of Minnesota, passed to the United States, the Falls of St. Anthony was again visited by Zebulon M. Pike, a lieutenant of the United States army, under orders from



the military authority of the government to expel the traders who were violating the laws, and make alliances with the native tribes. Arriving at the head of the rapids on the 26th of September, 1805, he was engaged until the 30th in the arduous work of transferring his boats with their cargoes around the Falls. Wearied with this labor, and with the eye of an engineer, he only notes:

In the meantime I took a survey of the Falls, portage, etc. If it be possible to pass the Falls at high water, of which I am doubtful, it must be on the east side, about thirty yards from shore, as there are three ledges of rock, one below the other. The pitch off of either is not more than five feet, but of this I can say more on my return.

Twelve years later Maj. Stephen H. Long, of the engineer corps of the United States army ascended the Mississippi River from Prairie du Chien to the Falls of St. Anthony, accompanied by a gentleman from Connecticut, two grandsons of the explorer, Carver, a half-breed interpreter, and seven soldiers; the party embarked in a six-oared boat and a bark canoe, and arrived at the Falls on the evening of July 16, 1817, encamping on the east shore, just below the cataract. His graphic description of the region and of the Falls, as recorded in his journal, is as follows:

The place where we encamped last night needs no embellishment to render it romantic in the highest degree. The banks on both sides of the river are one hundred feet high, decorated with trees and shrubbery of various kinds. The post oak, hickory, walnut, linden, sugar tree, white birch, and the American box; also various evergreens, such as the pine, cedar, juniper, etc., added their embellishments to the lovely scene. Amongst the shrubbery were the prickly ash, palm and cherry tree, the gooseberry, the black and red raspberry, the choke berry, grape vine, etc. There are also various kinds of herbage and flowers, among which are the wild parsley, rue, spikenard, etc., red and white roses, morning glory, and various other handsome flowers. A few rods before us was a beautiful cascade of fine spring water,

pouring down from a projecting precipice about one hundred feet high. On our left was the Mississippi hurrying through its channel with great velocity, and about three-quarters of a mile above us, in plain view, was the majestic cataract of the Falls of St. Anthony. The murmuring of the cascade, the roaring of the river, and the thunder of the cataract, all contributed to render the scene the most interesting and magnificent of any I ever before witnessed.

The perpendicular fall of the cataract was stated by Mr. Pike, in his journal, at sixteen and one-half feet, which proved to be true by actual measurement. To this height, however, four or five feet may be added for the rapid descent which immediately succeeds to the perpendicular fall within a few yards below. Immediately at the cataract the view is divided into two parts by an island, which extends considerably above and below the cataract, and is about 500 yards long. The channel on the right side of the island is about three times the width of that on the left. The quantity of water passing through there, is not, however, in the same proportion, as about one-third of the whole passes through the left channel. In the broadest channel, just below the cataract, is a small island also, about fifty yards in length and thirty in breadth. Both of these islands contain the same kind of rocky foundation as the banks of the river, and are nearly as high. Besides these there are, immediately at the foot of the cataract, two islands of very inconsiderable size, situated in the right channel also. The rapids commence several hundred yards above the cataract and continue about eight miles below. The fall of the water beginning at the head of the rapids and extending two hundred and sixty rods down the river is, according to Pike, fifty-eight feet. On the east, or rather north, side of the river at the Falls, are high grounds at the distance of half a mile from the river, considerably more elevated than the bluffs and of a hilly aspect.

Major Long adds to his narrative the following legend of the Falls:

Our Indian companion, "the Shooter from the Pine Tree," related a story while he was with us, the catastrophe of which his mother witnessed with her own eyes. A young Indian of the Sioux nation had espoused a wife, Au pe-ta-su-pa-win by name, with whom he had lived happily for a few years. To crown the felicity of the happy couple, they had been blessed with two lovely children, on whom they doted with the utmost affection. During this time the young man by dint of activity and perseverance signalized himself in an eminent

degree as a hunter, having met with unrivalled success in the chase. This circumstance contributed to raise him high in the estimation of his fellow savages, and draw a crowd of admirers about him, which operated as a spur to his ambition. At length some of his newly acquired friends, desirous of forming a connection that must operate greatly to their advantage, suggested the propriety of his taking another wife, as it would be impossible for one woman to manage his household affairs and wait upon all the guests his rising importance would call to visit him; that his consequence to the nation was everywhere known and acknowledged, and that in all probability he would soon be called upon to preside as their chief.

His vanity was fired at the thought, he yielded an easy compliance with their solicitations, and accepted a wife they had already selected for him. After his second marriage it became an object with him to take his new wife home, and reconcile his first wife to the match, which he was desirous of accomplishing in the most delicate manner that circumstances would admit. For this purpose he returned to his first wife, who was yet ignorant of what had taken place, and by dissimulation attempted to beguile her into an approbation of the step he had taken.

She listened to his narrative with the utmost anxiety and concern, and endeavored to reclaim him from his purpose, refuting all the reasons and pretenses his duplicity had urged in favor of it by unanswerable arguments, the suggestion of unaffected love and conjugal affection.

He left her, however, to meditate upon the subject, in hopes that she would at length give over her objections and consent to his wishes. She in the meantime redoubled her industry, and treated him invariably with more marked tenderness than she had done before, resolved to try every means in her power to dissuade him from the execution of his purpose. She still, however, found him bent upon it. She pleaded all the endearments of their former life, the regard he had for the happiness of herself and the offspring of their mutual love, to prevail on him to relinquish the idea of taking another wife. She warned him of the fatal consequences that would result to their family upon his taking such a step, till at length he was induced to communicate the event of his marriage. He then told her that a compliance on her part would be necessary; that if she could not receive his new wife as a friend and companion, she must admit her as a necessary incumbrance; at all events they must live together. She was determined, however, not to remain the passive dupe of his hypocrisy.

She took her two children, left his home, and went to reside with her parents. Soon after her return to her father's family she joined them and others of her friends in an expedition up the Mississippi River, to spend the winter in hunting. In the spring as they were returning laden with peltries, she and her children occupied a canoe by themselves. Arriving at the Falls of St. Anthony she lingered by the way until the rest had all landed a little above the chute. She then painted herself and children, paddled her canoe immediately into the suck of the rapids, and commenced singing her death song, in which she recounted the happy scenes she had passed through when she enjoyed the undivided affection of her husband, and the wretchedness in which she was involved by his inconsistency. Her friends, alarmed at the situation, ran to the shore and begged her to paddle out of the current, while her parents, in the agonies of despair, rending their clothes and tearing out their hair, besought her to come to their arms, but all to no purpose; her wretchedness was complete, and must terminate only with her existence. She continued her course until she was borne headlong down the roaring cataract and instantly dashed to pieces on the rocks below. No trace either of herself and children, or of the boat were ever found afterwards. Her brothers, to be avenged at the untimely fate of their sister, embraced the first opportunity and killed her husband, whom they considered the cause of her death, a custom sanctioned by the usages of the Indians from time immemorial.

"Yet the death-song, they say, is heard,

Above the gloomy winter's roar,

When trees are by the night wind stirred,

And darkness broods o'er wave and shore."

Col. Josiah Snelling, in his "Tales of the Northwest" relates the legend of Weenokhenchok Wandeteekah, which is similar in its subject and catastrophe.

From the position occupied by the Falls at the time of their first description, in 1680, they have receded over 1,000 feet, occasioned by the undermining of the sand rock which underlies the limestone forming the bed of the river at this point, allowing the latter to break into fragments and fall into the chasm below. From data obtained by careful examination of the geological facts, it is considered that the Falls were once lo-

cated at or below the site of Fort Snelling, and that the recession has continued since the close of the latest glacial epoch. The period of this recession has been computed by Prof. Winchell, of the State Geological Survey, to have been about 7,800 years. The same eminent authority has found satisfactory evidence that the ancient channel of the Mississippi River diverged from its present course near the mouth of Bassett's Creek, and passing by way of Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, joined the channel of the Min-

nesota River above Fort Snelling. It was filled up by the moraine of the glacial period, when the waters extended from the bluffs west of Lake Calhoun to those east of the Mississippi, and overflowing below Fort Snelling, commenced the erosion of the present channel of the river at that point.

Following the visit of Major Long, two years later, the arrival of the expedition to construct a military post introduces the era of settlement, which will be resumed in a subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER II.

INDIAN OCCUPATION AND WARS

BY RUFUS T. BALDWIN

In pre-historic times the Mound Builders occupied the whole valley of the Mississippi. Their structures of earth, often of great magnitude, and wrought into fantastic forms, now reduced almost to the level of the surrounding country, overgrown with ancient trees, remaining upon the banks of rivers and lakes, alone attest the presence and wide diffusion of this ancient people. Who they were, when they lived, whence they came are problems to be studied, and perhaps in due time solved by the antiquary.

The aborigines inhabiting the portion of the country surrounding Minneapolis, at the advent of the white race, belonged to the Ihonktonwan or Yankton branch of the Dahkotchah nation. The nation, composed of several distinct divisions, ranged from the remotest north between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, as far south as Arkansas. They occupied the country easterly of the Mississippi as far as the Mille Laes region. Dahkotchah, the name by which they denominate their nation, signifies "league."

Along the shores of Lake Superior the early voyageurs came in contact with the Ojibways, who called their western neighbors Nadowaysionx, or, according to the etymology of Henne-

pin, Nadoesionx, signifying enemies. By abbreviation the traders were wont to speak of them as Sioux, whence the name has come into popular use, as designating this ancient and numerous people.

The Sioux and Ojibways were traditional enemies, and lost no opportunity to wreak vengeance upon one another. Wherever they met blood flowed, and the braves of either nation wore no prouder trophies than the scalp locks of the other.

A single battle between the hostile braves, which took place in 1839, near the site of the present city of Minneapolis, an illustration of the conflicts which were continually occurring, is thus described by Dr. Neill, who took the account from Rev. G. H. Pond, a witness of the occurrence described:

There was a Sioux village on the west shore of Lake Calhoun, which, from its lodges, was estimated to contain about 500 souls.

Then old enemies, the Chippewas, were encamped in strong force farther north, on the Rum River, near where Anoka now stands. The distance between the camps was about twenty five miles. A party of Chippewas, skulking in the vicinity of the Sioux village at Lake Harriet, encountered Rupa-kama-za, son of the chief and nephew of Red Bird, killed and scalped him, and made good their retreat. The murderous act was

at once reported at the village, and the Sioux blood was roused to white heat for retaliation. Summoning their allies from neighboring villages they met for a final council on the east bank of the Mississippi, just above Nicollet Island. They there went through their Indian mummery, and before nightfall, set out, four hundred strong, to make a night march, and fall on their enemies at dawn. The expedition was successful. They surprised and defeated a body of Chippewas superior to them in number of warriors. The Sioux, however, lost heavily, and Red Bird and his son were among the slain. One squaw is reported to have attended the march of the avengers, to wreak on the enemy vengeance for the death of her husband. They returned to the village about night the day of the battle. Seventy scalps were displayed on the pole in the center of the village. Night after night they repeated their scalp dance. Mr. Pond described their orgies as the most heathenish and demoniacal ceremonies. They made night hideous for the few white settlers.

A continual state of war existed from the earliest period during which they have been observed by the white man, between the Ojibway and Sioux nations. It was not conducted by campaigns, but by forays into the territory of each other, as occasion or vengeance dictated. A midnight march, surprise, slaughter, burning, and retreat, with scalps of slain foes as trophies. The advantage rested sometimes with one party and again with the other, but the Sioux gradually yielded their possessions on the east of the Mississippi, until that river became the dividing line between the territory occupied by each.

A notable instance of savage, vengeance occurred at Fort Snelling, which has been graphically described by Mrs. Charlotte O. Van Cleve, who was an eye witness of the scene, and which we give in her own words:

In the month of June, 1827, the principal men of the two nations (Sioux and Chippewas) had met at the Indian Agency, and in the presence of Major Taliaferro, their "White Father," had made a solemn treaty of peace. In the evening at the wigwam of the Chippewa chief they had ratified

their treaty by smoking the pipe of peace together, and then before the smoke of the emblematic pipe had cleared away, the treacherous Sioux had gone out, and deliberately fired into the wigwam, killing and wounding several of the unsuspecting inmates. The Chippewas of course returned the fire, and with their wounded sought refuge and protection within the walls of the Fort. They were kindly cared for, and the wounded were tenderly nursed in our hospital.

Meanwhile, our prompt and efficient Colonel demanded of the Sioux the murderers, and in a few days a body of Sioux were seen approaching, as we supposed, to deliver up the criminals. Two companies of soldiers were sent to meet them, and receive the murderers at their hands. Strange to say, although they had the men, they refused to give them up, when our interpreter stepped out from among the soldiers, and said: "If you do not yield up these men peaceably, then, as many leaves as there are on the trees, as many blades of grass as you see beneath your feet, so many white men will come upon you, burn your villages and destroy your nation." A few moments of consideration, a few hurried words of consultation, and the guilty men were handed over to our troops. The tribe followed as they were taken into the Fort, and making a small fire within the walls, the condemned men marched round and round it, singing their death songs, and then were given up to be placed in irons, and held in custody until time should determine how many lives should pay the forfeit; for it is well known that Indian revenge is literally a life for a life, and the Colonel had decided to give them into the hands of the injured tribe to be punished according to their own customs.

Some weeks passed and it was found that five lives were to be paid for, in kind.

A council of Chippewas decided that the five selected from the prisoners should run the gauntlet, and it was approved.

The day is beautiful; over yonder by the grave yard in that crowd of men and women, are gathered together the Chippewas, old and young, men, women and children, who have come out to witness or take part in this act of retributive justice. There are blue coats too; and borne on the shoulders of his young men we see the form of the wounded dying chief, regarding all with calm satisfaction, and no doubt happy in the thought that his death, now so near, will not go unavenged.

And there stand the young braves who have been selected as the executioners: their rifles are loaded, the locks carefully examined, and all is ready when the word shall be given. There, too,

under guard, are the five doomed men, who are to pay the forfeit for the five lives so wantonly and treacherously taken.

Away off, I cannot tell how many rods, but it seemed to us children a long run, are stationed the Sioux tribe—and that is the goal for which the wretched men must run for their lives. And now all seems ready; the balls and chains are knocked off, and the captives are set free. At a word, one of them starts; the rifles, with unerring aim are fired, and under cover of the smoke a man falls dead. They reload; the word is given and another starts, with a bounce for home; but oh! the aim of these clear sighted blood thirsty men is too deadly; and so one after another, till four are down.

And then the last, "Little Six," whom, at a distance we children readily recognize from his commanding height and graceful form. He is our friend, and we hope he will get home. He starts; they fire; the smoke clears away, and still he is running. We clap our hands and say, "He will get home;" but another volley and our favorite, almost at the goal, springs into the air and comes down—dead. I cover my face, and shed tears of real sorrow for our friend.

And now follows a scene that beggars description. The bodies, all warm and limp, are dragged to the brow of the hill. Men who at the sight of blood become fiends, tear off the scalps, and hand them to the chief, who hangs them around his neck. Women and children with tomahawks and knives cut deep gashes in the poor dead bodies, and scooping up the hot blood with their hands, eagerly drink it. Then grown frantic, they dance and yell, and sing their horrid scalp songs, recounting deeds of valor on the part of these brave men, and telling of the Sioux scalps taken in former bat-

tles, until, at last, tired, and satiated with their ghoul-like feast, they leave the mutilated bodies festering in the sun. At night fall they are thrown over the bluff into the river.

The next day the chief sat up in bed, painted himself for death, sung his death song, and, with these five fresh, bloody scalps around his neck, lay down and died calmly and peacefully, in the comfortable hope, no doubt, of a welcome in the "happy hunting grounds," prepared by the "Good Spirit" for all those Indians who are faithful to their friends, and avenge themselves upon their foes.

As the country became settled, the Sioux retired to the West, until rallying in 1862 for a last struggle for their ancient hunting grounds, they suddenly broke into fierce mutiny, and carried fire and slaughter to the settlers on the western frontier, in the massacre of that year. Subdued and captured by the energy of the military authorities, thirty-eight of the leaders, who were convicted of the crime of murder by positive evidence, were hung upon one scaffold at Mankato, and the residue were transported to a reservation beyond the Missouri.

To the Chippewas of Minnesota, reservations were assigned at Mille Laes, White Earth, and Red Lake, into which these tribes were gathered, and thus ended the Indian occupation.

CHAPTER III.

ADVENT OF THE WHITE MAN

BY RUTH J. BALDWIN

At the beginning of the present century the only white persons in all the vast region composing the State of Minnesota and the country above were those engaged in the fur trade. Of such there were in the employ of the Northwest Fur Company, eight hundred and twenty-eight persons, clerks, interpreters, and canoe men, many of these being of mixed blood. In 1826 there were only ten licensed traders among the Dahkotchah tribes. One of the stations was at the mouth of the Minnesota, one at the Falls of the St. Croix, and one at Crow Island.

The traders did not engage in agriculture. Their stations were little more than a store and warehouse; the denizens, clerks and interpreters. To these the voyageurs who made long excursions through the water courses, or the couriers des bois who followed trails into the remotest parts, brought the furs which they obtained from the Indians or had themselves procured in their camps and winter stations, whence they were taken at long intervals in canoes and boats to Montreal and Quebec.

Colonel Snelling furnishes this graphic sketch of the inhabitants of the country:

The half-breeds of the Northwest are physically a fine race of men. The mixture of blood

seems an improvement on the Indian and the white. By it the muscular strength of the one, and the easy grace and power of endurance of the other, are blended. They are the offspring of inter-marriages of the white traders, and their subordinates, with Indian women. Good boatmen, expert hunters, and inimitable horsemen, as they all are, they are sometimes engaged in the service of the actual Indian traders; but more frequently subsist by fishing, trapping, and hunting the buffalo. It is impossible to ascertain their number, so widely are they scattered, but probably it amounts to four or five thousand. Each speaks French, and the language of his mother, or to define more accurately, of his mother's tribe. They receive just enough religious instruction from their fathers to despise the belief and superstitions of their savage kindred, but are as ignorant of Christianity as Hottentots. In manners and morals they are on a par with the Indians.

Besides the Indians and half-breeds (*bois brule*) there are other inhabitants of the prairies, Canadians, reluctant to labor, and unwilling to return to places where the restraints of law and religion are in force; or perhaps retained in the country by Indian connections, mix with the half-breeds and live the same life. When hired by the traders, they are termed engages; when out of employment they call themselves "*les gens libres*," or free men. It would seem from the number of these last that ten civilized men degenerate into barbarism, where one savage is reclaimed from it.

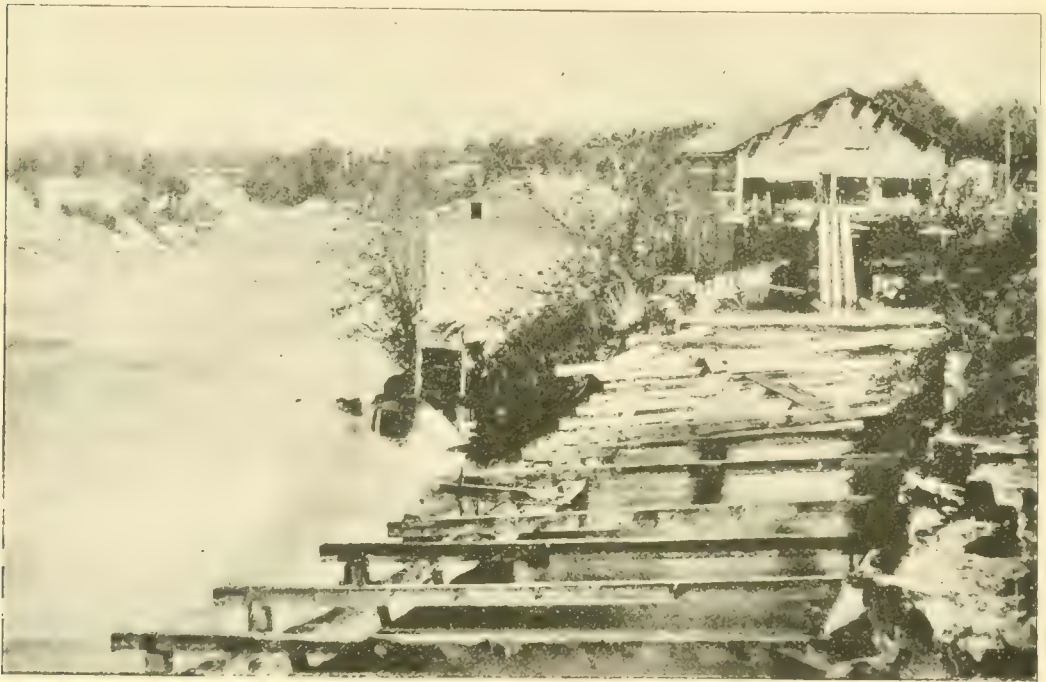
The advent of the white man dates from the arrival of Colonel Leavenworth with two companies of the Fifth Regiment of United States Infantry, on the 24th of August, 1819, to establish a military post at the mouth of the Min-

nesota River. The expedition, consisting of ninety-eight officers and men, ascended the river from Prairie du Chien with a barge, fourteen batteaux, two Mackinaw boats and one keel boat, and landing at Mendota, made a clearing and camp. On the following Saturday, Colonel Leavenworth, with a small party, visited the Falls of St. Anthony, making the trip in the keel boat.

The following month the garrison was reinforced by the arrival, also in

by the labor of the soldiers, the barracks and other buildings of the post were so far constructed that they were occupied in 1821. The new post was named Fort St. Anthony, but three years later, at the suggestion of Gen. Winfield Scott, who had paid it an official visit, the inappropriate name was changed to Snelling, by which it has ever since been known.

The Reservation was ceded by the Sioux Indians in a treaty negotiated by



THE OLD GOVERNMENT MILL IN 1821

batteaux, of one hundred twenty recruits. On the opening of the following season, the camp was moved across the Minnesota River to the site of the present Fort. In July, Josiah Snelling, who had been appointed Colonel of the Fifth Regiment, arrived and took command. He at once set about preparations for building a permanent post. Logs were obtained from the Rum River, and with these and rocks quarried near the spot,

Lieutenant Pike, on the 23d September, 1805, and extended from the mouth of the Minnesota, up the Mississippi, to include the Falls of St. Anthony, and embracing nine miles on each side of the river.

The same year that the post was occupied, a saw mill was built at the Falls of St. Anthony for the use of the post, and under the supervision of one of the lieutenants. It was on the west bank

of the river, a few rods below the brink of the Falls. Water was carried to it through a wooden flume. This was the first edifice erected on the site of Minneapolis. Two years later the saw mill was fitted up for grinding flour. The mill, together with a small house built for a residence for the miller remained, and with additions and repairs was used until after the canal of the Minneapolis Mill Company was constructed, and its site was required for one of the large flouring mills of which it was the precursor.

Soon after the occupation of the Fort, Lieutenant Camp made an experiment in farming in the vicinity, which was successful, and other employes of the military post engaged in agriculture in the vicinity, furnishing the grain which made the mill a convenience. A few years afterwards Philander Prescott, the Indian farmer, opened a farm near Lake Calhoun, and subsequently took up land, and built a frame house which is still standing on Minnehaha avenue, above and not far from the creek.

Singularly, the first agricultural settlers came, not from the east, but from the north. They were a colony of Swiss, who had been driven from their first location near Hudson's Bay, by a flood, and settled on the military reservation in 1826, and opened farms. One of them engaged extensively in raising cattle. After ten years of occupancy, during which they suffered many annoyances from the military authority, they were driven from their homes under orders from the officers at the Fort, and sought residences elsewhere, some going to Wisconsin, and one, Perry by name, taking up a new home on the present site of St. Paul.

During the year 1832, Rev. W. T. Boutwell, then a missionary of the American Board at Mackinaw, accom-

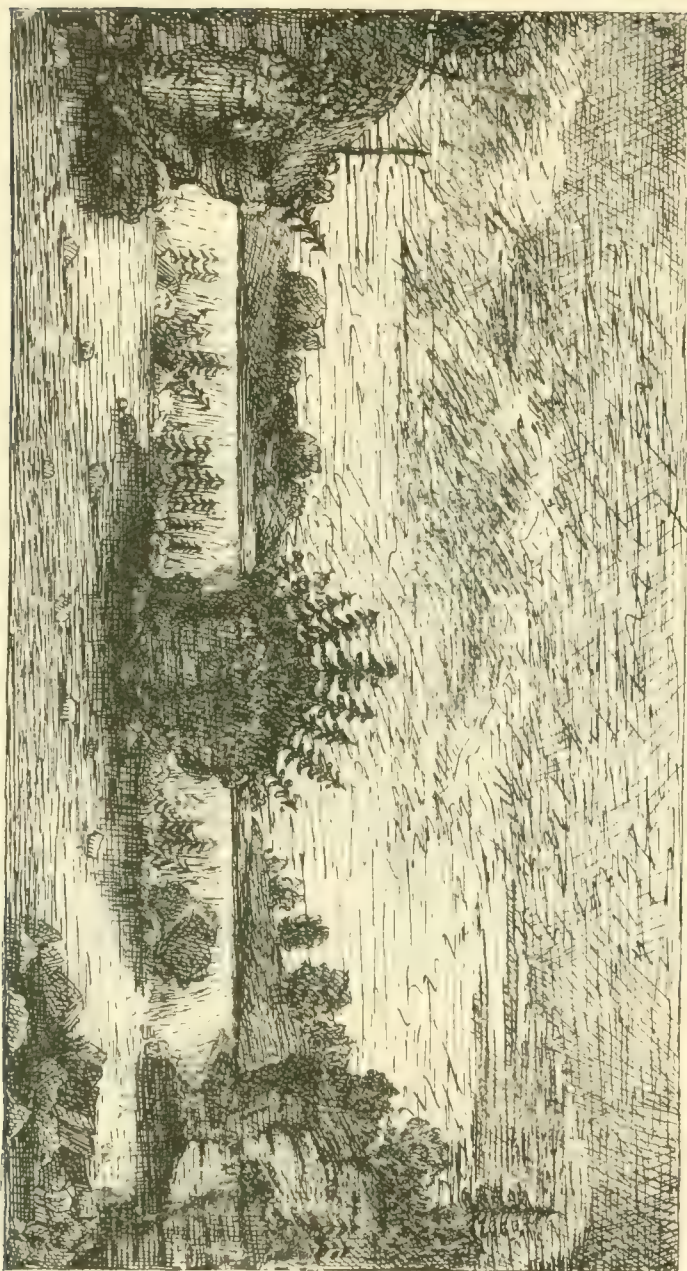
panied H. R. Schoolcraft, Indian Agent at Sault Ste. Marie, on an expedition to the head waters of the Mississippi, during which Lake Itasca, the "true head" of the great river was discovered, and described. On his return he encamped at the Falls of St. Anthony, which he thus mentions in his journal:

Our government here have a saw mill and grist mill on the west bank of the Mississippi, and also have a large farm. The soldiers are here cutting hay. For beauty, the country around exceeds all I can say. These Falls are an interesting object to look at, but there is nothing about them that fills one with awe, as do the Falls of Niagara. The stream is divided in about its centre by a bluff of rocks covered with a few trees. The perpendicular fall is perhaps twenty feet on each side of the bluff, at the foot of which there is a shoot of some ten or fifteen feet more in a descent.

During a former visit, about the year 1820, Schoolcraft had made a sketch of the Falls of St. Anthony, which was engraved, and is here re-produced.

In his "Tales of the Northwest," Col. J. Snelling, who had been Commandant at the Fort which bore his name, in one of his Tales, thus described the Falls of St. Anthony, as they must have been seen by him about this time:

In the afternoon they came to the Falls of St. Anthony, and carried their canoes and baggage around it. They encamped on the eastern shore just above the rapids. There is nothing of the grandeur or sublimity which the eye aches to behold at Niagara, about the Falls of St. Anthony. But in wild and picturesque beauty it is perhaps unequalled. Flowing over a tract of country five hundred miles in extent, the river, here more than half a mile (about 1,830 feet) wide, breaks into sheets of foam and rushes to the pitch over a strongly inclined plane. The Fall itself is not high, we believe only sixteen feet perpendicular, but its face is broken and irregular. Huge slabs of rock lie scattered below in wild disorder. Some stand on their edges, leaning against the ledge from which they have been disunitied. Some lie piled upon each other in the water, in inimitable confusion. A long, narrow island divides the Fall nearly in the middle. Its eastern side is not perpendicular, but broken into three distinct leaps.



SCHODLCRAFT'S SKETCH.
IN 1820

below which the twisting and twirling eddies threaten destruction to any living thing that enters them. On the western side in the boiling rapids below, a few rods from the Fall stands a little island of a few yards area; rising steep from the waters and covered with forest trees. At the time of our story its mightiest oak was the haunt of a solitary bald eagle, that had built his eyrie on the topmost branches beyond the reach of man. It was occupied by his posterity till the year 1823, when the time honored crest of the vegetable monarch bowed, and gave way before the wing of the northern tempest. The little islet was believed inaccessible till two daring privates of the Fifth Regiment, at very low water waded out in the river above, and ascending the Fall by means of the blocks of stone before mentioned, forded the intervening space, and were the first of their species that ever set foot upon it.

Large trunks of trees frequently drift over, and diving into the chasms of the rocks, never appear again. The loon, or great Northern diver, is also at moulting time, when he is unable to rise from the water, often caught in the rapids. When he finds himself drawn in, he struggles with fate for a while, but finding escape impossible, he faces downwards, and goes over, screaming horribly. These birds sometimes make the descent unhurt. Below, the rapids foam, and roar, and tumble for half a mile, and then subside into the clear, gentle current that continues unbroken to the Rock River rapids. Nor is it unadorned with traditional honors. A Sioux can tell you how the enemy in the darkness of midnight deceived by the false beacons, lighted by his ancestors, paddled his canoe into the rapids from which he never issued alive. He can give you a good guess too, what ghosts haunt the spot, and what spirits abide there.

In 1834 the brothers S. W. and G. H. Pond, natives of Connecticut, came to Minnesota. They were laymen, but came inspired with a zeal to do missionary work among the Indians. They selected a wooded knoll on the east side of Lake Calhoun, in the midst of an Indian village of twenty tepees, and with their own hands built a log house, the first upon the site of Minneapolis. Rev. G. H. Pond upon the occasion of opening the "Pavilion Hotel" at the lake, thus describes the house:

The old structure was of oak logs, carefully peeled. The peeling was a mistake. Twelve feet

by sixteen, and eight feet high, were the dimensions of the edifice. Straight poles from the tamarack grove west of the lake formed the timbers of the roof, and the roof itself was of the bark of trees which grew on the bank of what is now called "Bassett's Creek," fastened with strings of the inner bark of the bass-wood. A partition of small logs divided the house into two rooms, and split logs furnished material for the floor. The ceiling was of slabs from the old government saw mill, through the kindness of Major Bliss, who was in command of Fort Snelling. The door was made of boards split from a log with an axe, having wooden hinges and fastenings, and was locked by pulling in the latch-string. The single window was the gift of the kind-hearted Major Lawrence Taliaferro, United States Indian agent. The cash cost of the building was one shilling, New York currency, for nails used in and about the door. The "formal opening" exercises consisted in reading a section from the old book by the name of Bible, and prayer to Him who was its acknowledged author. The "banquet" consisted of mussels from the lake, flour and water. The ground was selected by the Indian chief of the Lake Calhoun band of Dakotas, Man-of-the-sky, by which he showed good taste. The reason he gave for the selection was that "from that point the loons would be visible on the lake." The old chief and his pagan people had their homes on the surface of that ground in the bosom of which now sleep the bodies of deceased Christians from the city of Minneapolis, the Lakewood cemetery, over which these old eyes have witnessed, dangling in the night breeze, many a Chippeway scalp, in the midst of horrid chants, yells, and wails, widely contrasting with the present stillness of that quiet home of those who sleep the years away. That hut was the home of the first citizen settlers of Hennepin county, perhaps of Minnesota, the first school room, the first house for divine worship, and the first mission station among the Dakota Indians.

The following year Rev. J. D. Stevens, a missionary from New York, with the assistance of the Pond brothers, built a house in the woods on the west shore of Lake Harriet, where he opened a school for half-breed girls. Here in the fall of the same year a daughter was born, the first white child born outside of the Fort, in this vicinity.

In the spring of 1837, Martin McLeod arrived with Pierre Bottineau, a

half-breed guide, from the Selkirk Settlement, which they had left on snow shoes. Overtaken by a blizzard, two of their companions perished. The survivors, nourished by the flesh of a dog, after twenty-six days of traveling, arrived at a trading post at Lake Traverse, whence they made their way to Fort Snelling.

Col. John H. Stevens in his interesting "Personal Recollections of Minnesota and its People," recently published, gives the private journal of Mr. McLeod descriptive of this memorable and fearful journey, of which we copy that part relating to the catastrophe which deprived him of his companions:

Friday, March 17th 1837. This morning when we left the camp, the weather was very mild and pleasant, guide discovered tracks of a deer and went in pursuit of it; meantime Mr. H., Mr. P. and myself directed our course across the plain towards a point of wood on Rice River; suddenly about 11 o'clock a storm from the north came on that no pen can describe. We made toward the wood as fast as possible, it was distant about three miles. I was foremost, the dogs following close to me, Mr. H. not far distant, Mr. P. two miles beyond. In a few moments nothing was perceptible, and it was with difficulty that I could keep myself from suffocating; however, I hastened on and in a short time caught a glimpse of the wood through a drifting cloud of snow. I was not then more than three hundred yards from it, as near as I can possibly judge. At that instant I also saw Mr. H., who had come up within thirty yards of me and called out that I was going the wrong course, exclaiming, "keep more to the right." I replied, "No, no; follow me quick." I perceived him to stoop, probably to arrange the strings of his snow shoes. In an instant afterwards an immense cloud of drifting snow hid him from my view and I SAW HIM NO MORE. I cannot describe what my feelings then were; what must they have been in a few seconds afterwards when I found myself at the bottom of a ravine more than twenty feet deep, from which I had to use the greatest exertion to save myself from being suffocated by the snow which was drifting down upon me. Upon gaining the edge of the ravine, which I effected with the greatest difficulty, having my snow-shoes still on, as my hands were too cold

to untie the strings of them, which were frozen, I found the poor faithful dogs with their traineau buried in a snow bank. Having dug them out, my next effort was to try and gain the wood, which I knew was on the opposite side of the ravine about twenty yards over, yet I could not distinguish a tree, so close and thick was the snow drifting. An hour's exertion with the dogs and traineau through the deep snow in the ravine brought me into the edge of the wood, which I found was composed of only a few scattered trees, which would afford but a miserable shelter. I tried to make a fire. My matches were all wet; my hands were too cold to strike a spark with the flint and steel; what can be done? "I must not perish," said I to myself. I then thought of my companions. Alas, poor fellows! there can be no hope for you, as I have all the blankets, buffalo-ropes, provisions, &c., the dogs having followed me in the storm. Having dug a hole in the snow-bank, I made a sort of shelter with my cloak and blanket and a large buffalo-robe. I was then completely wet through, for a shower of sleet had accompanied the storm; in a few moments it began to freeze; I was then so cold that I feared much that I should perish during the night. The night came; the storm continued unabated; my situation was truly miserable; companions and guide in all probability perished; myself in great danger of freezing also; and in a strange country some hundred miles from any settlement or trading-post. I cannot say what I felt, although my usual feelings would raise to my relief frequently, and I would say to myself, "What is passed cannot be helped; better luck next time; take it coolly"—which I was evidently doing with a vengeance. The greater part of the night was passed listening to the roaring of the storm, and the dismal howling of the wolves, together with the pleasant occupation of rubbing my feet to keep them from freezing.

Saturday, 18th. Never was light more welcome to a mortal. At dawn I crept from my hole, and soon after heard cries. Fired two shots; soon after guide came up; he had escaped by making a fire, and being a native, and a half-blood, his knowledge of the country and its dangers saved him. Mr. P. was found with both his legs and feet frozen. All search for Mr. H. proved ineffectual. Remained all day near the scene of our disaster in the hope that some trace of Mr. H. might be found.

Sunday, 19th. Started early with poor P. on the dog traineau, having left all our luggage behind; at 2 p. m. found dogs unable to proceed with P., and he suffering too much to bear the pain occasioned by moving about. With the help

of guide made a hut to leave Mr. P. in, where he will remain for five or six days until I can send horses for him from Lake Traverse, sixty miles from this. Left with P. all our blankets and robes except a blanket each (guide and myself), also plenty of wood cut, and ice near his lodge to make water of. Out of provisions; obliged to kill one of our dogs; dog meat excellent eating.

Monday, March 20. Morning storming, accompanied with snow; unable to leave camp till 2 p. m., when guide and myself started; came a long distance and encamped in the Bois des Sioux; feel very weak and unwell.

March 21. Left the Bois des Sioux at sunrise and arrived at dark at the trading-house at Lake Traverse, having traveled forty-five miles to-day, with a severe pain in my side and knee.

March 22. At trading-house; feel unwell.

March 23. Sent the guide with another person and two horses and a cart for Mr. P. and my trunk, &c., with instructions to the men to search for the body of Mr. H., in order that it may be decently interred at the trading-house.

April 1. For the past nine days have remained at the trading-house, where I am well treated by Mr. Brown, the gentleman in charge for the American Fur Company. Saw the game of lacrosse played very frequently, both by the squaws and Indians. It is a very interesting game when well contested, and the female players are most astonishingly expert.

April 2. This morning the two men returned. Poor P. is no more. They found him in his hut, dead. He had taken off the greater part of his clothes, no doubt in the delirium of a fever caused by the excruciating pain of his frozen feet. In the hut was found nearly all the wood we left him, his food, and a kettle of water partially frozen. Everything indicated that he died the second or third day after our departure from him. No trace of the body of Mr. H. was found. The poor fellow has long ere this become food for the savage animals that prowl around these boundless wilds. Thus has miserably perished a young and amiable man at the age of twenty, in full vigor of youth, full of high hopes and expectations.

April 3. This day poor P. was consigned to his last abode, the silent and solitary tomb. It is a source of consolation to me, amid my troubles, that I have been enabled to perform this last duty to a friend with all due respect. Would that I could say the same of Mr. Hayes. I have, however, left directions with all the Indians near this post to search for his bones and inter them. They

are about to depart on their spring hunts, and will in all probability find his remains. I CAN DO NO MORE.

Mr. McLeod remained in the vicinity during the remainder of his life. He was a prominent member of the Territorial Legislature, during several sessions, and was the presiding officer of the Territorial Council, and bore an influential part in shaping the destinies of the infant State. He had received a liberal education in Montreal, and was of courtly manners and gentlemanly bearing. He had arrived in the Red River settlement in December, 1836, having made the journey from Sault Ste. Marie to La Point, 450 miles, in an open boat, occupying more than twenty-five days, and thence on foot a distance of 645 miles. "During that time," he writes, "we lived upon a pint of boiled rice each per day, and were four days without food of any kind except two ounces of meat and a small partridge divided between nine persons." He resided on a farm on the Minnesota bottom, now in the town of Bloomington, still occupied by his son, until his death, November 20, 1860, at the age of forty-seven.

Bottineau, though pursuing at intervals his profession of guide over the plains as far as the Rocky Mountains, remained a resident of Minneapolis until recently, and his farm on the east side became one of the early additions to the city. When Maj. Isaac I. Stevens organized his party for the survey of a route for the Northern Pacific Railway in 1853, Bottineau was employed as guide, and again when the Northern Pacific Railway Company was organized, he conducted its president, Governor Smith, with a party of the directors, over the route. He is now living at Red Lake Falls, in the northwestern part of the State.

CHAPTER IV.

FRENCH AND AMERICAN OCCUPATION

BY RUFUS T. BALDWIN

The Mississippi River marked the boundary line between the sovereignties of Great Britain and Spain at the close of the Revolutionary War. The territory comprising the city of Minneapolis, lying on both sides of the river, was partly covered by the English flag and partly by the Spanish. That upon the east side belonged to the State of Virginia, by which it was ceded to the United States, and was organized in 1787 into the Northwest Territory, and subsequently successively into Indiana, and Wisconsin, and finally into Minnesota.

That upon the west side passed to the French, by whom, as a part of Louisiana, it was transferred to the United States by the purchase of that Territory during the administration of Jefferson.

The sovereignties, whether English, Spanish or French, were only nominal. No government was ever established in either, and no subjects inhabited the region to be governed. Not until the

military occupation by the United States in 1819, was any authority established over all this vast region.

Upon the admission of Wisconsin into the Union as a State in 1848, the few people inhabiting Minnesota elected Henry H. Sibley as delegate in Congress, from the residue of the Territory of Wisconsin. The first regular civil government was established in 1848, when the Territory of Minnesota was organized, a governor and judges appointed, and a legislature chosen.

At this time the population of the Territory was only 4,680, of whom 3,067 were males. In the census Little Canada and St. Anthony are put together with a population of 352 males, and a total of 571.

Nine years later the State of Minnesota was admitted into the Union and became a sovereign State. Its population at the time of taking the next census, 1860, had increased to 172,123, largely, however, made by the immigration of 1856-7 and 8.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

BY RUFUS I. BALDWIN.

No legal settlement could be made until the lands were surveyed and brought into market. Although the Indian title to the lands on the east side of the Mississippi River was extinguished by the confirmation of the treaty with the Indians in 1838, the lands were not surveyed and offered for sale until 1848.

On the west side the military reservation was not reduced until March, 1855, and no legal titles were proved up until April and May of that year.

Previously to the opportunity to make lawful settlements, many squatter claims were made on both sides of the river. The first of these seems to have been made in 1836 by Major Plympton, the Commandant at Fort Snelling, who staked out a claim adjacent to the Falls on the east side, and built a log house upon it. The following year Sergeant Carpenter, also an officer at Fort Snelling, located a claim adjacent to it. Five years later Petit John made a claim south of the Plympton location, extending along the river indefinitely, but including the site of the State University. These claims passed through several ownerships by transfer, until the titles were secured, after the lands came into market; the Plympton claim by

Franklin Steele, and the Carpenter and Petit John claims by Pierre Bottineau.

The year 1847 brought a large accession to the population, which at the beginning of the year numbered not far from fifty, half-breeds and squatters. The first to arrive was Charles Wilson, who was the first American settler. He was followed in June by William A. Cheever, who made a claim south of the University, where he subsequently erected a farm house, and built an observatory on the high bank, over the entrance of which he placed the legend, "Pay your dime and climb." He was followed by Ard Godfrey, John Rollins, Calvin A. Tuttle, Luther Patch and son Edward, Sumner W. Farnham, Caleb D. Dorr, Robert W. Cummings, Charles W. Stimpson, Roswell P. Russell, John McDonald, Samuel Fernald, Joseph and William R. Marshall and Daniel Stanchfield. Soon after these were followed by Mr. Cruttenden, John G. Lennon, John H. Stevens, Mrs. Huse, Richard Rogers, Washington Getchell, S. P. Folsom, John W. North, J. P. Wilson, Bradley B. Meeker, John H. Murphy and Anson Northrup, whose names have become prominently identified with the early days of the city. Luther Patch was accom-

panied by his wife and two daughters, the first resident white ladies. The daughters soon married—one becoming the wife of R. P. Russell, and the other of Joseph M. Marshall. Calvin A. Tuttle also brought his family, and built a house in the ravine west of the University.

Franklin Steele having become possessed, by acquiescence in his claim, of the riparian rights adjacent to the Falls on the east side of the river, sold in July, 1849, nine-tenths of the water power to Hon. Robert Rantoul, Caleb Cushing and their associates for \$12,000, and measures were immediately taken for the erection of a saw mill, to take charge of which Ard Godfrey was procured from Maine, arriving in the fall.

In the following spring, the mill was ready for operation, with two single sash saws, to which two more were added a year later. The dam was built of logs which were cut from the adjacent islands, which were covered with a forest of sugar maples.

In 1848 the population had increased to about three hundred, and Mr. Cheever platted his land, and laid out a town by the name of St. Anthony City. Messrs. Steele and Bottineau employed William R. Marshall, who afterwards became Governor of the State, to survey their lands, and laid out the town of St. Anthony. The lots were made sixty-six feet in front, and one hundred sixty-five feet deep, each containing a quarter acre of land; and the streets were laid out eighty feet wide, except Main street, which was made one hundred feet.

With the ability to secure land titles and lumber for building, a substantial growth commenced. The Territorial Government was organized in 1849, and Judge Bradley B. Meeker held the first Court in the old mill, on the west side, Franklin Steele being foreman of the

Grand Jury; John Rollins was elected to the Territorial Council, and William R. Marshall and William Dugas of Little Canada, to the House of Representatives. A post-office was established with Ard Godfrey as post master, although he had to send to St. Paul for the mails as best he could, there being no mail carrier, until the following year, when a daily line of stages was put on between St. Paul and St. Anthony.

During this year a school was opened in a log cabin, which was replaced during the fall by a public school house in which Rev. E. D. Neill, a Presbyterian minister, who had settled in St. Paul, preached every alternate Sunday afternoon. A library association was incorporated, and 200 volumes were placed on its shelves, and a course of lectures was instituted. Among the lecturers during this first winter were Hon. Morton S. Wilkinson, Gen. R. W. Johnson, then a lieutenant at Fort Snelling, Rev. E. G. Gear, chaplain at the Fort, Rev. E. D. Neill, Elder Chauncey Hobart, and Putnam P. Bishop.

The Baptist and Methodist churches were organized during the year, the First Presbyterian the next year, which in 1851 was merged with the First Congregational church under the charge of Rev. Charles Secombe, and the Episcopal church was established in 1851.

Steele and Russell's addition to St. Anthony and Marshall's addition were surveyed and platted during the year 1850. Orth's addition and Bottineau's second addition were platted in 1855, and Bottineau's first some time before, but the plat bears no date.

To provide for the entertainment of the rapidly increasing traveling public, Anson Northrup built the St. Charles Hotel, on Marshall street and Sixth avenue, in 1850, with accommodations for seventy-five guests.

The permanent population was increased by the arrival of Allan Harmon, Edwin Hedderly, Isaac Atwater, C. W. Christmas, Joseph Dean, Peter Poncin, Thomas Chambers, Edward Murphy, George W. Chowen, Simon Stevens, Henry Chambers, William W. Wales, John Wensinger, Warren Bristol, Joel B. Bassett and William Finch.

During the following winter the State University was located at St. Anthony, and a subscription amounting to \$3,000 was raised among the citizens for the erection of a building.

Prior to 1847, the only means of crossing the river was by fording on the ledge at the head of the Falls. One old squaw kept a canoe for ferrying foot passengers, crossing opposite to Boom island. In this year Franklin Steele established a ferry, at the point where the suspension bridge was afterwards located, which was operated first by one William Dubey, and then by Edgar Folsom, and finally by Capt. John Tapper. In 1854 the Minneapolis Bridge Company, with Franklin Steele, H. T. Welles, and others as incorporators, was incorporated, and undertook the building of the first structure of the kind across the Mississippi River. It was built under the supervision of T. J. Griffith, an engineer from the East, and after having been once nearly destroyed by a tornado, was finally completed and thrown open for public use on the fourth of July, 1855. It was supported by cables of wires resting on towers erected upon each bank of the river, and spanned the rapid current in a single graceful arch.

The schedule of tolls was twenty-five cents for a wagon, and five cents for a foot passenger. Captain Tapper was toll gatherer.

The city of St. Anthony was incorporated during this year, and the first city council convened April 13, 1858,

with H. T. Welles, Mayor, and Benjamin N. Spencer, John Orth, Daniel Stanchfield, Edward Lippencott, Caleb D. Dorr and Robert W. Cummings, Aldermen.

During all these years St. Anthony had been growing in population and business. The dam had been raised and re-built, the mills enlarged, stores and various manufactories of wood and iron established, and a newspaper started; so that when the suspension bridge opened communication with the west side, St. Anthony had become a thriving village with considerable trade.

The first number of the *St. Anthony Express*, issued May 31, 1851, contained the following business cards:

W. H. WELCH, Justice of the Peace.

IRA B. KINGSLEY, Justice of the Peace.

WILSON & STANCHFIELD, Storage, Forwarding, and Commission.

NORTH & ATWATER, Attorneys and Counselors.

WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Notary Public and Land Agent.

J. P. WILSON & Co., Dry Goods, etc.

G. B. DULTON, House Builder and Architect.

SAMUEL THATCHER, JR., Land Agent.

DR. J. H. MURPHY, Physician.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD, Attorney and Counselor.

CHARLES J. HENNISS, Attorney and Counsellor.

E. TYLER, Draper and Tailor.

J. G. LENNON, Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

J. H. STEVENS & Co., Wholesale and Retail Merchants.

ST. ANTHONY MILL CO., Lumber

STEVENS & MUNSON, Cabinet Makers and Machinists.

ALVIN STONE, Painter.

WILLIAM WORTHINGTON, Plasterer, etc.

DR. H. FLETCHER.

A. N. HOYT & H. H. GIVEN, Masons.

GEO. F. BROTT, Blacksmith and Wagon Maker.

WILLIAM JACQUES, Tailor.

ANSON NORTHRUP, St. Charles Hotel.

P. BOTTINEAU, Land by the acre and Village Lots.

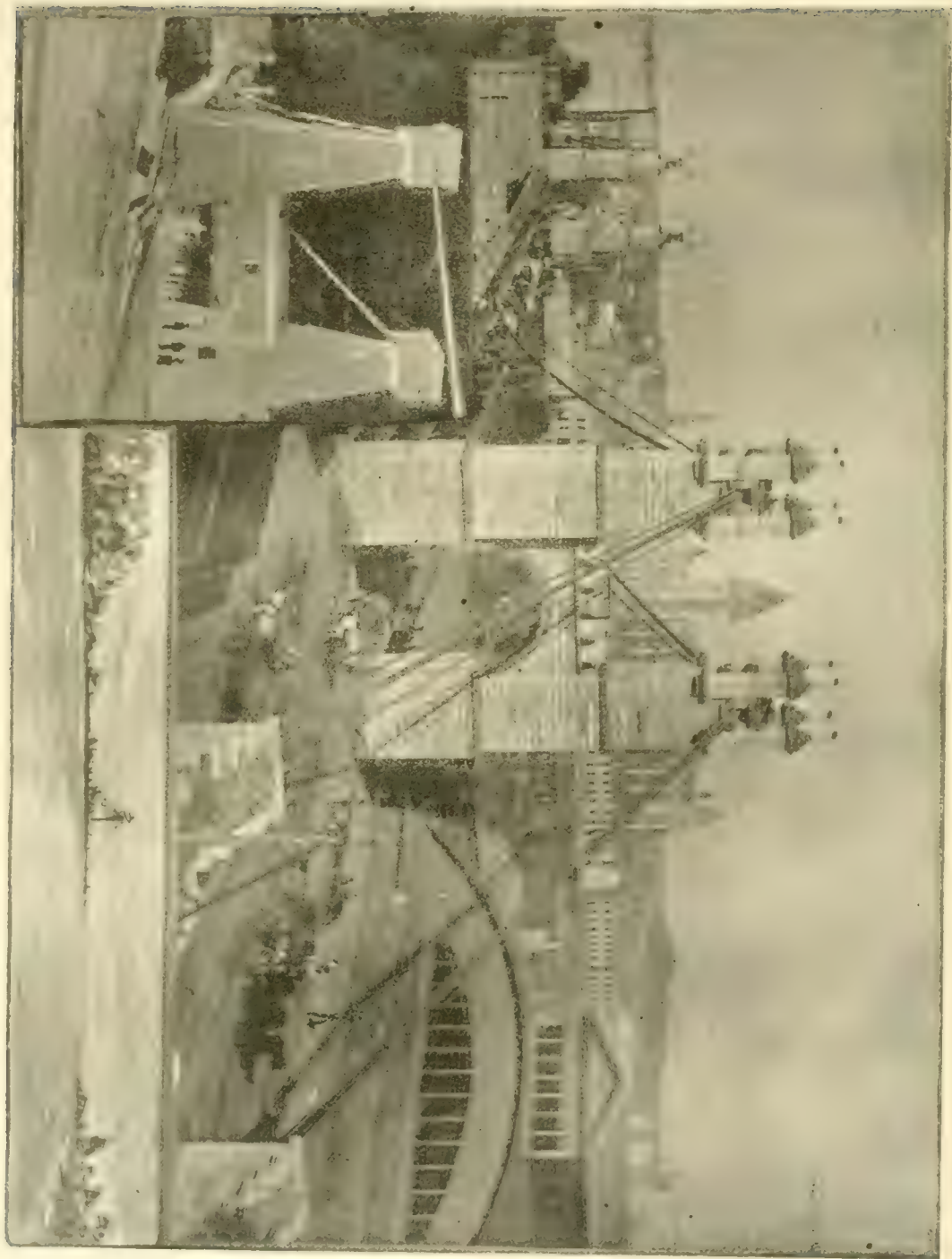
CYRUS C. JENKS, Falls Boarding House.

T. B. BATCHELDER, Carriage and Sign Painting.

RUSSELL & RICE, Dry Goods, etc.

WHEEL & STEEL ROLLING MILL IN 1874

WHEEL & STEEL ROLLING MILL IN 1876



CHARLES W. CHRISTMAS, Surveyor.
 J. V. DRAPER & S. E. FOSTER, blacksmithing
 J. HIGHWARDEN, Barber.
 CONOVER, GETCHELL & LEE MAN, Carpenters
 and Joiners.
 JOHN OREIL, Brewery.
 J. MURCIL, Bakery.
 ALEXIS CLOUTIER, Bowling Saloon.
 CALVIN A. TUTTLE, Mill Grinding

The address to patrons pledges the paper to advocate the Whig party, and the interests of the village. E. Tyler is announced as proprietor and H. Woodbury publisher. Though not announced, it was no secret that Isaac Atwater was the gifted editorial writer.

The old Government mill with the small house on the knoll behind it, had been standing since 1822, the only structures on the west side of the river, on the site of Minneapolis, except the houses of the missionaries, Pond and Stevens, at the lakes. In 1849, Hon. Robert Smith, then a member of Congress from the Alton district of Illinois, solicited the privilege from the War Department first to occupy, and afterwards to purchase, the old mill and house, and in connection with the purchase was permitted to make a claim to 160 acres of land adjacent to it, which covered the riparian rights to the Falls upon the west side of the river. Mr. Smith often visited the property, but never occupied it. He placed a tenant in possession, and subsequently divided his claim with R. P. Russel and George E. Huy and others, in consideration of making improvements which resulted in the organization of the Minneapolis Mill Company in 1856, and the building of the dam and canal for the improvement of the water power.

The same year (1849) Col. John H. Stevens arrived at Fort Snelling with a colony of ten other intending settlers. A native of Vermont, he had entered the military service of the United States in

the war with Mexico, as quartermaster, and now sought a home in a clime similar to that of his nativity. While serving as post master of the post, he obtained a permit from the military authorities to settle on the reservation, and made his claim of 160 acres next northwesterly of that which Smith had already staked out. It extended from Second avenue south to Bassett's Creek, and the site of the Nicollet house was nearly central in the claim.

On the river bank near the ferry landing, he built a house, which he occupied with his family, the following spring, crossing the river by the ferry to the store on the other side which he conducted in company with Franklin Steele. The house was a one-and-a-half story frame, clapboarded and painted white, with a veranda looking out towards the river. It remained for more than twenty years, until its site was required for railroad uses, when it was removed to the southerly part of the city, where it still stands.

Others soon followed Colonel Stevens and made claims, and built "claim houses;" but they were much annoyed, and often driven off, and their houses pulled down by the soldiers who were sent from the Fort, and whose orders were to prevent unauthorized settlements to be made on the reservation. But these orders seem not to have been impartially executed; for while many settlers were driven away, others were permitted to remain. Indeed, the public records show that at least in one case a portion of a valuable claim was conveyed to an officer in high command at the Fort, after the entry had been made; and the claimant having been one of those who were left undisturbed, gave occasion for the supposition that the immunity was the consideration for the transfer.

While these claims were not only unauthorized, but also unlawful, they were, when the military authorities did not interfere, maintained. To give them security and settle disputes a Settlers' Protective Association was organized, whose decisions had the force of law, and it was understood would be enforced if not acquiesced in.

During the year 1850 the most desirable tracts of land near the river had been claimed and were maintained until, by the reduction of the reservation in 1855, they were regularly entered.

It will be interesting to trace the order and location of these early claims.

Next after Colonel Stevens came J. P. Miller who staked out a claim and built a house on the tract now known as Atwater's third addition.

Anson Northrup took up a fractional tract which lay between Stevens and Smith.

Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher located in the vicinity of Elliott Park, and soon after sold his claim to John L. Tenny, who sold to Dr. J. S. Elliott, and the tract was laid out as Elliott's addition. John Jackins made his settlement adjoining Colonel Stevens on the south, and built his house in the rear of the present Syndicate Block, with a well in First avenue. Warren Bristol took a claim next west of Dr. Fletcher's, and built a shanty not far from the Franklin Steele square, where he resided for two years, when he sold the claim and removed to St. Paul. He was afterwards a member successively of both houses of the Legislature, representing Goodhue county, and was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New Mexico, where he died not long since.

Allen Harmon settled upon the tract crossed by the Territorial road, now Hennepin avenue, which he laid out as Harmon's addition.

The settlements mentioned were made in 1850 and the early part of 1851. In October of the latter year Dr. Alfred E. Ames made a claim covering the site of the Court House, eighty acres of which he entered at the land office; the other eighty being entered with his tacit consent by D. M. Coolbaugh. His house was built at the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue, which he occupied until 1857, when he removed into the large, and for those times, magnificent dwelling which he had erected opposite the Court House.

Doctor Ames was the first practicing physician on the west side. He used his land liberally for the benefit of the community, presenting the town with two lots for a Court House site, and two for the Presbyterian church.

Edward Murphy claimed the tract adjoining that of J. P. Miller, below and along the river. His right to enter this land being contested before the land office, a compromise was made, which left but eighty acres to Murphy, which he laid out as Murphy's addition. In platting his land he was the only one of the original settlers who had the forethought and liberality to provide for the public. He dedicated a square for a public park, and reserved an ample tract on the river for a steamboat landing.

Next came Charles Hoag in 1852, who located the vacant land north of Jackins and west of Stevens. It extended nearly to Bassett's Creek. He built a fine house and brick barn on Fourth street, and opened a brick yard in the vicinity of Fifth street and Second avenue north, where the yellow brick were made—the material which gave beauty to many of the stores and public buildings of the period.

About the same time Joel B. Bassett located across the creek, which was called after his name. This land became

a part of Bassett, Case and Moore's addition. Between Bassett and Hoag lay some fractional pieces of land which were taken by David Bickford.

Peter Poncin and Col. Emanuel Case settled upon the tract adjoining Judge Bassett, northerly, and contested the right to enter it before the land office, but it was awarded to Colonel Case who joined with Bassett in laying out the additions last named.

Northwesterly of Case, Joseph Menard took a claim. Waterman Stinson took the tract north of Bassett's Creek, which was laid out by him as an addition bearing his name.

Edwin Hedderly and Rev. Alfred C. Godfrey claimed the vacant land lying along the river north of the locations of Hanson and Le Duc. Though remaining vacant so long, it has proved to be a valuable tract, much of it having been appropriated for railroad uses.

Charles W. Christmas located a mile north of the creek, upon the river bank. His land was long known as North Minneapolis, and became the nucleus of a settlement which was for many years quite distinct from Minneapolis.

Capt. Arthur H. Mills of the U. S. army made a claim, including the homestead of Hon. Dorilus Morrison, which was jumped by Joshua Draper. A compromise was effected by which each took half the claim.

Samuel Franklin entered the claim westerly of Bristols.

Other claimants remote from the river were Joseph H. Canney, John Jackson, Asa Fletcher, Joseph L. Johnson, Robert and John T. Blaisdell, Dennis Peters, Henry Burlingame, the Gates brothers, and James Byrnes.

Martin Layman settled upon the school section and was permitted to enter it by a special act of Congress,

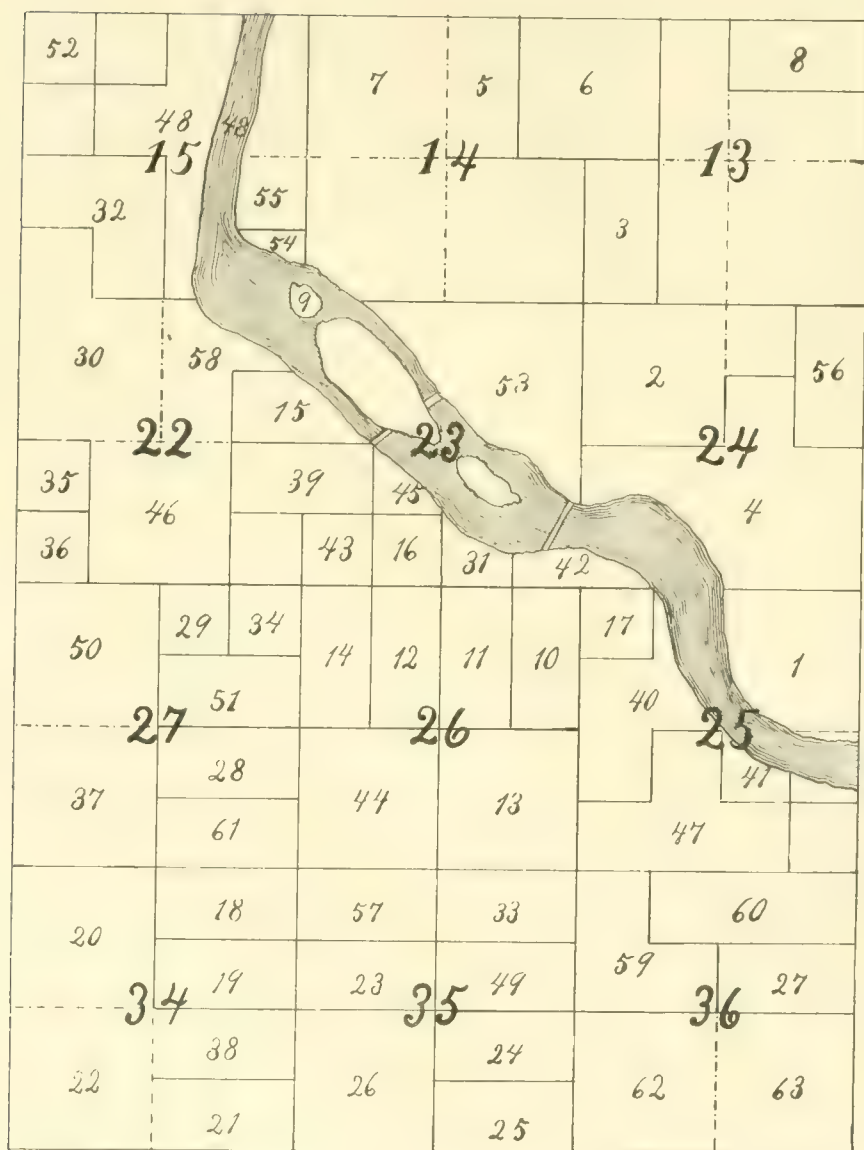
and devoted a portion of his land to the uses of a cemetery, which is still in use, although surrounded by the squares and streets of the city, and is known by his name.

Deacon John S. Mann took a claim east of Lake Harriet, which after passing through several owners, was bought by John Potts Brown, a retired cotton broker from New York city; and passing from him, became the nucleus of the Lyndale farm of 1,400 acres, acquired by Col. W. S. King, where he built extensive barns, and had for several years the finest herd of thoroughbred cattle in the country.

Father Gear, the chaplain at Fort Snelling, made a claim upon the east bank of Lake Calhoun, which was jumped, but which he was in later years allowed to enter by a special act of Congress.

The survey of the original town of Minneapolis was made by William R. Marshall in 1854, but the plat was not recorded until the following year, after the titles had been secured. It comprised the land lying along the Mississippi River from Bassett's Creek to Tenth avenue south, and extended southerly to Seventh street. The lots were sixty-six feet front by one hundred sixty-five feet deep, ten to a block, each block containing two and one-half acres of land, except in the vicinity of the Falls, where some blocks contained twelve and fourteen lots. Washington and Hennepin avenues were laid out one hundred feet wide, and the streets eighty feet.

The patentees of the lands in the twelve sections, comprising the greater part of the city of Minneapolis, as they appear in the county records, are shown in the following plat and explanatory list:



REFERENCES OF THE FOREGOING PLAT OF PATENTEES

PLAT No.	NAME OF PATENTEES	DATE OF PATENT	DESCRIPTION OF LAND	
1	W. A. Cheever.....	April 2, 1849.	NE ¹ ₄ NE ¹ ₄ .	Sec. 25
2	H. H. Sibley.....	March 24, "	E ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ & W ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 24
3	Robt. Cummings and H. H. Angels.....	April 2, "	N ¹ ₂ SW ¹ ₄ .	" 13
4	Calvin A. Tuttle.....	" " "	SE ¹ ₄ NE ¹ ₄ SW ¹ ₄ , SW ¹ ₄ NE ¹ ₄ & Lot 2.	" 24
5	Pierre Bottineau.....	March 24, "	W ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 14
6	Charles T. Stinson.....	January 10, 1851.	W ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ , Sec. 13, & E ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 14
7	William R. Marshall.....	" " "	NW ¹ ₄ .	" 14
8	Oliver Ames.....	March 24, 1854.	N ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 13
9	Hiram Saunders.....	October 24, "	Lot 8, Sec. 23, Lot 1, Sec. 22, Lot 4,	" 15
10	Dominicus M. Hanson	April 23, 1855.	E ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 23
11	Gilbert S. Hanson.....	" " "	W ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 26
12	Alfred E. Ames.....	February 16, "	E ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 26
13	Isaac Atwater.....	October 1, "	SE ¹ ₄ .	" 26
14	D. M. Coolbaugh.....	December 22, "	W ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 26
15	Joel B. Bassett.....	April 27, "	Lots 3, 4 & 5,	" 22
16	Charles B. Russell.....	" " "	Lot 11,	" 23
17	Alfred C. Godfrey.....	April 23, "	Lot 8,	" 25
18	Samuel Franklin.....	" " "	N ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 34
19	Samuel Draper.....	" " "	S ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 34
20	John T. Blaisdell.....	" " "	NW ¹ ₄ .	" 34
21	Gordon C. Jackins.....	August 7, "	S ¹ ₂ SE ¹ ₄ .	" 34
22	Robert Blaisdell, Jr.....	April 28, "	SW ¹ ₄ .	" 31
23	Nicholas Idoux.....	" 17, "	S ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 35
24	Ezra Foster.....	" 26, "	N ¹ ₂ SE ¹ ₄ .	" 35
25	Judith Sayre.....	May 5, "	S ¹ ₂ SE ¹ ₄ .	" 35
26	Homer Sneypley.....	April 25, "	SW ¹ ₄ .	" 35
27	Ebenezer Wardwell.....	January 18, "	S ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 36
28	Moses C. Baker.....	May 15, "	N ¹ ₂ SE ¹ ₄ .	" 27
29	John Jackins.....	" " "	SE ¹ ₄ SE ¹ ₄ , Sec. 22, NW ¹ ₄ NE ¹ ₄ ,	" 27
30	Rachel Moore.....	September 7, 1855.	SW ¹ ₄ SW ¹ ₄ , Sec. 15, Lots 6 and 7,	" 22
31	Anson Northrup.....	" " "	Lot 10,	" 23
32	Emanuel Case.....	March 10, 1856.	Lots 5 & 6 & NW ¹ ₄ SW ¹ ₄ .	" 15
33	Andrew J. Foster.....	" " "	N ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 35
34	Jackins and Brown.....	" " "	NE ¹ ₄ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 27
35	Thomas Stinson.....	" " "	NW ¹ ₄ SW ¹ ₄ , Sec. 22, NE ¹ ₄ SE ¹ ₄ , Lot 4,	" 21
36	Waterman Stinson.....	" " "	SW ¹ ₄ SW ¹ ₄ , Sec. 22, SE ¹ ₄ SE ¹ ₄ , Lot 5,	" 21
37	Joseph L. Johnson.....	January 17, "	SW ¹ ₄ .	" 27
38	Arthur H. Mills.....	" 19, "	N ¹ ₂ SE ¹ ₄ .	" 34
39	John H. Stevens.....	February 16, "	Lot 9, Sec. 23, NE ¹ ₄ SE ¹ ₄ ,	" 22
40	Joseph Le Due.....	" " "	Lot 6 & 7 & NW ¹ ₄ SW ¹ ₄ .	" 25
41	William G. Murphy.....	" " "	Lot 4,	" 25
42	Edwin Hedderly.....	" " "	Lot 12, Sec. 23, Lot 3,	" 21
43	Adelbert Hartwell.....	" " "	SW ¹ ₄ SW ¹ ₄ .	" 23
44	Daniel Elliott.....	January 19, "	SW ¹ ₄ .	" 26
45	Anson Northrup.....	October 6, 1857.	Lot 10,	" 23
46	Charles Hoag.....	April 18, "	E ¹ ₂ SW ¹ ₄ & W ¹ ₂ SE ¹ ₄ .	" 22
47	Edward Murphy.....	" 28, "	Lot 5 & S ¹ ₂ SW ¹ ₄ .	" 25
48	Charles W. Christmas.....	" 2, "	SW ¹ ₄ NW ¹ ₄ , Lots 7 & 8.	" 15
49	Charles Gilpatrick.....	September 5, "	S ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 35
50	Allan Harmon.....	" 18, "	NW ¹ ₄ .	" 27
51	Edwin Stone.....	December 11, "	S ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ .	" 27
52	O. B. Day.....	March 1, 1858	NW ¹ ₄ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 16
53	Franklin Steele.....	" 29, "	E ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ , Lots 1, 2 & 3, Sec. 23, Lot 1,	" 24
54	Pierre Bottineau.....	September 10, "	Lot 3,	" 16
55	Henry H. Sibley.....	November 4, "	Lot 2,	" 16
56	John Rollins.....	August 3, 1859.	E ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ NE ¹ ₄ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 24
57	William H. Goodwin.....	September 8, "	N ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 36
58	David Bickford.....	" " "	SW ¹ ₄ NE ¹ ₄ & Lot 2.	" 22
59	Hiram Burlingame.....	September 3, 1861.	W ¹ ₂ NW ¹ ₄ & SE ¹ ₄ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 36
60	Alfred C. Murphy.....	" " "	N ¹ ₂ NE ¹ ₄ & NE ¹ ₄ NW ¹ ₄ .	" 36
61	Richard Jackson.....	October 19, 1871.	S ¹ ₂ SE ¹ ₄ .	" 27
62	Martin Layman.....	March 31, 1859.	SW ¹ ₄ .	" 36
63	Alvanah Allen.....	January 2, 1863.	SE ¹ ₄ .	" 36

In 1856 the plats of Atwater's; Morrison, Smith and Hancock's; and Murphy's additions were filed, the surveys having been made by H. C. Smith, and Smith and Charlton.

A real estate "boom" ensued. Lots were eagerly purchased; houses, shops and stores were erected, and in the fall of 1855 more than one hundred buildings had been erected.

None of the proprietors were more liberal in the distribution of their lots than Colonel Stevens, to attract settlers and build up the town. A year or two since, the writer casually meeting the Colonel in front of the City Hall, pointing to a fine block then being finished on the opposite corner, he said, "I gave that lot to Martin Farrant to help him along, and he owns it yet." Among other benefactions made by Colonel Stevens, was the lot where the city market stands, which he gave to Isaac I. Lewis to build a store, and another on First street he gave to Henry Chambers for a hotel. He presented the First Baptist church with a lot at the corner of Nicollet and Third street, upon which the first edifice of that society was built—a very handsome structure of yellow brick, the tall spire of which was blown down in a tornado. The proceeds of the sale of this lot were invested in a lot at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, where a church was built, which gave way to the Lumber Exchange. This lot having been sold for over \$100,000, the society built their elegant edifice on Tenth street with the proceeds, adding something to the fund by personal contributions. Two lots on upper Washington avenue were given by Colonel Stevens to the Free Will Baptist church, and one upon lower Washington avenue to the Methodists.

Indeed, so liberal was the Colonel, and so enthusiastic in building up the

town, that most of the lots between the river and the Nicollet House were either given away, or sold for a trifling consideration, and in some instances liberal contributions of lumber were made by him to stimulate improvements. Large interests in these donated lots were owned by Franklin Steele, who concurred in their disposition, and who deserves equal credit for liberality and public spirit.

The first buildings were erected along "Bridge street," as the lower part of Hennepin and Nicollet avenues was called; but a new centre soon was established at the intersection of Washington avenue and Helen street (Second avenue), where Ivory F. Woodman built a large frame building, in the upper part of which was a public hall, and which having been removed still stands on the corner of Sixth avenue and Fourth street.

On the opposite corner Mr. Woodman erected a brick block, which survives to this day as the St. James Hotel. In this building the enterprising young merchants, Kelly Brothers (Anthony and P. H.), had their retail grocery store.

The residents of "lower town" felt that the Falls ought to be the centre of the town, and disputed the supremacy of "Bridge street." They procured the location of the United States Land office, Washington and Seventh avenues, the Post Office—Dr. Ames being Postmaster—the Bushnell House—the principal hotel, a story and-a-half brick still standing on lower Fourth street—and finally by the tender of two lots for a site, the Court House.

At last the advantage lay with "Bridge Street," when Eustis and Nudd came from Boston, and with the aid of a bonus raised by H. T. Wells, the champion of Upper town, and others interested with him, built the Nicollet House.

The partizans of lower town, not to be outdone, organized a company, among the stockholders of which were F. R. E. Cornell, Geo. E. Huy, R. P. Russell, Edward Murphy, Charles Clark and Dr. Ames, and built the "Cataract House," which is still standing, at the corner of Washington and Sixth avenues.

An act of the Legislature was passed in 1856, providing for the incorporation of the town of Minneapolis. Prior to this time, the new town on the west side of the river had been known by several names. Colonel Goodhue of the *St. Paul Pioneer* had facetiously proposed the name of "All Saints," no doubt foreseeing that it would in time eclipse, if not absorb both its saintly neighbors. Others had proposed "Lowell" and "Albion," and some had called it "Adasville," after a daughter of Charles Hoag. At last, by common consent the name Minneapolis was agreed upon.

The word is a compound from the Sioux and Greek tongues, "Minne" being the Sioux name for water, and "polis" the Greek for city.

The honor of suggesting the name has been attributed to Geo. D. Bowman, who was proprietor of the *St. Anthony Express*, and published an editorial article proposing the name; but it has been shown that the article was written by Charles Hoag, who had been a school teacher, and was not unfamiliar with letters.

The town government was not organized until 1858, when the first city council met on the 20th of July. H. T. Wells was President, and Isaac I. Lewis, Charles Hoag, William D. Garland, and Edwin Hedderly, Councillors.

This organization proving unacceptable, it was abandoned in 1862, and a simple township organization resumed, which continued, with some added

powers conferred by act of 1864, until the incorporation of the city of Minneapolis in 1867.

Five years afterwards the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were combined under one city organization by the name of Minneapolis.

With the assumption of a local government the chronicle of the early settlement will properly end.

It was at this period that the present writer first arrived in Minneapolis, which has ever since that time been his home. A sketch of the method of reaching this region at that time, and the general appearance of the town, written some years ago, is here added:

He had set out from Central New York on the 7th of May, 1857, and at Milwaukee taken the rail road for Prairie du Chien, expecting to connect with a steamboat, but the spring thaws had raised the streams, and swept away so much of the track that the train could proceed no further than the town of Boscobel. The alternatives were then presented of retracing the road to Chicago, and taking the next southerly line to Rock Island, or of procuring a team and driving through to the river. On inquiry the latter course was found to be impracticable, for the wagon roads were reported washed out as well as the rail road; so that after a little deliberation it was decided to attempt the journey by boat, and with one adventurous fellow traveler, a batteau was obtained, and the two travelers embarked on the Wisconsin River. It was not always easy to follow the channel of the tortuous river, and often the boat was found threading a slough, or shooting between islands.

At one point a bridge was seen in the distance spanning the river, and it seemed doubtful whether there was room to admit the boat between the water and the bridge, but by laying flat in the bottom a safe passage was made; but as the boat emerged, a man dropped from the bridge into the boat, and explained that he was looking out for chance to get to the Mississippi.

Arriving at Prairie du Chien, a steamboat was found bound up the river, and we embarked for St. Paul, but were unable to get state rooms, and contented ourselves with blankets, and the cabin floor. Arriving at the foot of Lake Pepin, the ice was yet solid, and the boat was forced to tie up, and await the moving of the ice.

Impatient at the delay, a farm team was engaged to take a party to the head of the lake, and at Red Wing a small steamboat was found bound for St. Paul, on which we embarked, and arrived several days before the ice-bound steamer.

Arriving at St. Paul in the early morning, we walked from the levee through the straggling street to the Winslow House, which was near the corner of Third and Fort streets. This was one of several hotels built in various parts of the territory by James M. Winslow, which from their peculiar structure originated that style of architecture known in that day as the "Winslow Style," having "a cupola and mortgage on top."

After breakfast, at which were noticed John B. Brisbin and other celebrities of the early days, we took passage in one of Allen and Chase's four-horse Concord coaches, with a full load of passengers inside and out, and in two hours, having meanwhile refreshed the horses with a drink at Desnoyer's, arrived at the top of the hill leading down to the Bridal-veil Falls. The road then passed direct from Desnoyer's by the Baker place. At the top of the hill the panorama of Minneapolis was first spread before us, and a lovelier scene rarely falls upon the admiring and expectant gaze of an immigrant. Like many another we then said to ourself, "this is the favored spot, realization of many dreams—here we will make our home."

The stage set us down on the 18th day of May, 1857, at the Bushnell House, at that time the crack hotel of the town. The only other hotel was the "Minnesota House," a frame building then standing on Third near Oregon street.

The population of Minneapolis was then ambitiously estimated at "2,000, and rapidly growing." There were by actual count at the beginning of this year 198 buildings in the new town, and as many of these were stores and shops, it is evident in the light of sober fact, that there was shelter for less than 1,000. During the year, however, 248 new buildings were added, so that the latter part of the estimate was correct, as it has continued to be to the present time.

Let us look at some of the structures of that day. As one crossed the bridge (the old suspension toll bridge) upon the left, close to the river bank, was the

white story and a half house of Colonel Stevens. On the right as one rose the short hill from the bridge was a one story building bristling all over its front with signs signifying that Snyder and MacFarlane did a banking and real estate business. Where the city market stands was the two story frame store of Alexander Moore & Co., and on the corner opposite a similar one of Thomas Chambers. A few low buildings were fronting Nicollet street, occupied by C. H. Pettit, banker; Beede and Mendenhall, surveyors and real estate; S. Hidden, store; H. T. Wells and others; where are now Centre Block and the City Hall was a quagmire, neither land nor water.

The site of Temple Court was occupied by a white one story dwelling house of W. J. Parsons, an ambitious and brilliant attorney, and above it on Washington avenue was the brick edifice of the Free-Will Baptist church, the pastorate of which had recently been resigned by Rev. C. G. Ames, who was then officiating as Register of Deeds. On Washington avenue where the Rosser Block now stands was a one story dwelling house of R. A. Crowell, soon after bought and occupied by J. K. Sidle as a residence.

At the corner of Helen street (Second avenue) and Washington avenue, was the business centre. Here stood in grandeur the three story brick, known as Woodman's Block. The corner store was occupied by Spear & Davison, hardware. The next by E. L. Elfelt, dry goods, and the last by Kelly Brothers, grocers. Above the stores were offices, one occupied by Groh & Phinney, bankers, and another by Bell & Wilson, attorneys and land agents. The junior partner was Hon. E. M. Wilson, recently deceased. The upper story was a public hall, in which the spirited public meet

ings of the period were held, and Sabbath schools, the Congregational church worshipped. On the two opposite corners were frame store buildings also occupied. Lower down Washington avenue was a frame two story dwelling house owned by J. H. Spear, afterwards, with two and-a-half lots, forfeited to Dr. Kirby Spencer on a mortgage for \$2,500 constituting the bequest made by Dr. Spencer to the Minneapolis Athenaeum, a property still tributary to the Public Library.

No other structures were met until the corner of Washington avenue and Ames street (Eighth avenue) where was another business nucleus. Here was the United States Land Office, M. L. Olds, register, and R. P. Russell, receiver; near by, the Post Office, Dr. A. E. Ames, postmaster, and Wm. B. Cornell, attendant—the law office of Cornell and Vanderburgh, and the land and loan office of Carlos Wilson and D. R. Barber. Across the avenue from the land office was the frame store of Godfrey Scheitlin, then keeping a general assortment of clothing and furnishing goods, but soon to become famous as the depository of “sang” as the ginseng was popularly called, which he bought from the “Big Woods” region, and after curing, exported to China. Lower down the avenue was the dwelling house of Geo. E. Huy, and upon the river bank near the Tenth avenue bridge the magnificent house of W. D. Garland, afterwards bought by Gov. Washburn, and presented to the College Hospital, having been removed to Sixth street.

Colonel Cyrus Aldrich had built and occupied a fine brick house on Fifth street, now the residence of George A. Brackett. On one side of him was the church of Gethsemane, D. B. Knickerbocker, rector, and on the other the “Toothpick” as it was popularly called,

being the First Presbyterian church, Rev. J. C. Whitney, pastor. Where the Judd house stands was the pre-emption house of D. M. Coolbaugh. Dr. Ames occupied his pre-emption house on Fifth and Rice street (Ninth avenue), but was building his fine new residence now standing opposite the Court House. The Court House was building and nearly completed and the Cataract House. These were built by Charles Clark, contractor, who received for the Court House the bonds of Hennepin county, bearing twelve per cent interest, and which were sold in New York at eighty-five cents on the dollar.

In the upper part of the town was the, then considered, magnificent house of Charles Hoag, a number of neat dwellings on upper Fourth street where lived David Morgan, J. Scrimgeur and T. H. Curtiss. Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher lived on Third street and Kansas; and next to him W. P. Ankeny, who succeeded Samuel Hidden as postmaster, and compromised the question of location by erecting a post office at the corner of Washington avenue and Minnetonka street, (First avenue south). This building after it was partly completed was blown down, and the banker who had loaned \$200 on the lot and building hastened to collect his money, thinking that the destruction of the frame building left his security insufficient.

H. T. Welles lived in a small frame tenement, corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, away out of town. Francis Samson lived on Nicollet and Seventh, where Westminster church stands. Joel B. Bassett lived on First street near the creek, which at that time was a deep and broad chasm, spanned by a long wooden bridge, which has now disappeared.

The Minneapolis Mill Company had built its dam in 1856, and the “Cata-

ract Mill" had been erected by Eastman & Gibson, and a saw mill on the dam by Leonard and Joseph Day. On the west side of Cataract street was the one story office of H. E. Mann, attorney, and of W. D. Washburn, agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company. This company was incorporated by the Territorial Legislature, February 27, 1856, R. P. Russell, M. L. Olds, Geo. E. Huy, Jacob S. Elliott, Robert Smith, and Dorilus Morrison, being the corporators. The capital stock was fixed at \$160,000, the land owners conveying to the company the land, others furnishing logs for the dam, and others contributing money. For many years the property was unremunerative, requiring heavy outlays for improvements, taxes, etc., so that Smith was impoverished, and obliged to relinquish much of his interest, and others allowed their stock to be forfeited. For the last few years, while the capital has been doubled, the property has paid large dividends. It has lately become the property of the Syndicate company, largely of English capitalists, who own in connection with it, the flour mills formerly built by the Pillsburys and Washburns, and which is the strongest manufacturing corporation in the Northwest.

In the early part of 1857, Congress passed the land grant act for Minnesota, and the act enabling the Territory to form a State government; and a constitutional convention was called to meet in July, and it became evident that Minnesota would soon be admitted to the sisterhood of States. Stimulated by these prospects, and the speculative feeling which prevailed throughout the country, a large immigration set in, and with the opening of navigation in the spring of 1857, every steamboat up the river was crowded with immigrants and speculators.

St. Paul had been regarded as the head of navigation, but the enterprising citizens of Minneapolis made an effort to bring the boats to the Falls. I. F. Woodman made a contract with a Pittsburg line of steamers to come here; and a warehouse was built on each side of the river. The success of this effort appears from the following announcements in the *Republican*:

STEAMBOATING

PORTS OF ST. ANTHONY AND MINNEAPOLIS

Arrived.

May	2.	Harmonia,	Allen,	Fulton City
"	"	Cremona,	Martin,	Pittsburg.
"	"	Rescue,	Ivins,	"
"	4.	Orb,	Spencer,	"
"	"	Sam Young,	Reno,	St. Louis
"	5.	"	"	St. Paul
"	6.	"	"	"

Departed.

May	4.	Harmonia,	Allen,	Fulton City
"	"	Rescue,	Ivins,	St. Louis.
"	5.	Orb,	Spencer,	Fulton City
"	"	Sam Young,	Reno,	St. Paul
"	"	"	"	"
"	"	Cremona,	Martin,	Fulton City
"	7.	Sam Young,	Reno,	Duluth

ABOVE THE FALLS.

Arrived.

"	2.	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	Sauk Rapids
"	"	North Star,	Young,	"
"	5.	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	"
"	7.	North Star,	Young,	"

Departed.

April	29.	North Star,	Young,	Sauk Rapids
"	30.	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	"
May	3.	"	"	"
"	"	North Star,	Young,	"
"	7.	"	"	"
"	"	H. M. Rice,	Kerr,	"

On the 10th of May the Rosalie arrived from Pittsburg, and on the 11th the Harmonia arrived from Pittsburg, and departed on the 12th for Fulton City. June 4th the arrival of the Rosalie, Denmark, Harmonia and Cremona are chronicled, while the Rice and Star made their regular trips to Sauk Rapids,

and the *Enterprise* is announced as about ready to be put into the same trade. Up to the 18th of June there had been twenty-seven arrivals of steamboats from below, bringing 3,000 tons of freight; and yet, says the *Republican*, "Some of the business men on both sides of the river have not yet got over the idea that it is best to have their freight landed at St. Paul."

A view of St. Anthony and Minneapolis taken about this time represents a steamboat lying at Cheever's landing, and another going down the river under full steam, opposite the University.

busy clang and clatter of machinery—new buildings going up on every hand—everybody going at quick step. Such is life just now in St. Anthony and Minneapolis.

During the year 1857 the Minneapolis Bridge Company constructed a fine truss bridge across the Mississippi River. Its eastern abutment was upon the high bank at the foot of the University hill, and its western terminus Twentieth avenue south. After a few years the piers were undermined by logs carried over the Falls in a spring flood, and the whole structure fell into ruins, and floated off down the river.



SCENE ON THE MISSISSIPPI IN 1857

The spirit infused into the ambitious young town by this unwonted activity, is reflected in a paragraph in the *Republican* of May 7th:

BUSINESS—Never before did the streets of our dual city exhibit such activity, and life of business. Steamers screaming at both ends of the town—numberless teams and carriages—throng of strangers—spring goods everywhere arriving and unpacking—ladies all out to have the latest pick-

The next year a bridge was built across the river from Christmas avenue to Broadway, but this also was carried away, its wooden piers resting upon a sandy bottom, which was washed out by the scouring flood.

The following list comprises the names of many of the settlers in Minneapolis prior to 1860, with the dates of their settlement so far as attainable:

- Atwater, Isaac, 1850.
 Allen, Marvin, 1851.
 Ames, Rev. C. G., 1851.
 Angell, Henry, 1851.
 Ames, Dr. A. L., 1851.
 Ames, Dr. A. A., 1851.
 Ames, Ezra, 1851.
 Austin, Eliah, 1852.
 Atwood, H. S., 1851.
 Anderson, C. L., 1852.
 Anderson, John M., 1854.
 Atty, John H., 1854.
 Allison, R., 1855.
 Anderson, D. M., 1855.
 Aldrich, Cyrus, 1856.
 Austin, A. C., 1857.
 Ames, E. B., 1857.
 Ankeny, William P., 1857.
 Armstrong, Solon, 1857.
 Abrahams, J. P., 1858.
 Andrews, Thomas F., 1859.

 Brown, 1838.
 Bottineau, Pierre, 1845.
 Bottineau, Severre, 1845.
 Bottineau, Charles, 1845.
 Bean, Reuben, 1849.
 Bostwick, Lardner, 1849.
 Brown, Charles A., 1849.
 Burroughs, Ira, 1849.
 Beauteau, N., 1849.
 Bean, John, 1849.
 Bean, Amos, 1849.
 Bassett, Joel B., 1850.
 Bean, Simon, 1850.
 Bristol, Warren, 1850.
 Brown, Baldwin, 1850.
 Brown, Rev. W. P., 1850.
 Brott, Geo. F., 1851.
 Brown, Isaac, 1851.
 Barber, E. N., 1851.
 Bassett, Philip, 1852.
 Bickford, David, 1852.
 Brennan, 1851.
 Blaisdell, Robert, 1851.
 Blaisdell, John T., 1851.
 Blaisdell, William, 1851.
 Blaisdell, Robert, Jr., 1851.
 Bresette, Edmund, 1851.
 Brown, L. M., 1851.
 Byrnes, William, 1851.
 Byrnes, James, 1851.
 Burlingham, Hiram, 1852.
 Brown, Charles, 1852.
 Baldwin, Mark, 1851.
 Berry, John, 1851.
 Bramer, William, 1851.

 Berry, Mark T., 1851.
 Brown, Benjamin, 1851.
 Bowman, Geo. D., 1852.
 Baldwin, Daniel, 1853.
 Baldwin, Geo. P., 1853.
 Baldwin, F. E., 1853.
 Ball, R., 1854.
 Bacon, A., 1854.
 Brown, Levi, 1854.
 Bradley, James F., 1854.
 Bertram, Geo. M., 1854.
 Babbitt, W. D., 1854.
 Baker, M. C., 1854.
 Birge, Henry M., 1854.
 Bigelow, Silas, 1854.
 Berkman, C. C., 1854.
 Brooks, Rev. David, 1855.
 Browley, W. F., 1855.
 Barnes, Rev. Seth, 1855.
 Bushnell, C., 1855.
 Bibbins, T. L., 1855.
 Brockway, 1855.
 Bourgeois, John, 1855.
 Bates, E. N., 1856.
 Barber, Daniel R., 1856.
 Bradford, Adolphus, 1856.
 Bryant, Robert R., 1856.
 Bassett, Daniel, 1856.
 Barnes, Thomas G., 1856.
 Barrows, F. C., 1855.
 Barrows, W. M., 1856.
 Beebe, Franklin, 1856.
 Bausman, Dr. A. L., 1856.
 Boffarding, John, 1856.
 Boffarding, Nicholas, 1856.
 Baker, R. F., 1856.
 Beede, Cyrus H., 1856.
 Baldwin, Rufus J., 1857.
 Bishop, Jesse, 1857.
 Beeman, H. D., 1857.
 Brackett, George A., 1857.
 Barton, Ara P., 1857.
 Barnard, Thomas G., 1857.
 Buckendorf, William, 1857.
 Bugbee, Geo. C., 1857.
 Butler, H. C., 1857.
 Bell, A. Jackson, 1858.
 Brown, John Potts, 1859.
 Brown, Robert, 1859.

 Carpenter, Sergeant, 1837.
 Cheever, William A., 1847.
 Cummings, Robert W., 1847.
 Conner, Elias H., 1848.
 Cloutier, Bernard, 1848.
 Chatel, Victor, 1819.
 Crapean, F. X., 1849.

 Christmas, Charles W., 1850.
 Cobb, Stephen, 1850.
 Chambers, Thomas, 1850.
 Chambers, Henry, 1850.
 Chowen, Geo. W., 1850.
 Chamberlain, Rev. J. S., 1852.
 Case, Emanuel, 1857.
 Case, Sweet W., 1851.
 Cole, Henry, 1857.
 Coolbaugh, Daniel M., 1853.
 Craft, Amosa, 1852.
 Crowell, S. S., 1851.
 Church, Colvin, 1857.
 Camp, George A., 1850.
 Canney, Joseph H., 1852.
 Case, George E., 1851.
 Case, James G., 1851.
 Carvin, G., 1851.
 Cummings, L., 1851.
 Clark, S. S., 1854.
 Chapman, C. B., 1854.
 Califf, John, 1854.
 Cahill, W. F., 1854.
 Cornell, Francis R. E., 1854.
 Cornell, William B., 1854.
 Chase, Charles L., 1854.
 Crain, E. F., 1855.
 Curtis, W. P., 1855.
 Chute, Richard, 1855.
 Chute, Dr. S., 1855.
 Chute, Charles, 1855.
 Cross, G. F., 1855.
 Curtis, Orrin, 1855.
 Clark, Charles, 1856.
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 Cushman, J., 1856.
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 Clark, Charles C., 1856.
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 Charlton, David, 1856.
 Chase, Josiah H., 1856.
 Chase, L. P., 1856.
 Croffut, W. A., 1857.
 Clark Edwin, 1857.
 Cook, Franklin, 1857.
 Cook, Levi, 1857.
 Chaffee, Rev. J. F., 1857.
 Chamberlain, W. H., 1857.
 Clough, Gilbert, 1857.
 Clough, D. M., 1857.
 Cook, Rufus, 1857.
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 Clark, Ames, 1859.
 Chase, Jonathan, 1859.
 Conles, Henry W., 1856.

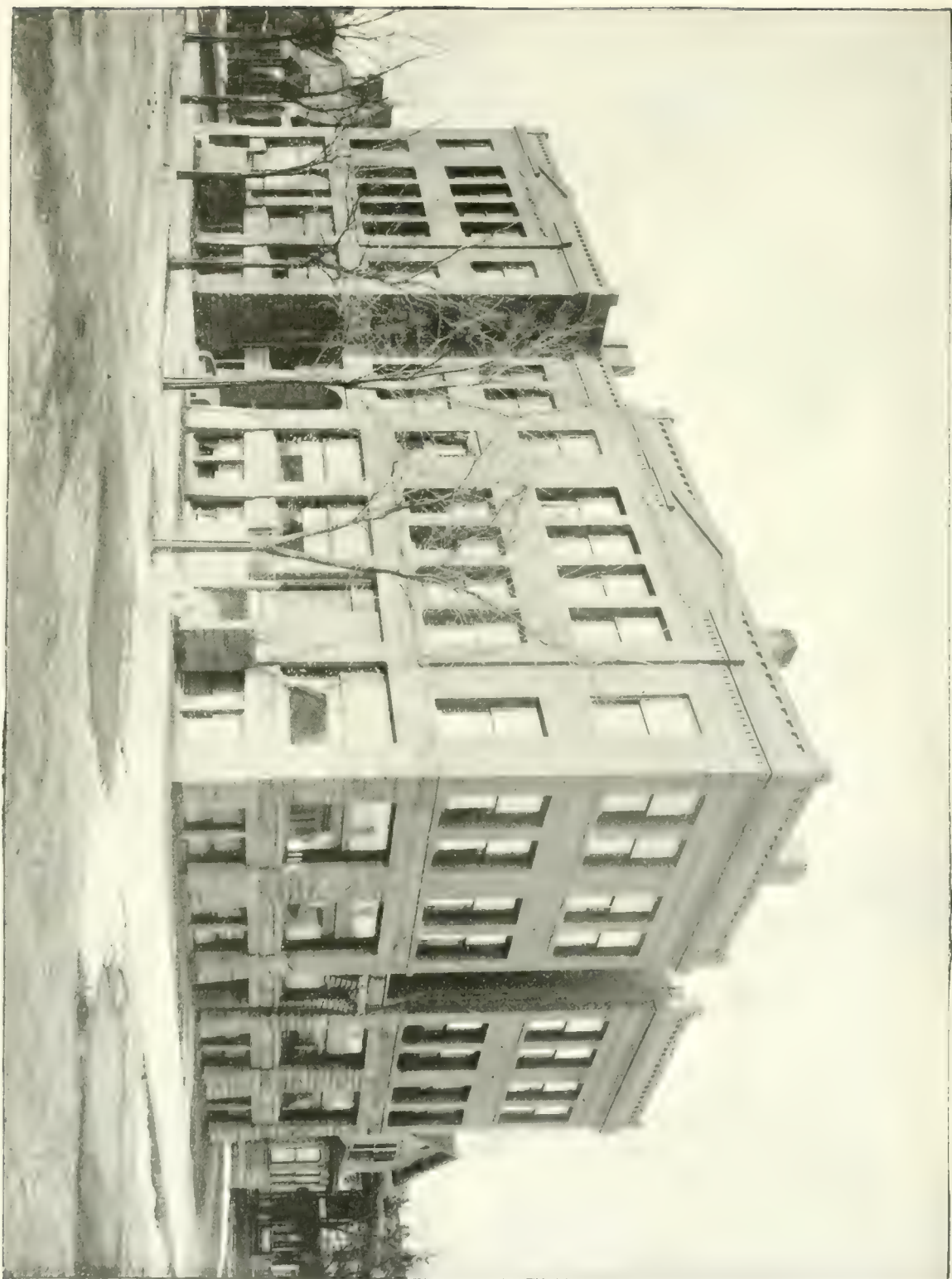
- Desjarlais, Louis, 1845.
 Dorr, Caleb D., 1847.
 Dyer, Ambrose, 1849.
 Day, William P., 1849.
 Dorr, Albert, 1849.
 Dean, Joseph, 1850.
 Dean, A. J., 1850.
 Dugus, William, 1847.
 Day, Leonard, 1851.
 Day, J. W., 1851.
 Day, Joseph, 1851.
 Day, L., 1851.
 Day, Dan S., 1851.
 Dickie, William, 1851.
 Draper, Simeon, 1852.
 Dorman, Ezra, 1852.
 Draper, Joshua, 1852.
 Dutton, G. B., 1851.
 Davis, George, 1851.
 Durnam, John M., 1852.
 Dodge, Abraham R., 1853.
 Dutton, G. B., 1854.
 Davie, E. H., 1854.
 De Kay, Isaac W., 1854.
 Doty, J., 1855.
 Day, George E. H., 1855.
 Daniels, Charles N., 1857.
 Demmon, J. S., 1856.
 Demmon, Dan S., 1856.
 Davison, C. D., 1856.
 Dunnington, R. P., 1856.
 Dow, J. W., 1858.
 Day, W. P., 1858.
 Dibb, W. D., 1858.
 Elliott, Jacob S., 1854.
 Elliott, Wyman, 1854.
 Elliott, Dr. J. F., 1854.
 Elwell, Tallmage, 1852.
 Edwards, Isaac B., 1854.
 Elliott, Daniel, 1854.
 Eastman, W. W., 1854.
 Effelt, L. C., 1855.
 Ende, August, 1856.
 Eustis, J. M., 1857.
 Findlay, 1845.
 Farnham, Sumner W., 1847.
 Ferrald, Samuel, 1847.
 Folsom, Edgar, 1848.
 Farnham, Silas M., 1848.
 Foster, A. D., 1848.
 Farnham, Rufus, Sr., 1849.
 Farnham, Rufus, Jr., 1849.
 Foster, Andrew J., 1849.
 Foster, Stephen E., 1850.
 Finch, William, 1850.
 Fowler, Henry, 1851.
 Fletcher, Dr. Hezekiah, 1851.
 Fullard, Stephen, 1851.
 Farrington, Charles, 1852.
 Fletcher, Asa, 1852.
 Fletcher, Timothy, 1852.
 Fraker, Philip, 1851.
 Fell, E., 1851.
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 Fish, Charles, 1851.
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 Findley, James H.
 Fewer, Richard, 1854.
 Foote, O., 1854.
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 Ferrant, J., 1855.
 French, John, 1855.
 Forrest, W. E., 1856.
 Ferrant, Martin, 1856.
 Fish, Woodbury, 1855.
 Folsom, S. H., 1858.
 Godfrey, Asa, 1847.
 Getchell, Washington, 1848.
 Gear, Rev. Dr. E. G., 1839.
 Getchell, Moses W., 1849.
 Gilpatrick, Isaac, 1849.
 Getchell, William W., 1849.
 Gibson, Reuben B., 1850.
 Garvey, Chris. C., 1850.
 Gilpatrick, Charles, 1850.
 Graham, David, 1851.
 Green, John, 1851.
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 Godfrey, Abner C., 1852.
 Greeley, Christopher, 1857.
 Gairns, John C., 1857.
 Gould, Leonard, 1851.
 Gould, Chessman, 1851.
 Given, H. H., 1851.
 Garland, William D., 1853.
 Gillam, James, 1855.
 Gardner, C., 1854.
 Griffith, T. M., 1854.
 Gilbert, J. B., 1854.
 Gifford, Eli B., 1855.
 Goodwin, M. M., 1855.
 Good, J., 1855.
 Gilfillan, John B., 1855.
 Gale, Harlow A., 1856.
 Gray, Thomas K., 1856.
 Gale, Rev. Amory, 1857.
 Gale, Samuel C., 1857.
 Graves, R. C., 1857.
 Gravelon, William, 1857.
 Gibson, Paris, 1857.
 Gardiner, Thomas, 1857.
 Gluck, J. G., 1857.
 Grethen, Anton, 1857.
 Goodyear, C. B., 1858.
 Gossard, Rev. T. M., 1858.
 Greeley, M. R., 1858.
 Hartwell, A. K., 1851.
 Hubbard, William H., 1851.
 Hoyt, A. N., 1851.
 Hildrith, B. F., 1851.
 Hemiup, N. H., 1852.
 Hollister, Shelton, 1853.
 Hall, E. F., 1853.
 Harris, Charles N., 1849.
 Hendry, N., 1854.
 Hohler, N., 1854.
 Holmes, James, 1851.
 Holland, Joseph, 1854.
 Hanson, D. M., 1851.
 Hidden, Samuel, 1854.
 Howe, Eben, 1854.
 Hotchkiss, W. A., 1854.
 Harrison, Josiah P., 1855.
 Hancock, H. B., 1855.
 Harrington, Lewis, 1855.
 Hunt, James B., 1855.
 Howes, G., 1855.
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 Huot, Francis, 1849.
 Harmon, Allen, 1850.
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 Harmon, Elijah H., 1850.
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 How, Eben, 1850.
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 Hoag, Charles, 1852.
 Hedderley, Edwin, 1853.
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 Huy, Geo. E., 1851.
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 Hayes, Moses, 1855.
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 Horton, John, 1856.
 Heath, William S., 1856.
 Heaton, John H., 1856.
 Hamilton, G. H., 1856.

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 Heaton, David, 1857.
 Herrick, Nathan, 1857.
 Heftlinger, C. B., 1857.
 Hoy, Michael, 1857.
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 Howlett, James P., 1858.
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 Hamer, Collins, 1859.
 Harrison, Thomas A., 1859.
 Harrison, William, 1859.
 Harrison, Hugh G., 1859.
 Inks, B. F., 1857.
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 Jewett, James M., 1851.
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 Jackins, Gordon, 1850.
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 Jones, Rev., 1851.
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 Jordon, C., 1854.
 Jordon, Erastus, 1854.
 Jones, Edwin S., 1854.
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 Johnson, L. G., 1855.
 Johnson, D. S. B., 1855.
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 Kingsley, Dr. Ira, 1849.
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 Keith, Henry C., 1852.
 Keon, W. H.
 Kopp, Casper.
 King, Charles, 1853.
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 Keith, M. W., 1854.
 Keith, George H., 1855.
 Kingsbury, J., 1855.
 Kohle, S., 1855.
 Kelley, J. H., 1855.
 Knickerbocker, Rt. Rev. D. B.,
 Knier, L. M., 1856. [1856]
 Kimball, William M., 1857.
 Kelly, P. H., 1857.
 Kelly, Anthony, 1857.
 King, William S., 1859.
 La Grue, 1838.
 Laundry, Charles, 1838.
 Lane, Silas, 1849.
 Lane, Isaac, 1849.
 Lewis, E. F., 1849.
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 Loomis, G. G., 1850.
 Larned, William L., 1850.
 Ledow, Rev., 1851.
 Lennon, John S., 1849.
 Libbey, Joseph, 1851.
 Layman, Martin, 1851.
 Lawrence, J. C., 1851.
 Lippencott, Edward, 1851.
 Laschell, William, 1851.
 Lowell, Richard.
 Lennon, James A., 1849.
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 Leaming, A., 1854.
 Ledow, Rev., 1854.
 Lauderdale, W. H., 1854.
 Leonard, Dr. W. H., 1855.
 Lovejoy, James, 1855.
 Lovejoy, Stephen, 1855.
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 Linton, L. M., 1856.
 Lawrence, James A., 1857.
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 Lochren, William, 1857.
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 Loye, S. B., 1857.
 Lyons, Michael, 1857.
 Mink, James, 1839.
 McDonald, John, 1847.
 Marshall, William R., 1847.
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 Meeker, Judge Bradley B., '49.
 Murphy, Dr. John H., 1849.
 Moulton, Elijah, 1849.
 McMullen, James, 1849.
 Marshall, Joseph M., 1849.
 McCarty, Owen, 1849.
 Murphy, Edward, 1850.
 Mann, John S., 1850.
 Moulton, Justus H., 1850.
 Miles, Charles, 1850.
 Murphy, A. C., 1850.
 Monsuer, Charles, 1850.
 McAlpine, Joseph, 1850.
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 Murphy, William G., 1852.
 Mills, Arthur H., 1852.
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 McCain, J. C., 1854.
 McFarland, J. R., 1854.
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 McBarney, Thomas, 1855.
 McGhee, A. F., 1855.
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 Marr, D. W., 1856.
 Morrison, Francis, 1852.
 Mendenhall, R. J., 1856.
 Moses, Elias H., 1856.
 Munson, J. W., 1856.
 McLeod, Rev. Norman, 1856.
 Mattison, M. V., 1857.
 Mattison, D. J., 1857.
 Mann, H. E., 1857.
 Moore, Alexander, 1857.
 Morrill, A. C., 1857.
 McKernan, Peter, 1857.
 McNair, William W., 1857.
 Murray, John, 1858.
 Morse, Frank L., 1858.
 Morse, Henry, 1858.
 Morgan, Gen. Geo. N., 1859.
 Merriman, O. C., 1859.
 North, John W., 1849.
 Nickerson, J. Q. A., 1849.
 Newcomb, Rev. C. W., 1850.
 Northrup, Anson, 1849.
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 Nash, Edgar, 1851.
 Nourse, George A., 1854.
 Nash, George A., 1851.
 Nichols, Rev. H. M., 1859.
 Oliver, 1851.

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 Olds, M. L., 1854.
 Oathout, Josiah, 1854.
 Olcott, A. A., 1857.
 Oswald, Henry, 1857.
 Oswald, John C., 1857.
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 Patch, Luther, 1847.
 Patch, Edmund, 1847.
 Potvin, Joseph, 1848.
 Prescott, Philander, 1819.
 Pond, Rev. Gideon H., 1834.
 Pond, Rev. Samuel W., 1884.
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 Pratt, Stephen, 1849.
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 Poncin, Peter, 1850.
 Parker, Benjamin B., 1850.
 Park, George, 1851.
 Peters, Dennis, 1851.
 Pierce, Thomas, 1851.
 Palmer, Rev. Lyman, 1852.
 Peddington, J., 1852.
 Pain, D. L., 1853.
 Prescott, George W., 1853.
 Propper, George N., 1854.
 Perkins, Thomas H., 1854.
 Perkins, Ed. R., 1854.
 Perkins, Frank, 1854.
 Parsons, William J., 1854.
 Pratt, Nelson, 1855.
 Pettit, Curtis H., 1855.
 Penny, I. L., 1855.
 Pillsbury, John S., 1855.
 Pomeroy, J. W., 1856.
 Putnam, H. R., 1856.
 Paulding, C. W., 1856.
 Perkins, Winslow T., 1856.
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 Phinny, W. S., 1858.
 Plummer, R. W., 1858.
 Plummer, H. A., 1855.
 Purdy, H. E., 1859.
 Quinn, Peter, 1840.
 Reach, Joseph, 1839.
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 Rollins, John, 1848.
 Russell, Roswell P., 1847.
 Richardson, William, 1849.
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 Rowell, Rev. T., 1851.
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 Rogers, Richard, 1853.
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 Ross, Samuel, 1854.
 Ramsdell, E. B., 1854.
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 Robinson, Reuben, 1854.
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 Rouse, Dr., 1855.
 Ripley, Dr. F. W., 1855.
 Richardson, George D., 1856.
 Reno, John C., 1856.
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 Rankin, S. F., 1857.
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 Rich, Rev. J. D., 1858.
 Robinson, S. C., 1858.
 Rockey, H. D., 1858.
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 St. Martin, Sauverre, 1845.
 Stimpson, Charles W., 1847.
 Stanchfield, David, 1847.
 Stinson, Charles W., 1848.
 Stevens, John H., 1849.
 Spencer, J. G., 1849.
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 Stearns, Charles T., 1849.
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 Stevens, Simon, 1850.
 Stinson, Waterman, 1850.
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 Stephens, Rev. Enos, 1850.
 Spooner, William, 1851.
 Secombe, David A., 1851.
 Secombe, Rev. Charles, 1851.
 Stone, A., 1851.
 Steele, Daniel, 1851.
 Sayer, Mrs. Judith A., 1851.
 Stoddard, N. E., 1851.
 Sully, James, 1852.
 Smith, Edward, 1851.
 Shepley, H. H., 1851.
 Smith, William, 1851.
 Self, Thomas, 1851.
 Sutton, S. B., 1851.
 Strother, Fleet S., 1851.
 Strother, P., 1851.
 Soule, Benjamin, 1851.
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 Shaw, A. D., 1852.
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 Shepherd, J., 1854.
 Sampson, Warren, 1854.
 Stoughton, O. W., 1854.
 Sloane, John, 1854.
 Spencer, Benjamin, 1855.
 Snyder, Simon P., 1855.
 Spear, John Hancock, 1855.
 Smith, R. A., 1855.
 Smith, H. C., 1855.
 Salisbury, Rev., 1855.
 Stimson, Daniel, 1855.
 Smith, Delano T., 1856.
 Smith, M. C., 1856.
 Smith, Sidney, 1856.
 Stone, Geo. B., 1856.
 Savory, Geo. A., 1856.
 Spear, S. P., 1856.
 Sherburne, J. C., 1856.
 Sherburne, Charles K., 1856.
 Scheitlin, Godfrey, 1856.
 Swett, O. F., 1856.
 St. Clair, Rev. W. H., 1856.
 Slocum, Charles S., 1857.
 Sidle, Jacob K., 1857.
 Sidle, H. G., 1857.
 Stewart, L. M., 1857.
 Smith, Fred L., 1857.
 Snow, Cyrus, 1858.
 Sherburne, Charles, 1857.
 Schrimgeur, E. J., 1858.
 Sabine, J. B., 1858.
 Strout, Richard, 1859.
 Secombe, C. C., 1859.
 Turpin, Baptiste, 1843.
 Tuttle, Calvin A., 1847.
 Tapper, John.
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 Tenney, John L., 1853.
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 Tourtelotte, Sylvanus, 1851.
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 Tibbetts, Nathaniel, 1851.
 Tracy, S. M., 1853.
 Trader, J. H., 1854.
 Townsend, Geo. W., 1855.
 Thomas, Uriah, 1855.
 Tabour, L. T., 1855.
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 Todd, William A., 1856.
 Thurber, James W., 1857.

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 Vail, George T., 1850.
 Van Nest, Hiram, 1852.
 Vawter, S. L., 1854.
 Varner, William H., 1854.
 Vanderburg, Chas. L., 1856.
 Wilson, Charles, 1855.
 Worthingham, William, 1849.
 Welch, William H., 1849.
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 Wilson, Joseph P., 1850.
 Warwick, Thomas, 1850.
 Webster, Horace, 1850.
 Wales, William W., 1850.
 Woodbury, H., 1851.
 Wilcoxson, Rev. Timothy, 1850.
 Whitney, Otis L., 1851.
 Whitney, Rev. J. C., 1853.
 Wass, John, 1852.
 Webster, Horace, 1850.
 Walker, Lucius C., 1851.
 Whitstone, Hobert.
 Welch, William H., 1852.
 Welch, Abraham E., 1852.
 Welles, Henry T., 1853.
 Whitmore, Dr. H. W., 1854.
 Wezel, George, 1854.
 West, E. B., 1854.
 Wilcox, Carlos, 1854.
 Wilkinson, F., 1855.
 Wheelock, Dr., 1855.
 Woodman, Ivory F., 1856.
 Widstrand, C. A., 1856.
 Wilson, Eugene M., 1856.
 Williams, Thomas Hale, 1856.
 Webb, J. Russell, 1856.
 Walcott, A., 1855.
 Williams, J. C., 1855.
 Williams, Capt. E., 1855.
 Winell, Peter, 1855.
 Washburne, W. D., 1857.
 Winthrop, W. W., 1857.
 Weld, J. C., 1858.
 Williams, Rev. A. D., 1858.
 Wilbur, H. J., 1858.
 Wolverton, Jacob A., 1858.
 Young, A. R., 1850.

WILSON CORNER, SECOND AND THIRD AND THIRTIETH STREETS, CHICAGO



CHAPTER VI.

THE GEOLOGY OF HENNEPIN COUNTY.

BY N. H. WINCHELL, *Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, University of Minnesota, and State Geologist of Minnesota.*

Hennepin county, the most populous of the state, has such a fortunate location that it combines many of those natural attractions for settlement and physical combinations of geology which result in varied resources and diversified human industry; and it has in consequence taken the lead in all those elements of growth and civilization which distinguish the communities of the Northwest. No other spot, of equal area, can be found for many miles around where so many of the fundamental elements of power and prosperity are united. There are reasons for looking for a great business and educational and social centre, at some future time, about the west end of lake Superior where perhaps as powerful influences combine, but they are of a different character, and their development is problematical and wholly within the uncertain future. In Hennepin county this development is actual and visible. It will be interesting to inquire into the nature of this fortunate location, and to analyze, so far as we can by reference to natural features, the underlying causes of this growth.

It is a singular fact, but so common as almost to point to a general law, that the

great commonwealths of the world which have the greatest national power and the highest development of civilization, are situated wholly or largely upon the Azoic or Paleozoic rocks. It often so happens that their territorial area includes also considerable country underlain by Mesozoic or Cenozoic rocks, but in these cases it may truthfully be said that their chief centres of power and growth are situated upon, or are dependent on areas underlain by the oldest rocks. The Mesozoic and Cenozoic areas have received the overflow from Paleozoic and Azoic. They usually form the fringe for a larger and more powerful population. The cause for this predisposition of power and civilization for the older formations is not far to seek.

The older rocks are firmer than the newer, and always form the nuclei of the continents, the later formations being softer accretions about their borders. The older formations occupy the uplands, the plateaux, the habitable and arable plains. The older formations are frequently upheaved, presenting their edges, affording access to their mineral contents, while the later formations are more likely to remain nearly or quite horizon-

tal and to be screened by a covering of clay, or of gravel, or loam, or to be marshy. The older formations prevail in the northern hemisphere and in the northern and central portions of the northern hemisphere, while the later formations are found to have their greatest development toward that oceanic expanse which occupies the southern hemisphere. The older formations are watered by rippling brooks and perennial springs, and abound in waterfalls, the later have rivers of great size which wend their way sluggishly, and often through miasmatic regions, to the ocean. The older formations hold the largest part of the mineral wealth of the world, especially of iron and coal, the two great arms that sustain modern civilization, and through whose great arteries and manifold connections flow the productions of human genius to the comfort of mankind. The older formations of the country, being most elevated and likewise farthest north, usually, in the continental areas, have been those most powerfully acted on by the Glacial epoch, producing those well known and unexcelled drift soils which specially characterize, for instance, the northwestern prairies of the United States and Manitoba. Thus the intelligence and enterprise and the power of the world are found to prevail in those regions that are underlain by the azoic and paleozoic rocks.

Now it cannot be said that these factors are all centered in Hennepin county; but it must be admitted that Hennepin county started well along toward the front in the probabilities of the race for power and wealth when it is found that it is underlain by the paleozoic rocks, for if it have not all the direct advantages of such a geological structure, indirectly it receives in addition to those which it does possess by association, the benefits that spring from having surrounding

neighbors who enjoy directly the other advantages, and of receiving accessions of people who appreciate and who demand all the essentials and accessories that accompany the highest types of mankind.

Having thus started out with the best and broadest foundations for prosperity among a prosperous people, there must be some special causes that have operated to bring Hennepin county to the front. The foregoing considerations apply equally to all the counties of Minnesota and to the whole northern portion of the United States, and, other things being equal, we should expect the power of the country would find its permanent seat there. What then are the special advantages that have brought Hennepin county conspicuously to the pre-eminence in Minnesota?

If we consider the general situation of the country we find that agriculturally she is furnished with three important elements: First, a rich drift-soil which contains the necessary elements of fertility in well-balanced proportions, and of unfailing, well-nigh exhaustless, durability. Second, she is on the borderland between forest and prairie, but well within the former, reaping practically, because of other elements which attract the trade of the prairie outside, the advantages of both. Third, a forest-covering which affords shelter and fuel in winter and products which are convertible by industry and enterprise into money all the year round. These advantages, however, are not peculiar to Hennepin county. These alone would only help her fairly along with the average of many Minnesota counties.

Further, as to the general situation, she has an average latitude of about 45 degrees north of the equator, and an altitude of about 922 feet above average tide level, with an average annual rain-

fall of about 31 inches, and an average annual temperature of about 44 degrees, Fahrenheit. But these facts are common to many other counties and cannot have operated to favor Hennepin county. Her area is 397,739.88 acres, but this is less than that of several others.

She is situated on the Mississippi river, and enjoys all the advantages of such a site, but in this respect she has nothing superior to several other counties in the Northwest—indeed she has not all the benefits that other counties derive from such a situation, since she is cut off from the navigable reaches of the river, both below and above, by impassable rapids. It cannot be simply the fortuitous circumstance of her location *on the river* that has distinguished her among her equals.

We must search closer, for in every element thus far enumerated she has no advantage that gives her any expectation above some other counties of the state. It is hardly necessary after this elimination of common elements, to call direct attention to that value which remains as the sole efficient cause, equivalent to the known result—the falls of St. Anthony.

The city of Minneapolis, with about 200,000 people, a direct dependency of the falls of St. Anthony, is at once the soul of Hennepin county, and the cause of her superb march among the counties of the state.

It is necessary then, having discovered the main factor in the growth of the country, to examine it more closely. It is distinctively a geological feature. The falls of St. Anthony may be considered from two points of view, both being based on geological data, viz:

1. *The rocks*, i. e. the underlying geological structure.

2. *The water*, i. e. the source, amount and effect of the flowage of the water of

the Mississippi over the geological structure.

The underlying geologic structure, not considering the surface deposits, or drift of the region, is very simple. Two very strongly contrasted strata are concerned. The Trenton limestone (or the Bird's-Eye Trenton, since it contains some Bird's-Eye fossils) overlies the St. Peter sandstone. Limestone is a much firmer rock than sandstone, and, as always happens when a river crosses the line of superposition of a firm rock on a soft one, a waterfall results. This line in Minnesota is always thus characterized and in many other places the resulting water-fall has been utilized for mills, and flourishing towns have there grown up. It is not always the Trenton-St. Peter contact that is thus distinguished, but it also happens with some lower horizons which have the same conjunction of a limestone with an underlying sandstone. It is a law which is exemplified in many places in Iowa and in Wisconsin. The location of Trenton, N. Y., is at Trenton falls, and of Ottawa is at the falls of the Ottawa, where the river passes from the Trenton limestone.

This rock section at Minneapolis has been thus described:*

GEOLOGICAL SECTION AT THE FALLS OF ST. ANTHONY.

1. Impure limestone, crystalline, rough to the touch, hard but splitting to thin lenticular chips under the weather. This is of a blue color within, but on exposed surfaces becomes a dirty buff. The grain is close, except for the cavities resulting from absorbed fossils. The fragments into which the stone weathers out are brittle and somewhat sonorous. It is very fossiliferous, especially with *Strophomena minnesotensis*. It also has frequently associated with this *Orthis tricenaris*, species of *Murchisonia*, *Lepidodonta cypræoides*, *Bucania*, and occasionally of *Asaphus*. Thickness, not fully exposed, seen about eight feet.

2. Similar to the last, but gradually becoming more impure with shale, the fossils being gathered

* From a report of the Geological Survey of Minnesota, Vol. 28, p. 28.

more into sheets or layers, making more calcareous belts, two feet.

3. Green shale, calcareous, weathering blue, with but few fossils. Occasionally is found a large specimen of *Endoceras magniventrum*, in this shale, the form only be preserved, surrounded by a thin black film of bituminous matter. Thickness four feet and eight inches.

4. The last passes gradually into a calcareous shale resembling the well known building rock of this place, in which still there are a few distinguishable fossils. This stone is sometimes used for rough walls or in protected positions. It is markedly set off from the rock below by a projecting shoulder formed by the upper portion of No. 5. Thickness two feet, four inches.

5. Argillaceous limestone, the principal stratum of the Trenton. The fossils that remain in this member are apt to be comminuted so as to be wholly undistinguishable, yet sometimes large specimens of *Endoceras magniventrum** are found in the layers. Rarely, also, on separating the layers in quarrying, a rock surface is disclosed that is eminently fossiliferous with forms of *Rhynchonella capax*, *Orthis*, and other brachiopods and intrusting corals. This is the principal and most constant member of the Lower Trenton. Its thickness is about 15 feet.

6. Blue shale, parting conchoidally under the weather, lying on the St. Peter sandstone, two feet. The total thickness is about thirty four feet.

The St. Peter sandstone is a very homogeneous rock, having a total thickness of 164 feet at Minneapolis. In the drilling of some deep wells, however, there is found uniformly a thin stratum about 125 feet below its upper surface, of red or "pipestone" clay, which acts as a retaining stratum, and from below it rises pure water to the natural surface.* The thickness of the St. Peter sandstone at the falls of St. Anthony is greater than at points further south. It varies to less than 100 feet before reaching the southern border of the state, but it extends southward through Illinois and Ohio (as known by deep wells) and southward into Missouri, where Prof. Broadhead includes it in his Ozark series.

The surface extent of the outcropping

rock in Hennepin county, whether of Trenton or St. Peter, is very small, being confined to the immediate bluffs of the river gorge below the falls. Yet it is known that the Trenton limestone extends westward under the drift of the southern part of the country for many miles. The topography indicates that it extends as far west as the west end of lake Minnetonka, and perhaps further. In that case the valley of Purgatory creek, as well as that in which lie the basins of the lakes (Harriet, Calhoun, Lake of the Isles) and the lower portion of Bassett's creek valley, were gorges cut through the Trenton and into the St. Peter sandstone in pre-glacial time, for in these valleys, which run north and south, the Trenton limestone is wanting. Toward the northwest from Minneapolis, the Trenton also extends, under the drift, nearly or quite to Medicine lake, but at Wayzata, according to Mr. E. O. Spear, a deep well struck the granite of the Laurentian. It is quite possible also that the Trenton, which is known to continue to Shinglecreek, in the northern suburbs of the city, recurs in full strength further north and northwest, and really underlies the flat areas of Brooklyn and about Osseo, and even the flat areas in the towns of Corcoran, Greenwood and northern Medina. The channel of Crow river, in that case, would very naturally lie in the valley which would be formed by the coming to the surface of the St. Peter sandstone—at least along the northwestern boundary of the county. Deep borings, such as the future will probably see throughout the western portion of the county, for one reason or another, will be the only means by which eventually the westward extension of the Trenton limestone will be ascertained. Toward the east, however, this rock certainly extends to St. Paul, where it exists in full force in the upper bluffs of

* Such water reaches the natural surface where it is low at the city of Minneapolis. Further inland it falls short of the surface from 2 to a foot.

the Mississippi, and between Minneapolis and St. Paul the deep well drilled at the reform school disclosed about ninety feet of beds, belonging to the Trenton, higher up in the series than any known in Hennepin county, making the total thickness of the formation about 114 feet. Toward the northeast this limestone appears in some mounds and bluffs not far south from White Bear lake. On the east side of the Mississippi river, near the river, this limestone is known, and quarried nearly on the county line. It must continue further, at some distance from the river; but in the vicinity of the river it appears to be wanting, for a deep well at Fridley, at the mouth of Rice creek, struck the St. Peter sandstone first under the drift.

The surface extent of the St. Peter sandstone in the county, in addition to that known of it in the immediate vicinity of the river, is wholly unknown, but it is likely not to extend very far beyond the western or northern limits of the Trenton limestone, and it is quite likely that its line of outcrop is marked on the northwest by the valley of the Crow river, and on the northeast by the valley of Rice creek, with minor irregularities in its course.

It is not necessary here to go into the details of the geology of the deep wells which have penetrated into the strata lying below the St. Peter sandstone is the Shakopee limestone, from twenty to thirty feet thick. This is burned for quicklime at Shakopee. Next is the Richmond sandstone, from zero to twenty-five feet thick, named from a town in Wisconsin (New Richmond) where it was first correctly placed. This is known in the vicinity of Cannon Falls and at Mankato. The great limestone which is seen along the bluffs of the Mississippi at and below Hastings, and

on the shores of lake St. Croix, at Stillwater, largely wrought for quicklime and for building comes next. The drill finds it under Minneapolis with a thickness of about 125 feet. Next is found a white sandstone again (the Jordan), like the St. Peter, 140 feet thick; then limestone and shaly limestone and green shales (the St. Lawrence), 125 feet more or less, and then white sandstone, (the Dresbach sandstone) which is several hundred feet thick, with several interstratified beds of shaly rock. The drill then enters into red shales and red sandstones which have developed a great thickness and have never been entirely penetrated, supposed to be equivalent to the upper beds of the copper-bearing rocks of the region of lake Superior.

In addition to these older rocks, I should mention as one of the formations of the county, certain beds of the Cretaceous, which are known in the valley of the Crow river in Hennepin and Wright counties. These are inconspicuous outcrops of sandstone in the right bank of the river in Hassan township. They also occur on the left bank in Wright county further down. They are of little account except geologically, since they simply show that after Hennepin county was dry land and had remained so for many geological ages—after the Cambrian age, passing through the Silurian, the Devonian, the Carboniferous, the Permian, the Triassic and the Jurassic, during which it furnished support for the land animals and the plants which may have flourished in those ages, and served for a drainage area for the ancestral Mississippi river which even then reached an ancestral ocean at a constantly receding debouchure into an ancestral Mexican gulf—it went down again below the waters of the ocean, receiving its final baptism. This sandstone with its accompanying shales and lignites (though not

seen in place in the county), have left their debris in the drift sheet in the western part of the county in great abundance. Even at Minneapolis, on the east side of the Mississippi river, below the University, are occasionally found fragments of Cretaceous shale and Cretaceous lignite; one piece of lignite being about one foot in length.

When we come, however, to consider the drift-deposits of the county, we not only enter upon a complicated problem, whose many elements extend over a larger area than Hennepin county, and reach back in time to the glacial epoch, constituting by far the most interesting chapter in the geology of the county, but we are also at once brought face to face with the second element of the consideration of the falls of St. Anthony, viz.: *the water of the falls*, its source, amount and its effects on the geological structure. The falls of St. Anthony are a child of the Pleistocene, although the river itself is hoary with the ages of pre-Pleistocene time. The origin, date, history, phenomena and final results of the glacial epoch are all involved in a thorough study of the drift deposits about the falls of St. Anthony. We can not here reproduce the steps in detail by which important truths have been established concerning the drift deposits of the state, by a study of the falls of St. Anthony.*

We can only sketch the outlines, leaving the reader to supply the confirmatory facts in detail by a personal inspection of the river valley between Minneapolis and St. Paul, and by a broader survey of the drift features of the Northwest.

That the falls have receded during very recent times can be proven by reference to the plainest recent history. Facts to prove it are in print. That they have

receded since their discovery July 4, 1680, by father Hennepin is only a fair inference from their recession since 1857. That they were in process of recession prior to their discovery is an inevitable logical consequence of their recession since their discovery. That they have receded at least from that point in the valley down to which can be traced the same phenomena as are now seen at the falls, and which are the present result of such retrogression, is also a logical conclusion. That they have also receded from further down the Mississippi valley, as far as the essential elements in the phenomena can be traced, especially if the subordinate attendant phenomena, differing from the phenomena at their site, can be accounted for by known varying subordinate causes, is a farther scientific and logical inference to which we have to give attention. Thus, step by step, if the full significance of the falls themselves be understood and applied to the elucidation of the past history of the great valley, we can penetrate far into the geological past, and although we cannot rehearse the particulars of the history that transpired we can prove the fact that there was such a history, and can outline some of its great features.

It may have been supposed by some, without sufficient reflection, that the gorge of the Mississippi river has been excavated within post-glacial time, but a brief examination of the facts is ample to show that it existed before the last ice-age, and indeed before the Cretaceous. And a further examination would perhaps serve to fix its birth as a distinct gorge as far remote as the Carboniferous age. There is, further, good evidence that the Mississippi river existed and must have had a valley if not a gorge, through which its waters flowed to the sea since the Taconic age.

*The author is to be published in Volume Vol. II of the final report on the geology of the State, 1884-85.

The accompanying plates exhibit a series of sections across the Mississippi based on known data in Minnesota, beginning about a mile above the falls of St. Anthony and extending down to Lake City.

It is a well known fact that pre-glacial gorges cut in rock have been discovered in nearly all parts of the drift-covered latitudes of the United States, although obscured or entirely hid by the drift sheet. In the "driftless area" of Minnesota they are very numerous, and can be traced from open valleys, in which, perhaps, streams of water now run, but more frequently dry, up to their commencements, or to the points at which they disappear under the loam-sheet that is spread over that area. Even further, they are traceable, as subterranean old valleys, by the occasional collapsing of the loam, sometimes for a mile above the point where the rock bluffs become invisible. It appears, therefore, that before the ice-age the surface drainage reached the main artery of flow, through innumerable tributary rocky valleys. It follows, therefore, that the main artery itself must have been a deep rock-cut valley excavated to the lowest level. Its existence can be shown up to and beyond the falls of St. Anthony, although just at the falls its course is a short distance further west, passing through the city of Minneapolis from the mouth of Bassett's creek to the Minnesota some distance above Fort Snelling. Within the drift latitudes its distinctness becomes less and less, its rocky outline more and more hid by the drift deposits, its width narrower and narrower, and its depth less and less; at last it is lost, and the river runs in a mere surface channel excavated in the latest drift deposits and very rarely comes in contact with the rocks. The earliest escarpments of this old river channel are most remote

from the present river, and are as far as 10 or even 20 miles separate from each other. The most evident escarpment now remaining is that formed by the Trenton-St. Peter, the same that is now being wrought out by the recession of the falls at Minneapolis. But when this line of bluffs is followed southward from the falls it is found to recede further and further away from the river, while the general strike of the formations concerned remains the same. The depth of the river below the top of the bluffs also increases. Its eastern bluff in Wisconsin is many miles from its western bluff in Minnesota. There is no escaping the conviction not only that these bluffs were once united by an unbroken sheet of Trenton limestone, which extended from one to the other, but that the principal agent which has broken it down and carried it away, was the early erosive drainage of the Mississippi river. This action was continued upon other limestones underlying the Trenton-St. Peter, and their cut edges can be examined in many places on both sides of the valley in the successive benches which they form by their greater durability.

Now having called attention to one general consideration going to show the great age of the Mississippi gorge below Fort Snelling, it will be sufficient to mention the location of the moraines of the glacial epoch which have been traced out in the state, so far as they cross the Mississippi valley. The earlier moraine—that of the first glacial epoch—has not been exactly determined. It probably was very indefinite, and was also so far carried away by the accompanying water that its debris is effectually hid by the loams and gravels of later date, viz: those that originated from the second glacial epoch. It would be found, if it exists as a moraine, outside the limits of the state, crossing the great valley in the

neighborhood of St. Louis, Mo. The moraine of the second glacial epoch crosses the Mississippi river in the latitude of the falls of St. Anthony, involving in its action on the river the interval between the falls and a point a few miles south of St. Paul. Now it is observable that at all points south of Fort Snelling, down to the "driftless area," the ancient rock bluffs of the Mississippi gorge are covered more or less, and are sometimes altogether hid from examination for several miles by the drift which was the product of this moraine, or by the gravel terraces which were formed within the old gorge by washing from it. It is the most obvious inference that the gorge south of Fort Snelling existed prior to the formation of the moraine and prior to the spreading on the upland of the cotemporary drift-sheet. But northward from Fort Snelling the rock-cut gorge is fresh, and there is one cotemporary section including both the rock-cut and the overlying drift. In other words it is equally obvious that the drift-sheet was spread over the country prior to the excavation of that part of the gorge from Fort Snelling to the falls. Again, it has been discovered by deep drillings within the gorge that south from Fort Snelling there is a very deep excavation—much deeper than the present river ever could have made (see the plate of sections)—now filled by drift, and that this deep, old gorge extends on up the Minnesota valley past Fort Snelling, instead of turning at Fort Snelling and ascending the present Mississippi valley. There is no such deep excavation in the Mississippi gorge above Fort Snelling, but it is found that the St. Peter sandrock in which it is cut is near the bottom of the river all the way up, being covered only by a few boulders or by masses of Trenton limestone fallen from above at the time the falls receded.

Therefore, *quæ cum ita sint*, in the familiar words of Cicero's conclusions, it is only necessary to measure the Mississippi gorge above Fort Snelling and apply to it a common unit expression of the rate of recession to deduce the time elapsed since the last glacial epoch. It was in 1876 that the writer's attention was first given to this problem, and his result, which was published in 1877, (in the fifth annual report of the Geological Survey of the state), differed remarkably from that derived from a similar discussion of Niagara falls, in bringing the glacial epoch so near the present that its thousands of years could be counted on the fingers. Not only has this result been accepted by all American geologists, but it has been followed by a recalculation (by Mr. G. K. Gilbert) of the recession of the falls of Niagara in the light of new ideas as to the relation of different parts of that gorge to the different deposits of the region. This new calculation has resulted in bringing about a remarkable agreement with the date obtained by the writer in 1876.

The steps in the calculation at the falls of St. Anthony are as follows:

1. The actual distance from the angle of the rock-bluff at Fort Snelling formed by the junction of the Mississippi gorge with that of the Minnesota, is eight miles and thirteen hundred feet, determined by Prof. W. H. Hoag.

2. The rate of recession per year, based on a careful inspection of early descriptions of the falls from the date of their discovery by Hennepin in 1680, till 1857, is 5.53 feet. This is the average of three rates found by three different calculations.

3. The time required for the falls to recede from Fort Snelling to the point they occupied in 1857, is, therefore, 7,803 years.

Now let us go one step further. Any

one who is familiar with the Upper Mississippi valley from Minneapolis to Hastings will have noticed that the river channel, while in general maintaining a south-southeast course between those cities yet makes two turns at right angles, one being at Ft. Snelling where the Mississippi united with the old gorge of the Minnesota in consequence of, and contemporary with, the disturbing action of the second glacial epoch, and the other in the eastern suburbs of St. Paul, where it seems to be shut out of its northeastward course by the presence of Dayton's bluff. Prior to the second glacial epoch, and at least since the first (as commonly recognized), the Mississippi river turned westward at the mouth of Bassett's creek where a rock-cut gorge, now filled with drift, can be traced up the valley to the valley of lakes Calhoun and Harriet, extending southward toward the mouth of Nine-Mile creek. From this old valley the Mississippi was crowded eastward to its present position by the second glacial epoch. But it seems reasonable to suppose the ancestral course of the river, prior to the disturbance that was introduced by the glacial epochs, had already made for itself a gorge through Trenton-St. Peter formations from, say, the mouth of Rice creek, where it first encountered that obstruction, to Dayton's bluff, and it is hence reasonable to anticipate the existence of a gorge that antedated even the Bassett's creek-Calhoun-Harriet gorge. Again, any one familiar with the Mississippi river about St. Paul will have noticed that there is a great increase in the width of the gorge immediately south of St. Paul, which is in a measure comparable with that which occurs at Fort Snelling. In other words the angle made at Dayton's bluff appears to be due to the entrance of the river there also upon a still older gorge than that between

Fort Snelling and St. Paul, and one which lay athwart its northeastward direction of flow, and which compelled it to turn abruptly southeastward. The existence of this right angle, in the light of the explanation which has been given of that at Fort Snelling, and the widening of the valley southward from Dayton's bluff are very significant features. If such old valley was excavated by the river prior to the first glacial epoch it can be supposed to have been occupied by it since the time the Lower Silurian strata (the Trenton and the Hudson River) first rose above the ocean so as to make an addition to the dry land of the state requiring avenues of surface drainage.

Now it is a fact that the course of the river gorge below Dayton's bluff, if extended northerly in the same direction, would pass through a region in Ramsey county which has every appearance of containing such a pre-glacial gorge. It first enters upon a rolling morainic tract, in northern St. Paul, in some of the depressions of which there is more than an intimation that the Trenton limestone is not there *in situ*; it emerges northward in a low area which is known to be underlain simply by the St. Peter sandstone, and which is drained northerly by a stream to the present Mississippi. Lakes McCarron, Johannah, and Long are in the line of this depression. Southwardly Rice creek runs to St. Paul draining its southern portion, and northwardly Rice creek drains its northern portion, entering the present Mississippi near Fridley. Here is the complementary phenomenon, wrought out in nature, so far as can be judged from all the facts we possess, confirmatory of the hypothesis that the Mississippi river originally flowed directly from the vicinity of Fridley to the great gorge at and below Dayton's bluff.

What do we have then? It appears to afford us a record of the river between the two great glacial epochs. That is to say, the river Mississippi or the river Mastodon, should it be named from the inhabitant of the country who may have witnessed the scene, was diverted from its original channel by the on-coming of the first glacial epoch, and was compelled to take a more westerly course through the Bassett's creek-Calhoun-Harriet passage, the Minnesota itself, likewise embroiled in the events of that day, being buried in its lower reaches and finding its easiest exit from Mankato northeastwardly by way of the Cannon valley to the Mississippi river in Goodhue county or perhaps southward to the Des Moines into Iowa. Finally the two rivers, jointly, the ice having receded sufficiently, were allowed to take their easiest and natural descent to the Mississippi river, and were precipitated over the limestone brink opposite Dayton's bluff into the pre-glacial gorge. Here began a fall which we shall have to invent a name for, and which receded up stream past St. Paul to the point in the Minnesota valley above Fort Snelling at which the Trenton limestone ceases, or where the then Mississippi reached the then Minnesota. This recession took place in "interglacial" time, but whether it occupied all of "interglacial" time we cannot say. The distance these falls must have receded was about fifteen miles. The conditions which governed the rate of recession, so far as they pertain to the rocky structure, are the same as those which governed the recession of the present falls from Fort Snelling to their present site. But those that pertain to the river itself were different. Thus, as the river was probably larger the recession would have been faster.

The river may have been twice as large as the Mississippi above Fort Snelling, but that would not have reduced the time by one-half. The distance is nearly twice greater. Perhaps the greater distance would more than balance the greater size of the river, in reaching an estimate of the time needed for such recession. At any rate we may say that the time that elapsed between the glacial epochs, so far as it is expressed by this factor in the problem, could not have been much less than ten thousand years. Such an interval of time, judging from the changes that have taken place in the face of the country since the date of the last glacial epoch, would have witnessed something more than simply a temporary and local retreat of the ice-border, such as has been supposed by some geologists to have taken place, followed by greater rigor of cold sufficient to "push out" or "push up" the moraines that have been widely referred to the second glacial epoch. Such an interval of time would have allowed of the occupancy of the country by plants and animals, including man, and may have been the prime epoch, in all essential conditions, for the flourishing of the Mastodon, the *Castoroides*, the *Megalonyx*, and the hairy elephant.

As to the volume of water in the Mississippi and its source, it will be seen from the foregoing discussion, that it is a variable stream. The present is only a moment in the long history it has passed through, and although it appears to be nearly uniform and permanent since post-glacial time began it had been first dried and perhaps exhausted by the seasons and suns of Carboniferous and Mesozoic time, and again flooded by the excessive precipitation of the successive glacial epochs. Of the exsiccated conditions of the land we have no reliable data, since they were obliterated by the

See Mr. U. S. Grant's description of the glacial epoch in the Mississippi and Mastodon in *American Geologist*, Vol. 1, p. 100.

later flooded stages. But of the late high water stages of the river there remain the terraces which border the valley—unimpeachable witnesses of its greater power, as well as records by which the dates and successive events of its later history may be deciphered.

We shall enter here but briefly on still more remote epochs of the history of the great Mississippi. Two other distinct stages in this history can be made out, and their boundaries defined by grand geologic movements, anterior to anything here related, but their scene of action is largely beyond the limits of Minnesota, as are also the physical features by which they are indicated.

Of the water stages of its earlier history we have only general indications based on the geology of the region, for making some estimates. The great changes in the drainage conditions of the upper Mississippi country in preglacial time are marked off by the relations of its older rocks. Missing formations imply dry land. Non-conformities imply resubmergence of land which had been dry, or rapid emergence. The earliest landmarks which pointed toward the then future valley of the Mississippi are the Archæan highlands, which were lifted above the ocean in northern Wisconsin, on one side, and the Archæan highlands, which rose in central and northern Minnesota, on the other. The ocean still rolled between, but in the form of an embayment, and in this embayment were deposited the sediments of Taconic, or primordial time, occupying a vast period. These primordial sediments form strata which lie non-conformable on the Archæan all about that old embayment. It would seem that this embayment had a narrow connection with the broad Atlantic eastward from Wisconsin and northern Michigan through the region where now lake Superior lies,

for similar geological relations subsist along the entire old Archæan shore-line from Minnesota through Canada to New Brunswick. There were islands near the Archæan shore, consisting of the same kinds of rocks as the main land. One was in northern Michigan, several were in the region north from lake Huron, one was probably in the Adirondack region and others were in New England.

At the close of Taconic time there was a large addition to the dry land by the upheaval of the Taconic rocks, and the breaking of the Taconic strata by the compressive forces existing within the earth's crust. This narrowed the Minnesota embayment, but did not yet shut it off from the connection through the valley of lake Superior. It must however have given more size and length to any small streams which flowed from the Archæan highlands on either side. Some one of those streams from the west must be considered the infantile "cradled Hercules," the primordial embryo of the father of waters. Where it was located we know not, except that its source was on the Archæan area in the northern part of the state and its waters entered the narrow oceanic channel, which still united the Lake Superior basin with the ocean through the valley of the St. Croix. This oceanic expanse widened out southward. Its narrowest place was somewhat north of the mouth of Snake River. The Mississippi must hence have been located further west. It probably joined the post-Taconic ocean somewhere between Anoka and St. Cloud.

Gradually the oceanic depths, about the shores of that early continental nucleus, became filled with still later sediments—the materials of the Cambrian strata—and in the ripeness of time another convulsion brought them to the surface and added larger areas to the drainage basin of the infant Mississippi.

This change is also marked in the geographical distribution of the Cambrian rocks. Then the Trenton and Hudson River formations gave their increments to the dry land, thus nearly completing the bounds of the state of Minnesota, as well as adding large areas in Wisconsin and Iowa. With this last land-birth the Mississippi fairly assumed fluvial dimensions. It rose somewhere in northern Minnesota, probably not many miles from the spot now occupied by lake Itasca, and passing southwardly surmounted the later and later formations; first the Taconic, then the Cambrian and lastly the Lower Silurian (Trenton-Hudson River) strata, and it began at once the excavation of the great gorge which it has occupied, with local and non-important exceptions, till the present. Its mouth then was about where Dubuque is situated now, and all the lower reaches of the valley were yet concealed in the wide spread waters of the Atlantic, or in that slowly narrowing enclosure which was finally reduced, by a repetition of such changes, to what is now known as the gulf of Mexico.

Now, having seen the Mississippi fairly launched as the principal stream of the continent, we can safely say that it unquestionably maintained that rank throughout its subsequent history, and we will revert to some events which must have influenced its size from time to time within Minnesota.

With every increase of the area to be drained the volume of discharge at its mouth must have been increased. If the annual rainfall varied, of course its fluctuations were modified by that element also. All through Upper Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous and the first part of Mesozoic time, Minnesota may be supposed to have been dry land, subject to all the vicissitudes of surface decay and erosion, as well as faunal and veg-

etal habitation which the land areas suffered in that immense lapse of time. We know little or nothing of land animals or land plants till Mesozoic time. Some of the articulates began to inhabit the air in Carboniferous time, and some of the vertebrates in Mesozoic time. They basked in the sunshine on the Archæan hillsides, or were sheltered from the tempest by forests of endogenous trees, and fed on the foliage and fruits of cryptogamous mosses or lichens. Occasionally one's carcass has been preserved by being buried in the sediments of the neighboring ocean, but in all that vast interval of time we have but the merest intimation of the condition of Minnesota. That the Mississippi existed through it all we are obliged to admit, or else to deny the constancy of nature and impeach the established principles of geological and meteorological science. It must have excavated a deep channel in the land, and its waterfalls, if it could have had any, must have been carried back to the uppermost limits of the strata forming them long before that immense lapse of time terminated. It must then have had at the last a steady and direct descent through a very uniform channel from its source to its mouth, and all its tributaries must have manifested the same characters.

Near the close of Tertiary time, and continuing on into Pleistocene time momentous changes took place in North America, affecting the physical conditions to such an extent that they were fatal to the most of the larger animals. Volcanic eruptions, upheaval of mountain ranges, precipitation of copious rains, and in northeastern North America the accumulation of vast ice-fields, which at length began to move as glaciers over the country to the south, bringing destruction to former forests, and compelling the southward migration or the annihilation of many species.

lation of the characteristic fauna and flora — these events must have added materially to the volume and erosive power of the Mississippi. Throughout the first ice epoch the entire state was held in the grip of a long and terrible winter, and the Mississippi existed only at a latitude south of where the ice-sheet extended. In the interglacial epoch the forests and the exiled fauna returned, to a large extent, and flourished through a long, moist and genial summer. Through this interval the Mastodon, and the Mammoth, the Megalonyx and the Castoroides were co-inhabitants of Minnesota. The river occupied at least a part of this time in clearing out its gorge and in driving a bore through the rocks from the old Minnesota valley, above Fort Snelling, to the mouth of Bassett's creek — an interglacial recession of the Falls of St. Anthony.

Again the ice returned from the northwest, but this time with much less thickness and with less duration and less severity of cold. This time it barely extended to the latitude of St. Paul, but as an agent in disturbing the river at the falls of St. Anthony it was equally powerful. It drove the river from its interglacial gorge into its present position, and during the continuance of the ice-invasion the river below St. Paul was swollen to giant proportions. At the same time the ice supplied the gravel which now composes the terraces and gravel plains. This was rapidly spread wherever the almost ubiquitous torrents of the dissolving ice could carry it. Probably within Hennepin county, during the continuance of this epoch in its severity, the volume of the river at Minneapolis was reduced to almost or quite the condition in which it was during the former ice-age, but on the removal of the ice-border some miles further north the Mississippi rose in all its splendor, carry-

ing a vast flood of cold and muddy water. This high stage continued, augmented at Fort Snelling by the swollen Minnesota, until the retreat of the ice from the state, and till the outlet of lake Agassiz was opened up to discharge the waters of the Red river valley toward the north. The Mississippi then acquired very nearly the stage which it has at the present time, and began the excavation of the post-glacial gorge which extends from the falls of St. Anthony to Fort Snelling.

The accompanying plates exhibit some of the data upon which this history is based. They show seven profile sections across the Mississippi River between Shingle creek, which is in the northern suburbs of Minneapolis, and Lake City, which is seventy-five miles below Minneapolis. They are drawn to the same scale, except figure 3, in plate 2, which has a reduced horizontal scale in order to embrace the bluff of the Trenton-St. Peter, twelve miles west from the Mississippi at Lake City. Throughout this whole distance the rocks all lie practically horizontal, and they maintain the same attitude both east and west from the river for many miles. It is plain, therefore, that they once extended all over the area considered, and that the valleys have been cut down into and through the strata by a long period of atmospheric exposure and fluvial erosion.

These plates show the changes which the gorge of the Mississippi takes on between Minneapolis and Lake City, and also exhibit the varying relation of the drift to the rock bluffs, as modified by the two principal epochs of glaciation. Above the falls of St. Anthony the interglacial channel, from which the river is diverted at the mouth of Bassett's creek, is filled with a fine brick-clay, which dates at least from interglacial time, for the upper portion of the clay

shows the effect of pressure and disturbance due to the ice of the last glacial epoch. This clay-filled channel extends, by way of Bassett's creek and lakes Calhoun and Harriet, as explained in the text, to the Minnesota valley. It thence ascends to Chaska and Carver, and descends to and below St. Paul, showing an uninterrupted channel of uniform characters, all dating at least from interglacial time. Just below St. Paul, and at the mouth of Bassett's creek at Minneapolis, are two great changes in the aspects of the Mississippi's channel. They are, however, changes in contrary directions. The lower point

exhibits in descending the river an abrupt transition to greater age, and the upper takes on the characters of youth. In other words the lower change indicates the point of entrance upon the pre-glacial channel, and the upper change indicates the entrance of the river upon its post-glacial erosion, within which last period the falls of St. Anthony have receded from Fort Snelling to Minneapolis.

The varying relation of the river to its present and past channels, and to the glacial epochs, is an interesting topic for study, but its full presentation cannot be attempted here. It should constitute a chapter by itself.

Fig. 1

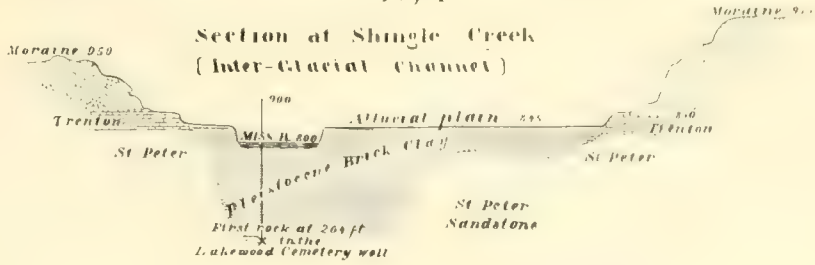


Fig. 2

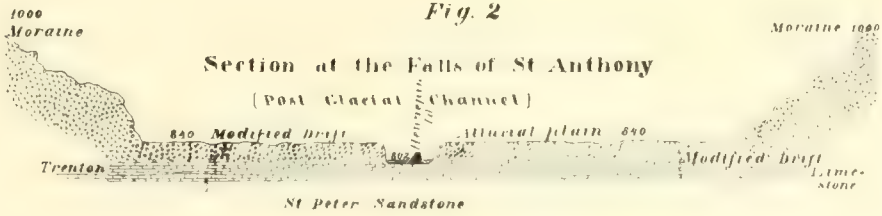


Fig. 3

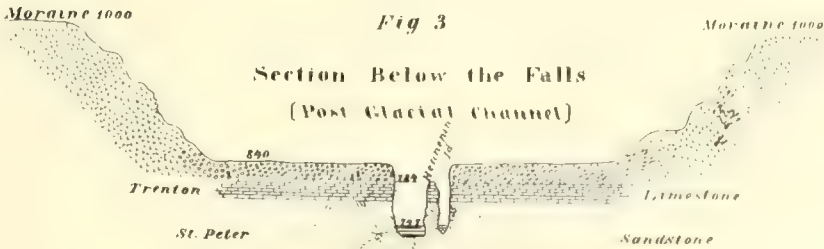
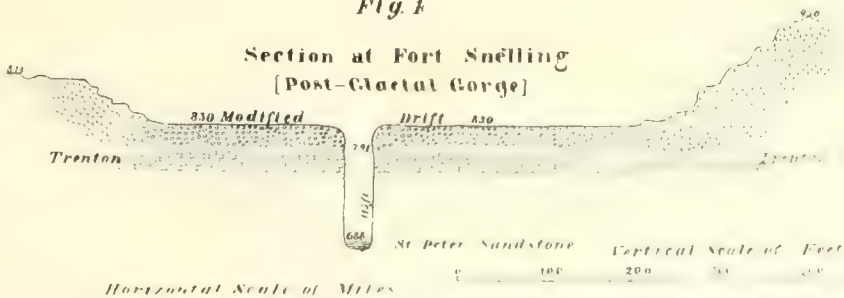


Fig. 4



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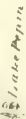


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RESIDENCE OF A. W. BAYLIS, 735 RIDGEWOOD AVENUE, BUILT IN 1911



CHAPTER VII.

PIONEER LIFE IN MINNEAPOLIS.—FROM A WOMAN'S STANDPOINT.

Though St. Anthony in 1850 was a dull little town, yet it had its incidents and diversions in which all its citizens felt a common interest. Brought together from different States, East and South, strangers to each other, and of widely varying types and conditions, it would not have been strange if a year or two at least had been necessary to blend the uncongenial elements into social sympathy. But a brief period of winter experience served the purpose effectually.

There were no railways, no telegraph, and the Mississippi, its only medium of connection with the outside world, was a dreary, trackless barrier of ice and snow. New Englanders, in their *airy* houses, hastily built of unseasoned lumber, could but sigh for their comfortable old homes, and disconsolately compare the scanty larder of the new land with the royal one left far behind.

Pilgrims from "fair Manhada's sea-girt-isle," could not fail of heart-aching, memories of the busy life of the great city—its churches, libraries, art galleries, theatres and operas—an especial aggravation in the fact that at that very time, in Castle Garden, Jenny Lind was entrancing thousands with her divine gift of song. Farmers from the Ohio valley, whose prescient eyes had discovered future vast wheat fields in the fertile soil of Minnesota, could be forgiven if, when

the mercury went down to 30° below zero, their hearts failed them, and they were homesick for the more genial climate and fairer homes down by the "Beautiful River."

But all had brave hearts and, moved by kind sympathies, they joined efforts to make the most of their scanty resources, and to render their isolated society as cheerful as possible. Books, magazines and newspapers were not lacking. *Harper's Monthly*, then in its infancy, found its way to them, and the few copies taken in the town went from house to house, as welcome and delightful a guest then as it has ever been in all the long years since. A solitary copy of Morris' and Willis' charming *Home Journal* followed a New York subscriber, with its weekly feast of bright and good things, and perhaps the two dear old poets were never read with keener delight and appreciation than by their loving admirers here at that time.

One bright day something wonderful happened. By the weekly mail a huge packet came, out of which emerged David Copperfield. "Dickens' new novel has come," flew from lip to lip, and never book received a brighter or warmer welcome. It went the rounds, and, by the time "the ice went out," the book was literally worn to rags.

A lyceum was instituted which helped much to relieve the monotony of the

winter. It provided a course of lectures, all by home talent, that were quite as good as the average of like efforts in other places. They were given by Revs. Neil, Brown and Secombe, and lawyers North, Hubbard and Atwater. Mr. Brown came to grief, however. His subject was "Reading and Books," and in his list of condemned fiction he included "Martin Chuzzlewit." Life was made a burden to him for many days, until he finally confessed that he had never read a word of it, and his ear only had been caught by the absurd name. After each lecture a paper, made up by the ladies, was read, which gave great satisfaction.

If material humanity had been half as well provided for as the intellectual, there would have been small cause of complaint. But a glance at the stock laid in for the winter was rather appalling. The *piece de resistance* was a huge cask of Chicago salt pork. This was supplemented by stacks of dry codfish, kits of mackerel, white beans, with perhaps a small supply of dried beef by way of luxury. Flour and corn meal, coffee and tea, completed the list, except in the case of the few lucky families who had come out early enough in the spring to make a garden and raise their own vegetables. No eggs were to be had and almost no milk. One hostess whose guests unreasonably insisted on milk for their coffee, did succeed in securing three quarts a week at fifty cents a quart.

Before the river closed there had been occasionally a small supply of fresh beef, and thoughtful housewives took advantage of the opportunity to prepare a supply of mince meat for the winter, but nothing fresh appeared again till about the last of February, when a venturesome trader drove up from La Crosse with a sledge load of fresh pork, sausage and venison, which was, perhaps, as

warmly welcomed as "David Copperfield" had been. But there were weary weeks when one loathed the sight of boiled salt pork.

After all, there were compensations. In the first place, no language can do justice to the rare purity and beauty of the climate. The months of October and November were one long, exquisite Indian summer with scarcely a cloud in the sky—rain nearly always falling in the night—the air mild, soft and delicious. In a little garden on Nicollet Island surrounded by great maple trees, amid the brush and stumps, squash vines were still green during the first part of November, and beets, turnips and cabbages were daily taken from the garden. But in the first week in December winter came with a vengeance, the mercury going down to 30° below zero. The only means of passage from the islands to the main land had been by a "dugout," an imp of a boat that maliciously turned over on the slightest provocation, but which had recently been honored by carrying Frederica Bremer across—a nervous, timid woman who could hardly be persuaded to enter the nasty little rocking boat.

One night of 30° below zero temperature closed navigation, but with ice not strong enough to travel on. The result was that Colonel Stevens and his wife, the only inhabitants on the west side, were completely isolated, the Fort Snelling people their nearest neighbors. The residents on Nicollet Island were compelled to cross on the floating logs in the river, a precarious and dangerous undertaking, of which there was ample proof on the first trial. One of the gentlemen stepping incautiously on a slippery log, it turned over, and in a second he was out of sight under a mass of logs and ice. He was fortunately rescued, but before he could reach the nearest house his

garments were frozen stiff, and he was speechless from the shock and chill.

The severe cold, with frequent snow storms, continued for three weeks, and then began our first experience of the charm of a Minnesota winter. The sun came forth in glorious beauty, and, from just before Christmas till the 17th of February, '51, there was not one wholly cloudy day, and this without melting the snow in the least degree. The air, dry and with no wind, was indescribably exhilarating. It was like drinking champagne, and was so healthful and invigorating that even the most delicate women could take out of door exercise with comfort and pleasure. To the active and vigorous, with such a sky overhead, such nectar to breathe, and no slush under foot, walking was simply blissful.

During January an extraordinary display of parhelia occurred. Four mock suns connected by an arc of light surrounded the sun, all nearly as brilliant as the sun itself, and continued all day for two successive days, and at night the full moon had the same shining attendants. Such "radiancy of glory" is better imagined than described.

No one was ill that winter—the only resident M. D. having gone East to attend lectures.

The little old school house, occupied by all denominations in turn, was well filled each Sunday with a kindly, generous people, unconscious of or indifferent to distinctions of sect or station. Men not yet emancipated from the thralldom of silk hats, kid gloves and broadcloth overcoats, found themselves "cheek by jowl" with green baize blouses, coon skin caps, buffalo shoes or Indian moc-casins; ladies in furs, feathers and vel-vets, with woollen shawls, quilted hoods and knitted mittens, but all socially on an equality, with a fine independence

most becoming to the courageous men and women who had braved the venture of founding a new state in the then remote West.

An amusing incident associated with the little school house comes to mind. The desk or pulpit was placed between the two entrances, consequently the seats faced the incoming people. A great stove stood on one side of the pulpit, creating the alternative of baking you if you sat near it, or of freezing you if more remote. On one very cold Sunday a lady, clad in furs, came in late, finding the only unoccupied seat quite near to the stove, and she almost immediately opened the door, letting in a blast of air of 20° below zero. A chill filled the room in a few moments, when a young woman walked up the aisle and shut the door. It was soon opened again, and as quickly closed by the same young person. The third time she not only closed the door, but braced herself against it, and remained there facing the congregation with the most imperturbable coolness till the end of the service. Even the dignified parson found it difficult to preserve his gravity, when involuntary smiles broke out on every face.

A unique feature of Sunday was long lines of clothes hung out to dry in almost every yard. For some occult reason the time-honored custom of doing the family wash on Monday was changed, and Saturday had become the festive day, hence the Sunday display. The articles were entirely safe from thieves, if there had been any in town, which there were not, for they were frozen so solidly to the lines that an attempt to remove them would have resulted in utter destruction, besides making a rattling that would have awakened Rip Van Winkle himself.

Thanksgiving day was first celebrated in the Territory in December of 1850.

November passed and week by week New-Englanders looked for the announcement of their ancient and beloved festival, but even the sacred last Thursday went by without it, and dismay and homesickness filled all hearts. Our good Governor must have been of Scotch or Dutch pedigree to have overlooked a duty of such importance; but at last a hint was given him, a brief proclamation was forthcoming, and the day duly celebrated. Divine service differed in no wise from old custom, but when it came to the dinners "what a falling off was there!" Turkey and goose there were none, and chicken pie existed only in visions of past Thanksgivings. Pumpkins abounded, but alack! there were neither milk nor eggs to "furnish forth" the pies. Some ingenious housewives made pies of chopped cranberries and pumpkin mixed, but with indifferent success. However, in spite of these drawbacks, the feasts were excellent, as well as abundant, as the following *menu* testifies: Stew of cove oysters, "boiled dish," minus the corned beef, but with the most delicious vegetables ever eaten. Baked pork and beans and cranberries galore, (the largest and finest ever seen, only ten shillings per barrel.) For dessert, mince and cranberry pies, cheese, nuts and coffee.

The St. Charles Hotel was opened in the autumn of '50, and in January, '51, a great house-warming party was given, to which was bidden every man, woman and child in the town. All were feasted with the open-handed hospitality that has ever been a happy characteristic of this city. The viands were about the same as on Thanksgiving.

The guests were nearly all young people in gay spirits, and the novelty of customs, differing from those of the East, were keenly enjoyed.

Not a grey head was to be seen there,

or indeed any where, and grandparents were almost unknown. There was one dear old grandma, who, in a few months, became great grandma, but, bless her, she had hardly a grey hair in her head, and she was as bright and active as a woman of forty.

An Indian scare was an added experience of the winter of '51, late in February. Through the neglect or fraud of the contractor, the supplies for the Indians north of here were frozen in down the river, and the most frightful distress was the result—over two hundred Indians frozen and starved to death. The remainder, driven to desperation, threatened vengeance on all the towns on the river, and much alarm prevailed. But Chief Hole-in-the-Day, a staunch friend of the whites, though deeply incensed by the wrongs done to his people, kept them in check until he could visit St. Paul and St. Anthony. In response to his appeal generous supplies were sent from both towns, and all danger of hostilities was averted.

The Indians were always about the town, and were friendly and sociable in their peculiarly quiet way. They would enter houses without the least ceremony, going up or down stairs as the whim took them, and, as they were absolutely noiseless in their movements, they often produced alarming surprises. They rarely, if ever, stole anything, but they seemed to feel a sort of sly satisfaction if their involuntary hosts were frightened by them. I was not a bit afraid of them, having been from childhood familiar with the friendly *Oncidas* and *Onoudagas*, but it was, to say the least, rather startling, to turn from the stove or table over which I was busy, and find one, two or three Indians standing before me, when I had not heard the faintest footfall, or to suddenly encounter them in the cellar, or walking about my

bedrooms upstairs, when I thought I was alone in the house. I never could quite fathom their motives for visiting us as they did. They would not speak English, and pretended not to understand it, but after more experience of "their tricks and their manners," I discovered that they did understand more or less of what was said to them. I do not remember that the men ever made gestures for gifts, but if I offered them something they liked they would acknowledge it with a nod. If it did not please them, they rejected it with the coolest grunt of disgust.

The squaws would stay about often till invited to leave, and they were less modest in the matter of begging. They were no more talkative than their lords, but would put their fingers on anything they wanted, and take eagerly, with evident pleasure, everything offered to them, though they always liked money best. They had things to sell, such as bead work, feathers, baskets, etc., and sometimes after food or clothing had been given them, they would offer a pretty basket in return, in the nicest manner, always giving it to a child if one were present.

They seemed to look at young children with fond admiration, and a touch of the little white fingers was almost the only thing that would kindle a smile on the grave, dusky faces.

Our year seemed to be divided into two sessions marked by two epochs, viz: when "the river closed," and when "the ice went out." Between these, stretched on the one hand, the bright cold winter, when we were shut out from the rest of the world, and, on the other, the long beautiful summer and autumn, when the "Land-of-the-sky-tinted-water," was one of the loveliest of the earth. Another epoch of almost equal significance was when "the logs

came down." The success of "the drive" meant the renewal of business, the circulation of money, and the payment of debts, and was consequently a matter of universal interest, and in the spring was apt to be the prominent topic of conversation. It is interesting now to recall how the river then dominated the town. It was *everything*. Every enterprise depended for its vitality on what the river could do for it, what it could bring from the north or from the south—in other words, it was the great artery from which more or less remotely, all the ramifications of business drew their sustenance. It is now fondly interwoven in all the associations of those days.

And it was beautiful in that early time—the one picturesque feature in the fair quiet landscape. Only those who saw it, in its pristine grace and loveliness, before man had laid his defacing hand upon it, can have any conception of its surpassing charm. My first view of it from a point among the noble oaks which then crowned Cheever Hill, filled my soul with delight, and imprinted on my memory a radiant and unfading picture. On the right hand lay the modest little village of St. Anthony, to the left stretched the broad rolling prairie, now covered by the city, but then fair with unbroken turf and scattered groves. Through the entire middle distance from west to east, flowed the bright river, broad and placid in the background, but abreast of Nicollet Island, which lay like a gleaming emerald upon its bosom, its waters began to flash and ripple in more and more swelling waves till, when Hennepin, another gem of an island, divided its current, it flung itself over the precipice to form, not a sublime cataract, but a broad and most beautiful water-fall, characteristically named by the Indians Minne-ra-ra, "the Smiling Water."

About midway on the western side stood Spirit Island, a picturesque mass of rock, crowned by trees and luxuriant vines, whose comeliness was destroyed two years later by an avalanche of logs which a high freshet carried over the falls, and dashed with crushing violence against its sides. The shallow water curled and murmured about its shore, and then, again united in a broad stream, flowed brightly thence in tossing, noisy rapids, on its journey to the sea. Under the rays of the descending sun, the upper river shone like burnished silver, while in the rapids the dancing waves sparkled with all the tints of the rainbow.

The shores formed an appropriate setting to the river. The low, graceful banks above the falls, with their park-like swards and groves, and the steep high bluffs below, clothed with trees and vines gorgeous in autumn coloring, were equally beautiful. Beyond the low hills in the far background the setting sun painted the western sky with streaming rays of gold, flame and purple, while Indian summer spread its pale, violet haze over land, river and sky, softening and blending all the picture—"its thousand hues toned down harmoniously."

The spring of 1851 was remarkably early and charming. The snow melted away in February, and March was a lovely warm month in which gardens were ploughed and seeds of early vegetables planted.

The ice went out of the river about the middle of the month, and a few days later a shrill and prolonged whistle announced the arrival at St. Paul of the first boat of the season. This boat brought among other commodities a lot of seed potatoes, that sold for from one dollar and-a-half to two dollars a bushel. Forthwith nearly all the ground in and around town was planted with them,

and visions of immense returns turned the toil of cultivation into a pleasure.

Nature responded with three hundred bushels to the acre of tubers of the finest quality. But, since every one had planted potatoes, there were almost no buyers, and twelve and-a-half cents was the highest price paid for the few that were sold. Nearly all other vegetables were raised in abundance, milk and fresh meats became more plentiful, and life generally more comfortable, though with one serious drawback. It was impossible to obtain female domestic help, except now and then a day of laundry work, consequently ladies were compelled to do all the work of the household. This was not so dreadful at first, but when the babies began to come, and no nurses nor servants could be had, "for love or money," the mothers then plunged into the saddest experiences of life in a new country. Except to the fortunate few who had relatives at hand those experiences were bitterly cruel.

Ye young mothers, now so tenderly guarded and nursed, consider with thankful joy the contrast between this time and that. Think of one then, "fresh from the perilous birth," indebted solely for a few days' care at first to the sweet kindness of a neighbor, who had few leisure moments from her own cares and toil, in less than a week, taking sole care of herself and baby, and before the end of the third week, in the kitchen doing all the work of the household. And this in January of a fearfully cold winter. Those were indeed, "hard times." The thoughtful young mother might well, like Mary of old, "ponder these things in her heart," and feel that the All-Father must have important work for her to do in the world, for surely nothing but His gracious love and care could have saved her through such perils.

The St. Charles, the only hotel, was closed for a year, consequently, visitors, either on business or pleasure, were entertained at private houses. As ladies did their own cooking, and were often reduced to the verge of despair in their efforts to contrive supplies for their table, these unexpected guests sometimes occasioned awkward and disagreeable, though unavoidable, *contre-temps*. Though hostesses might be like Eve, "on hospitable thoughts intent," and to their credit be it said, the spirit of genuine hospitality was never lacking, no matter how tight the pinch, yet the production of an impromptu meal was now and then, as nearly as possible, the evolving of substance from a formless void.

For instance, the gude man goes off to the capital on business, saying he cannot return to supper. The weary housewife remembers that the bread box is empty, the cupboard likewise, but the chance of one long afternoon and evening of entire rest is so tempting that she "flings care to the winds," and proceeds to enjoy a delicious rest, undisturbed by visions of a hot stove and cream tartar biscuit. But in the gloaming, when she is making her supper of milk and crackers, behold! the man returns bringing three others with him. Mother Hubbard is in dire consternation for a second, metaphorically beats herself and humbly cries *mea culpa! mea culpa!* but before time has gone on sixty seconds, the rested brain and hands are in full force, a fire kindled, the kettle on, and kneading-board and flour in place.

Misfortunes are said to never come singly, proof of which in this case, is given by the cream tartar jug being found empty. A passing boy is hailed and sent to a neighbor to borrow, returns empty-handed, and is then hurried away to a drug store a long distance

off. The consciousness of the four hungry men waiting makes each moment seem an hour, but the enforced delay gives time for the preparation of an extra dish or two, and when at last the board is spread it is with a sufficiently dainty and toothsome repast, and gives no indication of the ghastly poverty of the cupboard, nor of the expenditure of nerve and vital force that went into its hasty production.

Another time, comes unexpectedly to breakfast a dear old bachelor judge, a frequent and always welcome guest, though he was apt to be crusty and impatient, if things went wrong, and sometimes planted thorns in his hostess' heart by frank criticisms. The breakfast table was set in the kitchen, which was as fresh and sweet and bright as a room could be, and the judge liked it—he had been there before. Unfortunately the principal dish that morning happened to be a salt mackerel, which he did *not* like, and he could not be persuaded to taste it, though it was baked in cream and was really very nice.

While making the most of his toast and coffee, he cast longing glances at a sauce pan on the stove, and, finally forgetting himself, half rose from his chair so as to make sure of the contents, but seeing water only, instead of the good thing he expected, he sat down with a most ludicrous expression of disgust on his face, hardly spoke again, and went away in concealed displeasure. Nobody was hurt, however, and in a day or two he was there again, cheerful and genial, and forgetting the unlucky mackerel in the enjoyment of some favorite dish.

I could give scores of incidents similar to the above, but these are sufficient to give an idea of the difficulties of housekeeping at that time. At first there were no canned goods except cove oysters, but peaches came very soon. These

were an unspeakable comfort, as being always at hand for emergencies, as well as a relief from the inevitable cranberries, which we had begun to detest. Everything for the table was perforce prepared within the household with no help from baker or caterer, which, added to the lack of servants, made that part of housekeeping very laborious and harassing. It is amusing now to think of the various devices resorted to in the struggle to supply the deficiencies of the market. Preserves were made of almost everything, melons, cucumbers, tomatoes, wild grapes, and a nasty little fruit called sand cherries, and equal ingenuity went into the manufacture of pies, even to the substitution of cracker moistened with tartaric acid for apple, which, made into a pie, "could hardly be told from real apple." I am happy to say that this invention was not extensively adopted, and that such pies did not find their way into "the best society."

But, in regard to some articles of food, we were quite as well provided with then as now, and indeed better in the matter of game. This was very abundant, and, as no game laws were in existence, we had a profusion of the choicest, as soon as there were hunters to take it, and at nearly all seasons of the year. There were almost no hunters at first, but in a year or two, rumors of this country as the sportsman's paradise, began to spread abroad, and drew many knights of the rod and gun from all parts of the United States, and also from England and Scotland. Lords, Sirs and Honorables were "thick as blackberries," and royal sport they found. Deer were plentiful within a few miles of town, and the country was full of feathered game of nearly all kinds. Every lake and stream abounded in ducks, and thousands of pigeons came at harvest time.

The first residents on the West Side found sport right "under their noses," so to speak. Those living near the river among the trees used to shoot pigeons immediately about the house, and often afforded the amusing spectacle of the shooter coming to the ground more quickly than the birds.

Some men, who early established homes on the West Side, retained their places of business in St. Anthony, remaining there all day, and returning only at dinner time at night. No doubt some of them still remember the pigeon pies, made from birds shot before breakfast the same morning, that used to be sent to them for luncheon.

Grouse roosted in the trees within twenty feet of the house, and the whirr of the pheasant and the twitter of bob white, were daily heard in the grass and under-brush. The pretty, gentle creatures were so fearless that we hated to have them killed.

Deer used sometimes to dash through the grove on their way to the springs which lined the bluffs, and how delighted we weak women were when no men were there to harm the soft-eyed, graceful creatures.

During our occupation of a pre-emption shanty, at a point which is now Seventh street and Twelfth avenue south, quantities of plover were shot within twenty rods of the house door.

A Mr. Mosseau, who lived on Lake Calhoun, had a son who brought us ducks and fish for two or three years. He was a clever youngster, not yet in his teens when he first came, but must have been a skillful sportman, for he nearly always brought us splendid red-heads and mallards, and also the largest and finest fish.

The Mississippi and all its confluent, and every lake and pond were swarming with fish. The river water was pure

then and its fish were of the best quality of fresh water fish, and of very large size.

The pike, usually called pickerel here, were uniformly large, and one weighing less than eight or ten pounds we would hardly look at. A young lady fishing from the river bank just below Cheever's, was nearly pulled into the river by a twenty-four pounder. A boy at some distance heard her scream, and coming to the rescue found her prostrate on the ground pluckily holding fast to the rod, but quite powerless to drag the monster in.

Later, when Uncle Sam let go his grip upon the West Side, Lakes Calhoun and Harriet became the favorite fishing ground, and afforded glorious sport to the followers of the "gentle craft." The "pale face" soon banished the aborigines—the wigwams disappeared, and the lovely and favorite haunts of the red men knew them no more. How they must have hated to leave such a spot! Whether or not they had any appreciation of the beautiful in nature, we cannot tell, but they seemed always to have selected the most charming and picturesque situations for their camps.

However, the lakes possessed every desirable advantage besides beauty. They were not only full of the finest fish, but in the adjacent woodlands every kind of game abounded, and a great variety of wild fruits grew in profusion. In many places the trees were literally impurpled by the masses of grapes; plums and cherries were equally abundant, and of berries, especially strawberries, there was no end. On the north shore of Calhoun there was a bed of the latter of more than an acre in extent, in which one could hardly set foot without crushing the berries. Wagon loads of people from town used to resort there, and return laden with bushels of the

luscious fruit. On the south shore of Harriet may still be seen the scattered progeny of the fruit, which, in that early time, flushed the banks with scarlet and filled the air with delicious fragrance.

Various church buildings were begun in the year '51, by Baptists, Congregationalists, Methodists and Episcopalians. A Roman Catholic church had already been built, and it had a large and prosperous congregation. Its members were mostly of French, or mixed French and English nationality. Its priest was a gentleman of refinement, an eloquent preacher, earnest and devout, apt in every good work, and was universally esteemed. The other societies were small and feeble, and their churches were built largely with money contributed from the East. The Rev. Charles Secombe, who ministered to the Congregationalists, was an earnest, devoted pastor, and he soon gathered about him an interesting and useful society.

He was a rather rigid Calvinist, and fed his people on strong doctrine, which had a tendency perhaps to draw his own people more closely together, but at the same time to banish all who preferred a milder spiritual diet. But he was so conscientious and untiring in his work, so loyal and useful a citizen, and such a kind and pleasant neighbor, that he won the esteem and love of all. He is still living and is doing active, useful work in a Western State not much older in years than this State was when he began work in St. Anthony.

The Baptist and Methodist societies early took the front rank in moral and religious influences, and sowed broadcast the good seed that "brought forth fruit an hundred-fold." Within two years each had a commodious church building, and each its full proportion of members. Mr. Brown, the Baptist pastor, was a clever young man of great

promise. He was tall and commanding in person, and had a fine, strong face that needed only the hues of health to make it handsome.

Fresh from a New England theological seminary, he held the most uncompromising views of religious tenets and duties, especially that of the stern puritan observance of Sunday as a day of holy worship and *nothing else*. That there was then much careless disregard of the day, no one could deny, but it was more the result of incidental causes than of intentional irreverence or unbelief. The zealous young pastor, who lacked the experience of life that would have made him more lenient to sins which were more those of training and circumstances, than of the heart, preached constantly and faithfully on the subject, but to little purpose, for, to a great extent, those who most needed his admonitions, did not come to hear them.

But he bided his time, and a fit opportunity soon offered itself. He was called upon to officiate at a public funeral, when these innocent, unwary sinners filled the house, and, seizing the precious chance, he thundered at them a brilliantly eloquent, but unmercifully scathing sermon, on his pet abhorrence, even, like another John Knox, hurling anathemas at the women for their Sunday display of laundry—the poor young man, in his bachelor ignorance of the mysteries of domestic economy, taking it for granted that the rites of the wash-tub had been performed on Sunday morning. At the close, he apologized for the inappropriate sermon, by saying that it was his only chance to reach them.

With their proverbial good nature, the people enjoyed the fine sermon, and took the lashing with serene patience, though no doubt some thoughtful souls took in the lesson and profited by it. It

is only justice to Mr. B. to say that a suitable and beautiful funeral address followed the sermon.

His health failed before the end of his second winter here, and he was forced to leave his most useful work and seek a milder climate. He married an Episcopalian, and subsequently took orders in the Episcopal Church, but never recovered his health and died before reaching middle life.

The Episcopal Church had no resident rector, but was served in turn by three young priests, who had come to St. Paul in the previous year. They formed a sort of community, and, without taking absolute vows, had dedicated themselves to an almost monastic life, and to the work of founding the church in this new country. They lived in a tent at first, had no domestic, but cared and cooked for themselves, and many were the jokes circulated at their expense, such as their experience with a stubborn cow, that objected to being milked on the wrong side, and thereupon settled matters by a lively use of her heels; or with an aggravating stove pipe that unjointed itself just in time to add its soot to the boiling hasty pudding; or untimely visits from his Satanic Majesty, as in the olden time, in the form of a serpent. These and many others were current, and the sufferers were the first to laugh over their misdeeds, but they went serenely on their way, too plucky and too earnest to be daunted by trifles.

That little tent on the green hill-side, hallowed from the first by daily prayer, may be regarded as the inception of the Episcopal Church in this part of the State. The Rev. Father Gear, then chaplain at Fort Snelling, had held occasional services in St. Paul, but these young men were the real pioneers. They were cultured and refined, two of

them from families of wealth, but they forsook all, and, with the true gospel spirit, obeyed the sacred command to "go into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature."

Besides instituting and caring for the parishes in St. Paul and St. Anthony, they established missions on the St. Croix as far as Taylor's Falls, up the Mississippi to Sauk Rapids, including several points midway, down the river to Point Douglass, Hastings, Red Wing and Wabasha, up the Minnesota to Shakopee, and inland to Faribault, Rosemount and other places. To all these points they traveled on foot, both summer and winter, holding services in any house or hut that offered, baptizing the children, teaching the ignorant, visiting and comforting the sick and afflicted, and burying the dead. It was genuine apostolic work performed in the simple, true old apostolic way.

Generous gifts of money came to them from the East, which enabled them to build chapels at many of these places. Mrs. Sigourney was warmly interested in their work, and was one of its most generous benefactors. Besides money she sent a cabinet organ to one mission, a communion service to another, a library for the Sunday School to another, and also many useful gifts for Christmas festivals.

After a few years Mr. Merrick broke down in health and returned to his childhood's home. He long since passed to his reward, but both Dr. Breck and Wilcoxson were preserved for long lives of beautiful usefulness, and were permitted to behold, in part, the munificent harvest resulting from their early toils—the tiny seed they planted having brought forth ten thousand fold.

Within the last few years they too have been called to the heavenly home, but their memory is kept green in the

hearts of all who knew them, and should be kept so unto children's children.

I remember as if it were yesterday, on one stinging cold winter morning, one or the other dropping into my house for a brief rest after his nine-mile tramp. While taking his coffee and biscuit, how enthusiastically he talked of some special encouragement they had met with in their work, of the nice chapels they were building, and of how many candidates for confirmation were already awaiting the first visit of a bishop, with not one word, and evidently not a thought of the hard, continual toil, and the entire abnegation of self, which had gone into every step of their progress. And I remember as well how I stood in the window watching, with wondering admiration, the tall (both men were six feet high) strong, confident man starting forth with stalwart stride and buoyant spirit on his solitary, cold, dreary walk of sixty miles to Sauk Rapids.

Both the spring of 1852 and 1853 brought many emigrants to St. Anthony. The various professions and lines of business received solid accessions, and numbers of much needed day laborers came at this time. There were no unoccupied dwellings, and many families were compelled to "camp out" until a house could be put up. It was not always possible to do this at once, for the one saw mill could not turn out lumber fast enough to satisfy the demand. No reserve lumber could be accumulated, for every board, scantling and shingle was hauled away as fast as it came from the mill, and often, within twenty-four hours, formed part and parcel of a shelter and home for a newly arrived family.

We many times saw lumber deposited on a lot in the evening, and by noon of the next day a balloon frame with board roof would appear in its stead, as if by magic—the familiar stove pipe sending

up its wreaths of smoke, telling of the home and family life already established below. It must not be thought that these humble dwellings belonged only to the very poor. On the contrary, they often sheltered well-to-do people, and those of education and refinement. One often found in such houses boxes of books serving as table and lounges, rolls of handsome carpeting for seats and beds, fine paintings hanging on walls of rough pine boards, while crates of choice china and glass had to take their chances with the elements out of doors till an addition could be made to the house. Not infrequently the carpets served in the capacity of tapestry on the walls, when an early winter caught the family in an unfinished house.

It was interesting to observe with what fond care plants and shrubs were brought from the old homes to adorn the new. It was not rare to see roses, peonies, lilies, snow-balls and other shrubs, planted out in holes in the sod even before the house went up.

A dear old minister and his wife, who came here with a sickly child for the benefit of the climate, brought a cat, and with it some plants of catmint, thus thoughtfully providing for feline illnesses. Both the cat and the mint were the delight of the neighbors, and the mint was widely distributed. We were sceptical of its medicinal efficacy for cats, and utterly scouted the old superstition that it was "sovereign for babies," but we had been familiar with its furry leaves and pleasant fragrance from childhood, and with the exquisite beauty of its tiny flowers under the magnifier in our botanical days, so that the humble little weed was a bit of home and early associations, and could not fail to touch the heart with fond and tender memories of youthful days and youthful friends.

Some of the mint was afterward planted at Lake Harriet on what was known as the Fitch place, and I found plenty of it in the woods near there a few years since. If the Park Commission and Linden Heights improvements have not rooted it out it is there still.

Cats were very scarce at first, in fact there were only two in the town, and, though priceless as pets, they were useless otherwise, as rats and mice were unknown. Dogs were also scarce, and the only pets we could get at were the little striped ground squirrels, of which there were great numbers on the prairie. They ran in and out of the house, and not being molested, soon became perfectly tame. They would come at meal time for their food, asking for it by sitting erect with their tiny fore-paws extended in an absurdly comical manner, and if not attended to, would jump to our laps and beg in a style not to be resisted. After cramming themselves with potato, bread or pudding, the wise little midgets would fill their cheek pouches with corn from a dish of it kept for the purpose, and run off to their nests to deposit the grain, returning again and again for more.

But this little pastoral was as brief as it was pretty, for boys and guns soon destroyed or drove away our pets, and some tears were shed when we found that their tameness and their fondness for us had been the sure means of their destruction.

The birds also were very tame as we found to our cost when we came to have a garden. Our first sad experience was with a large patch of Champion of England peas, the vines of which grew so tall and luxuriant, that they were beautiful to look upon. We could not sufficiently admire the contrasting harmony of color between the soft green of the vines and the bright plumage of the

Orioles that were ever darting hither and thither among the foliage. It was a symphony in green, scarlet and gold, with an accompaniment of twittering, lively songs. We were extremely careful that our lively little guests should not be molested, we scattered grain about the garden paths, and we felt proud of our power of attracting and taming the wild creatures about us.

In due time our vines were loaded with great plump pods, giving promise of delicious feasts of the best peas ever offered to the taste of mankind. The day of fruition came, and "all in the dewy morning" we went out to cull our first dish of peas. On grasping the fine large pods they collapsed under the pressure, and were found to be empty, and not one full grown pea could be found in the entire patch.

On examination we discovered that the pods had been stripped open on one side, and the peas so skillfully removed as to leave the pods uninjured, and hanging as if still filled and intact. That our pet Orioles were the robbers was soon an undisputable fact, reluctant as we were to believe it. If the canny little thieves had left us even a small share of the crop, we would have accepted it thankfully, and have left them unmolested, but we were not willing to yield to such wholesale spoliation, so we began a system of mild warfare against the enemy, but had our labor for our pains, for we were circumvented at every point. Mosquito netting was no more of an obstacle in their way than so much thistle-down would have been. They perched fearlessly, and, as we imagined, mockingly, upon the most approved and fearsome scarecrows, as if they had a pre-emption right to the ground and its products, and we were the intruders.

Nothing short of bird extermination

could save our peas, and that we could not think of, and after a second trial we abandoned to some extent our pretty, tree-encircled garden for one on the open prairie.

In the spring of 1854 emigration into the Territory was at flood-tide, every boat brought hundreds of people, and all comfort and pleasure in the trip up the river was at an end. The first boats were small stern-wheelers, not noted for speed, but they were models of ease and comfort, and the trip through the lovely scenery of the Mississippi highlands was delightful. The captains were gentlemen who considered the passengers as guests, whose comfort and pleasure they were bound to promote in every way possible. They presided at the table with old-time punctilious courtesy, and the meals were taken leisurely and agreeably as if in one's own home. As the table was furnished generously with the best products of the St. Louis market, the guests found themselves in such good case that no murmur of complaint arose even when the trip from Galena consumed five days.

The negro servants were charming with their kindly ways, and willing service, as if given for love rather than money—the old-fashioned, jolly, care-free sort who worked all day, and played the banjo and sang and danced all night. There were some very sweet voices among them, and their songs came floating to our ears from the lower deck, softened by distance and mingled with the gentle swish of the water with the most charming effect. These simple, impromptu concerts added much to the pleasures of the trip.

With the general high standard of excellence prevailing throughout these steamers and their management, there was one trifling defect, such as characterizes all mundane affairs. It was a

lapse from strict morality, but it produced fun enough to counteract all vexation felt by its victims. Articles of food or drink amongst the freight on board were appropriated with the most audacious, matter-of-fact coolness. Wine, cider or spirits, were mysteriously turned into water, and fruit, syrup, pickles, cheese, butter and the like, took wings and flew away, leaving not a trace behind, though subsequent developments revealed the fact that some of these commodities had somehow found their way to the steamer's pantry. Among the comforts and luxuries which called forth the lavish compliments of the passengers on a certain trip, were the fresh, pure, sweet butter, and delicious Hamburg cheese. The latter was at that time the first favorite in Eastern markets, and the New Yorkers at the table expressed great surprise at finding it in the remote West. One young couple openly congratulated themselves on having a fine large cheese of that brand among their household freight, and on the pleasant prospect of being able in the future to procure it here, instead of sending East for it.

At the end of the journey their cheese and a big jar of Orleans County golden butter were not to be found on board the boat, and it then dawned on the minds of the owners that possibly they might have been eating their own butter and cheese. On investigation this was proved to be the true explanation of the loss. The clerk promptly paid for the things without a word of apology or remonstrance, and he might well do so. He must have chuckled within himself over the simplicity of the Eastern green-horn who taxed him only 12½ cents per pound for butter and 10 for cheese, when the prices here were 30 cents for the former and 18 or 20 for the latter.

With the rush of emigration came

large and splendid side wheel steamers, which drove the humble stern wheelers off the course, and with them all the comfort and pleasure of the river trip. The immense crowds changed the whole order of affairs.

Polite, suave captains and clerks no longer proffered kind attentions to guests—no gentle, smiling mammys rushed to meet ladies and children with simple devotion and service. There was no choice of rooms and no favored seats at table. Indeed, the best of officers could do nothing for such a struggling mass of humanity, and could only leave people to fight their way through as best they could. It was literally "first come, first served," and the strongest and boldest got the best of everything, which was not much of a best at the highest estimate. The waiters were untrained, white servants, incapable of coping with a great crowd, and they became cross and fractious under the pressure. Meals were served continuously from six in the morning till past midnight, and for both passengers and servants there was neither rest nor sleep, while meals were to many a delusion and a snare.

A St. Paul lady, whose husband now occupies high political position, and a lady of St. Anthony chanced to be crowded into one small state-room together. Each was traveling alone with a young child, and a detailed history of their experience would have drawn tears from a stone. Milk and wholesome bread were equally unattainable, and how the babies lived on such food as they had seemed miraculous. Children were not admitted to meals until after all the adults were served, and when these ladies reached the table they usually found nothing left on it but sodden bread and the gravy left in the platters after the meat had been de-

voured. Nothing but downright hunger could have made it possible to swallow those delicacies in the midst of such untidiness and confusion. Fortunately, the trip was a short one, and the babies escaped with their lives. Both the little ones lived to become wives, and to contribute to the second generation of native Minnesotians.

But that jostling, eager crowd which robbed the river trip of all its pleasure and romance, brought new life and solid prosperity to the Territory, and St. Anthony, with other towns, began to make rapid advances in growth and population.

During these years a new enterprise had become of absorbing interest to its citizens. From the first they had looked with longing eyes upon the rich and beautiful land spread out before them up and down the river on its western bank.

From time to time rumors had reached them that the government had under contemplation important changes touching the reservation, by which the eastern half might, at no distant day, be open to settlers through purchase or pre-emption. Even before this had become a direct probability, many had attempted to secure portions of the land by means of permits from the officers at Fort Snelling, and some ventures of the kind were made as early as the winter of '51 and '52.

Men, with hatchet in hand, crossed the ice-bound river to this Canaan of their hopes, and located each his "claim" by blazing the trees on its boundaries.

Some nearly lost their lives on these expeditions. Before they were aware, the short day closed in upon them, and the haze of twilight or a flurry of snow would blot out all pathways, as well as distant objects. The nearly flat, unbroken surface of the land and the uniform size and form of the oak trees, pre-

sented no possible landmarks, and the traveler was easily bewildered, and as likely to strike off to the west or south as towards home. One man found himself on the edge of the bluff half way to Minnehaha, and as his only guide was the river, he was forced to follow the sinuosities of the bluff line which doubled the distance. It was 15° below zero weather, and how terrible that tramp was, through trackless snow, trees, underbrush and two or three ravines, no language can fitly describe.

Another individual went over and "blazed a claim," which included the ground on which the West Hotel now stands. He had resolved to be prudent and start for home long before dark, but before four o'clock a foggy mist settled around him, and totally obscured every object. He set out, as he supposed, in a direct line for the open river, realizing at once that the roar of the Falls was his only safe guide, but he tramped round and round five dreadful hours before he caught a sound of the Falls, and was able to trace his way home.

Most of these hare-brained attempts however, were fruitless, though others were made frequently. In '52 a trial of squatter sovereignty was made by several families who became actual residents on the reserve. Of course such a settlement was boldly illegal, but it formed an interesting picture to look upon. The locality was one of extraordinary beauty. It was a broad expanse of the richest natural greensward, dotted here and there with fine trees, and stretching in a lovely, graceful slope down to the river. With the cosy little cabins nestling among its greenery, it seemed a mimic Grand-Pré, peaceful and happy in Arcadian simplicity, where,

"Neither looks had they on their doors, nor bars
to their windows;

But their dwellings were open as day."

Its existence, however, was a brief one. A new commander came to Fort Snelling, whose ideas of military duty were of the strictest, and he could not tolerate such unlawful occupation of territory under his control, so he sent a squad of soldiers to warn the people off, and afterward to burn the buildings.

But through various agencies, residents continued to locate homes on the west side, and, when Governor Ramsey decreed the organization of Hennepin county, a village nearly as populous as St. Anthony, had come into existence. As St. Anthony was in Ramsey county, the new town naturally became the county seat of the new county. The matter of giving a name to the town now came up, and an exciting discussion arose.

Our neighbors down the river assumed for us the name of All Saints, and continued to use it until the question was finally decided. In view of the large water privileges some wished it named Lowell. The name of Albion met with so much favor that it was really put on record by the county clerk, but it was rejected by the majority. Winona was also proposed, and was warmly advocated by those who wished the Indian names to be preserved, but it did not meet with general approval.

Col. John H. Stevens, who had the best right to a controlling voice in the matter, preferred the name of Hennepin for the town, and that of Snelling for the county, but he was overruled, and the decision was postponed for a time.

At last the problem was solved by Mr. Chas. Hoag, who, next to Colonel Stevens, cherished the most sanguine hopes of the future greatness of the infant town, and who considered the selection of a suitable name of the gravest importance. In the watches of the night a happy inspiration revealed *the*

name. In running over his list of names that of Indianapolis, with its soft rhythmic flow of vowels, caught his ear. He had been trying to form a compound of Indian syllables, and had failed to complete a harmonious whole, but "apolis" instantaneously furnished the missing link, and the name Minneapolis was born at that moment, finished, polished, significant, musical, and altogether lovely. It is needless to add that it was adopted by unanimous suffrage.

For the next three years Hennepin county was a sort of battle-field, or it might be compared to a gold mine, so many rushed in with such intense eagerness to gain a foot-hold in it, who were ready to sacrifice any and everything, if by so doing they could gain a share of its treasures. Emigration had increased enormously, and people rushed to this county as to a new El Dorado. Not only did the magnificent water power attract capitalists and manufacturers to the town, but large numbers of farmers crowded in to get possession of lands of unsurpassed beauty and extraordinary fertility. After the pre-emption were completed in '55, it was said that, except the school lands, every quarter section in the county was occupied by actual settlers.

But their possession was gained at the cost of much anxiety, suffering and even of danger, especially in regard to the land adjacent to Minneapolis. The pre-emption laws were hedged about with so many and such minute technicalities that they were often misunderstood, or some seemingly unimportant requirement was overlooked, which would have been of no consequence in ordinary business matters; but now, when dishonest and greedy sharks were on the watch to take advantage of the least defect, they were of the first importance.

It was not safe to leave a pre-emption

cabin unoccupied for ten minutes, for, even in that short time, a "jumper" might take possession, who could be dislodged only by personal violence, or by the payment of a sum of money. Truly the pre-emptor's bed that winter was not one of roses. Many were compelled to keep guard with men and fire arms night and day through most of the winter. A sort of frenzy seemed to possess people which dulled all sense of honor, and led them to trample on the most sacred rights.

Intimate friends and neighbors scrupled not to jump each others' claims, if they detected the slightest flaw in their satisfaction of the pre-emption law. When at last, the official announcement of the passage of the pre-emption bill reached the land office here, it happened unfortunately that some men who held valuable claims, were temporarily absent. One who was only thirty miles away was promptly sent for, but before he could reach home, which he did before ten o'clock next morning, jumpers, like sleuth-hounds scenting their prey, had discovered his absence and took instant advantage of it. During the night, lumber was hauled upon the land, a shanty built, furnished with a bed, chair and stove, and after an occupancy of a few hours, the enterprising jumper filed his claim of pre-emption. Resistance to this claim involved a long delay, vexatious litigation and great expense, consequently, to rid himself of the intruder, the rightful owner paid him hundreds of dollars more than the then value of the land, and the hero of the shanty departed with a well lined pocket-book, and openly boasting of the fine trade he had made. A circumstantial history of all similar affairs of that time would fill a volume.

Men who had been holding their claims from the first were worn out

with the long strain of suspense and anxiety, and preferred to pay unjust demands, in order to secure their title at once, and be relieved from the weary load they had carried so long.

That winter was fortunately a mild one, otherwise much suffering would have fallen upon the families that occupied some of the pre-emption shanties.

Babies were born in houses which would now be deemed barbarous shelters for horses. The green lumber of which these were built shrank so as to open cracks everywhere, and the newly born little pre-emptors were cradled in the fresh, vigorous breezes of heaven's pure air, and sometimes received an informal baptism, when water from the leaky roof trickled down upon the tiny sleeping faces.

None but those who passed through this marvellous period of our history can realize the intense excitement that pervaded all classes of the community. A listener to the talk of children would hear much of claims, pre-emption, land office, etc. One little golden haired tot was lost one day, and when found a long way from home, and asked as to her intentions and destination, replied that she was "doin to land office to find papa."

The land office, which was in a building on Washington avenue and Eighth avenue south, was the great centre of burning vital interests—the shining goal of long deferred hopes, and no words can fully express the depth of thankful joy with which care-worn men came forth from its portals with their pre-emption titles safe in their hands. And the little homes which had so long been overshadowed by anxiety, and in which loving wives and children had suffered so much dread and terror, were now turned into bowers of joyful happiness. Past woes were soon forgotten in the

delight of possessing the coveted land, which seemed well worth all it had cost them. It was truly "a goodly land, and a fair," and people could exultingly chant with the psalmist, "the lines are fallen unto me in pleasant places; yea, I have a goodly heritage." They could also say of it, as Greatheart did of his valley, that "it was of a fruitful soil, and brought forth by handfulls."

All nature seemed in sympathy with the joy of mankind, for a lovelier spring never dawned upon earth. A heavy snow fell in March, but by the 20th of April "the winter was over and gone, and the time of the singing of birds had come." The skies were deeply blue, and the air delightfully soft and mild. On the night of the 23rd, a sweet summer rain fell, accompanied with thunder and lightning. Very soon the prairie was beautiful with richest verdure and flowers, and vast numbers of birds filled the air with music. Pigeons, grouse and plover were familiar neighbors, feeding fearlessly with the chickens, for there were no enemies to molest them. Peace and plenty reigned, and life, in the little pre-emption shanty, enfolded by nature's fairest forms and influences, was an idyl, sweet enough to inspire a poet's pen. Some infelicities of course were interwoven in this simple, homely romance. The rain often fell on sleeping faces, and sifted in and sprinkled the steaks, or spoiled the cream, but on the whole things were very nice and comfortable.

The pre-emption of the lands of Hennepin county was mostly completed within this year.

As 170,000, out of nearly 170,000 acres, were occupied by actual settlers, among whom was a large number of thrifty, intelligent farmers, the county from the first took the front rank in wealth and population. Minneapolis, with such a solid basis of support at her

back, and relieved from the incubus of pre-emption difficulties, now began to make gigantic strides in the way of expansion and wealth. Business blocks, hotels, mills and manufactories, were rapidly erected, while schools, churches and handsome dwellings, kept even pace with them.

The year fifty-six was one of great prosperity, money was plentiful and every one felt rich. Toil and cares pressed less heavily, the conditions of domestic life were more free and bountiful, and with more leisure for both social and intellectual pleasures, life was perhaps as bright and happy here as in any place in the world.

A portion of Ramsey county, which included St. Anthony, had been annexed to that of Hennepin, and the two towns became practically and socially the same as one, though they were not united under one name till some years later. Private parties were given then as frequently as now, compared with the population, and were in every respect quite as pleasant. Every luxury for the table could at this time be easily procured.

But the bright days of prosperity did not continue long; reverses, heavy and bitter, came making many who had been rich, abjectly poor. Much of the land obtained through so many difficulties, was lost by mortgage or sold for almost nothing, and the next few years were marked by gloom and discouragement. In addition to the severe financial depression, one terrible public disaster followed another, until it seemed as if the city was doomed to destruction. "Men's hearts failed them for fear," and many became discouraged and departed to other States, though eventually, nearly all returned. The remainder, however, struggled bravely on, working hard and practicing the closest economy, and

waiting patiently for the darkness to pass away. They have their reward now in seeing the little village of their early love, and the scene of their long and steadfast toil, transformed into one of the most prosperous and beautiful cities of the world.

The Judge heretofore alluded to was B. B. Meeker, one of the Territorial Judges of the Supreme Court. He purchased a large tract of land below St. Anthony, and early identified himself with that town. He was one of the few, who, at that period, prophesied of, and firmly believed in, the ultimate prosperity and large future growth of this city. He was often derided and laughed at for his sanguine visions and hopes, but nothing could shake his confidence, and even through the darkest days of the "hard times," when the bottom seemed to drop out of everything, he held unflinchingly to his opinion.

The last time I saw him was on one bright, warm autumn day when I was driving over the

prairie. Somewhere about what is now Eighth street and Twelfth avenue south, I came upon him lying on the turf, supporting his head on one hand, and gazing about with a rapt, thoughtful expression on his face. The spot was a broad, open space, somewhat elevated, from whence could be seen a fine, extended landscape. His first words to me were, "What a beautiful country it is!" He came to the side of my buggy, and talked for some time in the old, hopeful strain, (he knew that his listener was in full sympathy with him on this point) saying that he believed he should live to see all that vicinity covered with buildings.

Evidently, a change for the better was taking place, and he felt almost sure that a period of great prosperity and rapid growth would follow. Pointing to the old University building in the distance, he said: "And that will sometime be the crowning glory of Minnesota."

I believe that, in his imagination then, he saw Minneapolis just as we see it in reality to-day.

He died two months later, very suddenly, in Milwaukee, where he had halted on his journey to the East.

CHAPTER VIII.

MUNICIPAL HISTORY.

BY THE EDITOR.

The first settlers of what is now Minneapolis, were mostly from the New England and the Middle States. Two or three families of Canadian French were living on the site when the first settlement really commenced in 1848-9, by the arrival of a few families from the State of Maine. Ramsey county was organized by an act approved October 27, 1849, and embraced that part of the present site lying east of the Mississippi river. Hennepin county, embracing the present site of the main part of the city, was organized March 6, 1852, (although by a singular typographical error, the act appears in the printed copies to have been approved in 1825). The county was annexed to Ramsey for judicial purposes. At the legislative session in 1856, Hennepin county was extended across the Mississippi river, including that part of the present site of the city which lies on the north and east sides of the river. At the same session, and by the same act, the county buildings were located on block seventy-two, in the town of Minneapolis, where they have continued to the present time.

March 1, 1856, an act was approved by Governor Gorman incorporating the town of Minneapolis. This act provided to embrace within the town limits

as follows: "Beginning at a point on the Mississippi River, where the line between sections ten and fifteen intersects said river, thence west on said line between sections ten and fifteen to the southwest corner of section fifteen, thence south on section line to the southwest corner of section twenty-seven, thence east on the south line of section twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty-five to the Mississippi River; thence up said river to the place of beginning." It will thus be seen that its original boundaries embraced but a small part of the present city. When the act was passed, however, the territory included within the town limits was deemed ample to serve for the next twenty-five or thirty years.

The town was divided into four wards. The act provided for a Town Council, which was to consist of a Justice of the Peace and three Trustees, of whom the Justice of the Peace was to be President. One Trustee was to be resident of, and elected in each ward, and three constituted a quorum. They were empowered to establish by-laws, ordinances, rules and regulations, to govern the town, regulate and improve streets, alleys and sidewalks, levy taxes and assessments, establish fire com-

panies, markets, etc., to appoint proper officers to carry out the objects of the corporation, and generally, to have the rights and perform the duties incident to municipal corporations. Under such a simple and inexpensive government did the town continue until the granting of the city charter in 1865. The first settlers, as before remarked, were mainly from New England and the Middle States, and accustomed to self government, under similar laws. Crime was infrequent. Paupers were few. The vast and complicated machinery, necessary to run a great city, which has since grown up, was then unknown. If any schemes were on foot to subserve personal interests among officials, they were quickly discovered and nipped in the bud. The principles embodied in the charter of the town, were, in the main, embodied in the charter to the city. But the changes, and modifications of those principles in the growth of the city to 175,000 population have been numerous.

Writing the history of the municipal government of the city of Minneapolis, as it exists to-day, involves the history of two separate and distinct cities. They were separated it is true, in boundary only by the Mississippi River, but were under distinct municipal organizations, until the consolidation of the two cities as hereinafter stated.

At the session of the Legislature in 1855, an act was passed to incorporate the city of St. Anthony. It embraced that portion of the present site of the city of Minneapolis which lies east of the Mississippi River. The city was divided into three wards, with two Aldermen from a ward. The City Council consisted of the Mayor and Aldermen. The charter conferred on the Council the usual powers incident to municipal corporations. At the time of

the granting of the charter, the city was supposed to contain from 2,500 to 3,000 inhabitants, and in some quarters, especially in the East, no small amount of ridicule was cast on its premature ambition in assuming city airs. But its subsequent progress demonstrated that the step was not unwise, especially in view of the economical manner in which municipal affairs were then managed. And the same remarks will apply to the incorporation of the city of Minneapolis at a later date. Under the charter above mentioned, the city progressed without noteworthy incident, until 1872, when it was merged in the city of Minneapolis.

In the meantime, the town of Minneapolis on the west side of the river had continued to grow. In 1858, in accordance with the charter granted in 1856, a town government was organized with a Council, of which H. T. Welles was President. The first meeting of the Council was held July 20th, 1858. The Councillors in the several wards were: Isaac I. Lewis, First ward; Chas. Hoag, Second ward; William Garland, Third ward, and Edward Hedderly, Fourth ward. Mr. Todd was chosen Clerk, but before the expiration of his term, was succeeded by G. Henry Hamilton, and D. Morrison succeeded to the place of Mr. Lewis.

In 1859, a new Council was elected. Councillors, J. O. Weld, C. H. Pettit, N. S. Walker, and H. E. Mann; Cyrus Beede, President. Mr. Hamilton was Secretary till November, 1858, when he resigned, and C. L. Savory was elected in his place. This board continued in office till 1861, when a new board was elected. It did not, however, serve a long time, for in consequence of certain defects in the charter, and the undue expense of administration, the charter of incorporation was repealed at the Legislative

session of 1862, and the administration reverted to the town government previously existing.

In 1864, the Legislature passed an act giving enlarged powers to the supervisors of the town of Minneapolis within certain defined limits, and also to certain officers therein. Under this act, and certain amendments thereto, at the Legislative session in 1865, the town was governed until the enactment of the city charter in 1867. The first board of supervisors, under these acts, consisted of S. H. Mattison, E. B. Ames, Miles Hills, and Thomas Hale Williams, Clerk. The second, Col. C. Aldrich, George A. Brackett, and O. M. Laraway. The third, E. S. Jones, J. M. Eustis, and R. P. Russell. Under these men the town continued, until the enactment of the city charter in 1867.*

The Legislature of 1866 passed an act approved March 2, 1866, granting a charter to the city of Minneapolis. The limits defined in the charter are as follows, viz: Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, and the east half of section twenty-one, and sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six and twenty-seven, all in township twenty-nine, north of range twenty-four west. It will thus be seen that the city limits embraced the city of St. Anthony, but for certain purposes only, as the latter city still retained its corporate existence. It was the first step towards a consolidation which occurred six years later.

The city was divided into eight wards, four of which were on the east side of the river, within the limits of the city of St. Anthony, and the other four on the west side of the river.

It may here be noted, that the location as to points of the compass above given are not strictly

correct, as for a short distance here the river runs more nearly east. But as its general course is south, for convenience it has been customary to speak of them, when referring to either division, to use the terms East, or West Minneapolis.

The elective officers of the city were, Mayor, Comptroller, Treasurer, City Justice and two Aldermen for each ward. All other officers necessary for the management of the affairs of the city were to be appointed by the common council, which consisted of the Aldermen. By this charter, the usual powers incident to municipal corporations, were granted to the Mayor and common council. For the purposes of education, improvement of streets, and taxation for special purposes, provided in the charter, the city was divided into two districts, the first being the four wards on the east side of the river, the second that portion of the city on the west side. And all public property being in either division, at the time of the granting of the charter, was to belong to such division. And the debts and obligations of each division at such time, were to be assumed by each respectively. And the common council had power to levy taxes to pay such debts, provided a majority of the Aldermen of each division voted for the levy of the same.

It was further provided that, "the school system heretofore in force, in each of said districts shall remain the same, except that," etc., the exception being that in both districts, "The Board of Education of the City of St. Anthony," shall hereafter be known as "The Board of Education of the First District of Minneapolis," and "The Board of Education of the Town of Minneapolis," shall hereafter be known and styled, as "The Board of Education of the Second District of Minneapolis." Further provisions were made for the acceptance of the charter, by the voters of both dis-

tricts, and if the charter was accepted, the functions of the city council of the city of St. Anthony were to cease, and also those of the supervisors of the town of Minneapolis.

Thus was, to this extent, the union of the two cities consummated. Neither yielded its name, neither did either yield, so much as it did, without grave consideration. But it was a large step in advance, of what seemed to disinterested observers for the mutual interests of the two cities. And the result proved the wisdom of the action.

It required, however, but a few years experience to demonstrate that a more perfect union would prove mutually advantageous. The interests of the two cities were almost identical. Municipal government could be administered more efficiently and economically, under a single head and name; and the influence of the cities be thereby greatly strengthened. These were controlling considerations, and their force was conceded by all. Only a single reason, and that of a sentimental, rather than a practical nature, was urged against the union—the name. St. Anthony had the advantage and prestige of a historical name, and in any event the name of the Falls must always remain the same. On the other hand the people of Minneapolis had become equally attached to the name of their city. It had grown far more rapidly than St. Anthony, and contained much the largest population. After much discussion, the advantages of a union became so manifest, that St. Anthony gracefully yielded her claim in favor of Minneapolis, and a legislative act was approved February 28, 1872, consolidating the two cities under the name of the city of Minneapolis. By the same act the boundaries of the city on the west side of the river were enlarged and the city divided into ten

wards. The former city of St. Anthony was called the East Division of Minneapolis, and the territory lying south and west of the river, the West Division. Two Aldermen were to be elected for each ward, and to hold office for two years. These Aldermen constituted the City Council.

Provision was also made that the public property then existing in each division should continue to belong to such division, and the debts and obligations of each of the former cities should be paid respectively by the divisions to which they belonged.

The consolidation of the cities thus formed, worked successfully and harmoniously, and with little, if any, friction between the two divisions. It is an illustration of the facility with which Western people adapt themselves to changed municipal government and political conditions. To-day there are thousands of residents—perhaps indeed, a majority—who have never heard that the present city is composed of two cities, under separate and distinct municipal governments.

And it is by no means improbable that the example of the consolidation of these two municipalities, which was effected more than fifteen years since with such gratifying success, may at no distant day be followed by Minneapolis and St. Paul, with equally beneficial results.

The charter of 1872, above mentioned, has formed the basis of the city government since. Amendments have frequently been made to meet the necessities of a rapidly growing city, and one new department of especial importance has been added—the establishment of a park system—which was scarcely thought of but a few years since. This will be treated of in its proper place. Aside from this, it is deemed unnecessary

to go into further particulars of the municipal government of the city. It does not differ materially from that of many other Western cities, the general features of which are familiar to nearly all our citizens. And to those desiring further particulars, the statutes, charter and ordinances, are of easy access.

It is believed that a record of the names of those who have served as city officers and Aldermen from the first organization of a city government in St. Anthony, to the present time, will not be without interest. All these men have, in a greater or less degree, aided in the growth and progress of the city. Nearly half of them have already joined "the great majority"—the survivors have witnessed the building of a city, which, for the brief time since its founding, has no equal in the history of the world. For the record, to the year 1881, we are indebted to Neill's History of Hennepin County, the balance is compiled from official sources.

CITY OFFICERS OF ST. ANTHONY.

The first Council organized April 13th, 1855. H. T. Welles, Mayor. Aldermen, First ward Benjamin N. Spencer, one year. John Orth, two years. Second ward—Daniel Stanchfield, one year; Edward Lippincott, two years. Third ward—Caleb Dorr, one year; Robt. W. Cummings, two years. Officers appointed by the Council were—W. F. Brawley, City Clerk; Ira Kingsley, Treasurer; S. W. Farnham, Assessor; Benjamin Brown, Marshal; E. S. Hall, City Attorney; Isaac Gilpatrick, Supervisor of Streets; E. B. Nash, Collector of Taxes; C. B. Chapman, City Surveyor; L. Bostwick, City Justice. Appointments, mostly to fill vacancies were—G. F. Brott, Assessor; Benjamin Brown, Collector; E. B. Nash, Weigh Master; Z. E. B. Nash, Treasurer; W. H. Townsend, Supervisor of Streets; J. B. Gilbert, Assessor; H. Hechtman, Supervisor of Streets, soon succeeded by J. M. Brewer; Seth Turner, Marshal and Collector.

First Regular Election, April 7th, 1856

Alvaren Allen, Mayor. Aldermen—William Fewer, First ward; A. D. Foster, Second ward; David A. Secombe, Third ward. Appointed offi-

cers—W. F. Brawley, Clerk and Comptroller; Richard Fewer, Treasurer; Seth Turner, Assessor and Supervisor of Streets; J. Chapman, Marshal and Collector; J. S. Demmon, City Attorney; J. M. Brewer, Supervisor; Lardner Bostwick, City Justice. Subsequent appointments—Seth Turner, resigned, succeeded by J. M. Brewer, and he by Henry Whipple; Seth Turner, Marshal and Collector; D. B. Dorman, Treasurer. August 12th, the ordinance combining the office of Marshal and Collector, was repealed, and L. W. Stratton was appointed Collector. Mayor Allen resigned, and D. A. Secombe, Mayor, pro tem., served out the term. William Lochren, City Attorney, in place of Demmon, resigned.

Second Election, April 6th, 1857—

Re-division of the city in four wards. William W. Wales, Mayor. Aldermen—Daniel Knoblauch, First ward; L. W. Johnson, Second; William McHerron, Third; John C. Johnson, Fourth. Appointed officers—W. F. Brawley, Clerk and Comptroller; N. Kellogg, Assessor; L. W. Stratton, Collector; J. M. Brewer, Supervisor, soon succeeded by W. A. Rowell; G. A. Nourse, Attorney; H. S. Temple, Marshal.

May 22nd, 1857, A. D. Foster, Alderman, resigned. March 22nd, 1858, Moses Whittier, appointed Supervisor in place of Rowell, resigned. Special election April 25th, 1857, William Dugas, Alderman, First ward. He resigned March 22nd, 1858.

Third Election, April 5th, 1858—

Orrin Curtis, Mayor. Aldermen—Daniel Knoblauch, First Ward; James Crowe, Second, for one year; George W. Thurber, Second, for two years; James McMullen, Third; R. W. Cummings, Fourth. Appointed officers—W. F. Brawley, Clerk; Moses Whittier, Supervisor; H. S. Temple, Marshal; L. W. Stratton, Collector; O. Curtis, Treasurer; D. M. Demmon, Attorney; C. H. Shaw, Surveyor; E. W. Cutler, Assessor. July 6th, John Armstrong, Marshal. Fire Department—D. B. Dorman, Chief Engineer; R. W. Cummings, First Assistant; S. W. Farnham, Second Assistant.

Fourth Election, April 16th, 1859

O. Curtis, Mayor. Aldermen—Henry Hechtman, First ward; William Lochren, Second; John Pomeroy, Third; Benjamin Parker, Fourth. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, Clerk; C. D. Dorr, Assessor; D. B. Dorman, Assistant Assessor; Moses Whittier, Supervisor of Streets; James White, Assistant; Franklin Clark, Surveyor; N. H. Hemiup, Attorney; John Armstrong, Marshal. June 29th, John Orth, Alderman, First ward, in

place of Knoblauch, resigned. December 21st, Lardner Bostwick, City Justice, resigned.

Fifth Election, April 2nd, 1860—

R. B. Graves, Mayor. Aldermen—E. W. Cutler, First ward, one year; Henry Hechtman, two years; Richard Fewer, Second, one year; William Lochren, two years; O. T. Leavitt, Third, one year; Charles Crawford, two years; J. S. Pillsbury, Fourth, one year; J. H. Murphy, two years. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, Clerk; John Babcock, Treasurer; Daniel Edwards, Assessor; J. H. Noble, Marshal; J. B. Gilfillan, Attorney; W. A. Townsend, Supervisor; J. A. Armstrong, Collector; Charles Henry and Solon Armstrong, Justices of the Peace; D. Schofield and W. Moliter, Constables; E. S. Brown, Chief of Fire Department. December 8th, 1860, A. Rowell, Collector, vice J. A. Armstrong.

Sixth Election, April 3rd, 1861—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—Peter Weingart, First ward; Richard Fewer, Second ward; O. T. Swett, Third ward; J. S. Pillsbury, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, Clerk; D. B. Dorman, Treasurer, succeeded by John Babcock; Daniel Edwards, Assessor; J. H. Noble, Marshal; J. B. Gilfillan, Attorney; Charles T. Stinson, Supervisor; William Lashells, Constable. June 17th, N. H. Hemiup, Collector, vice Rowell, resigned; Dan M. Demmon, Alderman Second ward, vice William Lochren, resigned; John Dunham, Chief of Fire Department. July 2nd, R. P. Graves, Treasurer, vice Babcock, resigned. September 16th, W. H. Chamberlain, Chief of Fire Department, vice Dunham. December 4th, 1861, David Edwards, Collector, vice Hemiup, resigned.

Seventh Election, April, 1862—

Records from April, 1865 to June, are missing, and it is probable there are omissions in consequence. O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen, including those holding over—J. S. Pillsbury, Dan M. Demmon, Richard Fewer, Peter Weingart, Andrews, Blakeman, Bernhard, T. M. Rohan, Charles T. Simms, to fill vacancy. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, City Clerk; D. Edwards, Assessor; William Lashells, Supervisor; E. Lippencott, Marshal, vice Noble, resigned.

Eighth Election, April 7th, 1863—

E. S. Brown, Mayor. Aldermen—W. M. Lashells, First ward, two years; J. L. Newman, Second ward, two years; Charles F. Simms, Third ward, two years; S. W. Farnham, Fourth ward, two years. Appointed officers—W. W. Wales, City Clerk; E. Ortman, Treasurer, D. Edwards, As-

essor; N. H. Miner, Attorney; William Fewer, City Justice, vice Charles Henry; M. B. Rollins, Marshal; John McAuliff, Constable, vice D. Schofield; D. Edwards, Supervisor. June 11th, E. Lippencott, Chief Engineer, vice W. H. Chamberlain, resigned. May 6th, E. Lippencott, City Marshal, vice Rollins, not having qualified. August 15th, Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk, vice W. W. Wales, resigned; Baldwin Brown, Alderman, Second ward, vice Dan M. Demmon, resigned. October 8th, Joseph Van Eman, Collector.

Ninth Election, April 5th, 1864—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohlen, First ward; L. B. Schrum, Second; T. J. Tuttle, Third; W. T. Cahill, Fourth. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; James A. Lovejoy, Treasurer; David Edwards, Assessor; Edward Lippencott, Marshal; Dan M. Demmon and William Spooner, Justices of the Peace; W. M. Lashells and Edward Lippencott, Constables. May 14th, George Richards, Supervisor. June 7th, E. W. Cutler, Alderman, Third ward, to fill vacancy. June 14th, Isaac Crowe, Alderman, Third ward, L. B. Schrum, resigned. November 19th, John M. Cushing, Supervisor, vice Richards, deceased. January 6th, 1865, J. M. Shepherd, previously appointed Marshal, to fill vacancy, resigned.

Tenth Election, April, 1865—

William W. Wales, Mayor. Aldermen—Louis Vorwerk, First ward; John M. Cushing, Second; Elijah Moulton, Third; William Gleason, Fourth. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; James A. Lovejoy, Treasurer; G. G. Loomis, Assessor; J. T. Butterfield, Justice, to fill vacancy; M. W. Getchell, Marshal. May 16th, J. S. Lane, Chief Engineer Fire Department; W. A. Rowell, First Assistant; Peter Thielen, Second. May 19th, D. P. Spafford, Supervisor, succeeded by L. D. White; M. W. Getchell, Assessor, vice Loomis, deceased. October 7th, L. D. White, Supervisor, resigned, succeeded by David Van Deren.

Eleventh Election, April 3rd, 1866—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—Houbert Weber, First ward; L. B. Schrum, Second ward; Thomas J. Tuttle, Third ward; John H. Armstrong, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; Samuel H. Chute, Treasurer; David Edwards, Assessor; Dan M. Demmon and Charles Henry, Justices for two years; John M. Cushing and William Spooner, Constables for two years. May 22nd, William Lochren, City Attorney. July 13th, M. W. Getchell, Marshal, holding over, resigned; Joseph Van Eman, Supervisor, resigned July 19th.

Twelfth Election, April 2nd, 1867—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; Gilbert B. Dake, Second ward; James S. Lane, Third ward; George D. Perkins, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Dan M. Demmon, City Clerk; Edward S. Brown, Treasurer; Peter Thielen, Assessor; William Lochren, Attorney; Anson Northrup, Supervisor; Michael Hoy, Marshal; Charles Lamby, City Justice for one year; William M. Lashells and John Abell, Constables for one year.

Thirteenth Election, April 7th, 1868—

Winthrop Young, Mayor. Aldermen—Nicholas Risch, First ward; L. B. Schrum, Second ward; J. B. Giltillan, Third ward, full term; D. M. Demmon, Third ward, to fill vacancy; James A. Lovejoy, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—William Lochren, City Clerk; E. S. Brown, Treasurer; Peter Thicken, Assessor; Michael Hoy, Marshal; W. W. Woodbury and Charles Lamby, City Justices; Henry Weimalt and John Abel, Constables. June 2nd, Michael Hoy, Supervisor; B. M. Van Alstine, Chief Engineer Fire Department; James McMullen and Baldwin Brown, Assistants. March 16th, Peter Thielen, City Clerk, vice William Lochren.

Fourteenth Election, April 6th, 1869—

W. W. McNair, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; Patrick Kennedy, Second ward; M. W. Getchell, Third ward; J. M. Pomeroy, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Peter Thielen, City Clerk; E. S. Brown, Treasurer; C. F. Smith, Assessor; William Lochren, Attorney; Michael Hoy, Marshal. May 4th, D. M. Demmon, Chief Engineer Fire Department; Robert Hasty and Leonard C. Smith, Assistants. May 6th, Michael Hoy, Supervisor of Streets, with authority to appoint an assistant.

Fifteenth Election, April 5th, 1870—

W. W. McNair, Mayor. Aldermen—Phillip Pick, First ward; G. B. Dake, Second ward; S. H. Chute, Third ward; Thomas Moulton, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Peter Thielen, City Clerk; E. Ortman, Treasurer; L. C. Smith, Assistant Treasurer; J. B. Gilfillan, Attorney; Michael Hoy, Marshal; William L. Lashells and P. J. Thielen, Justices; John Merchant and Michael Ryan, Constables. May 3rd, F. H. Warneke, Supervisor.

Sixteenth and last Election, April 7th, 1871—

E. S. Brown, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; Patrick Kennedy, Second ward; M. W. Getchell, Third ward; Charles F. Smith, Fourth ward. Appointed officers—Solon Armstrong, City Clerk; Ernest Ortman, Treasurer; M. C. White,

Assessor; Mathias Weir and Anton Grethen, Constables; Theodore Hess, Supervisor, First ward; Charles Mills, Supervisor, Second ward. May 2nd, Solon Armstrong, Justice, vice Thielen, deceased; James S. Lane, Chief Engineer Fire Department.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF THE CITY OF MINNEAPOLIS.

In 1867, the city of Minneapolis was organized. The first officers were elected February 19th, 1867, and took the official oath at the office of the Town Clerk, February 26th, following. The elected officers who formed the first City Council were: D. Morrison, Mayor. Aldermen—William H. Gaslin, Henry Oswald and F. L. Morse, First ward; Hugh G. Harrison, S. H. Mattison and N. B. Hill, Second ward; George A. Brackett, R. Price and O. B. King, Third ward; Isaac Atwater, F. R. E. Cornell and G. Scheitlin, Fourth ward; Charles H. Woods, City Justice. F. R. E. Cornell was elected President, and F. L. Morse, Vice-President. Upon drawing by lot for the term of office as Aldermen, the result was as follows: For the one year term, Morse, Harrison, Brackett and Atwater; for two years term, Gaslin, Mattison, Price and Cornell; three years term, Oswald, Hill, King and Scheitlin. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; D. R. Barber, Assessor. March 9th, H. H. Brackett, Chief of Police; S. H. King, City Surveyor; Chas. E. Flandrau, City Attorney; A. J. McDougall, Street Commissioner. March 16th, the Council designated the bounds constituting the fire limits, fixed upon the amount of bond required of the several officers, and awarded the city printing to T. S. King of the *Atlas* Printing Company. At the same meeting it was decided to employ four policemen at sixty dollars per month. Several new offices were created during the remainder of the year, and a number of ordinances added for the better government of the

city. A Board of Health was established, and Dr. Lindley appointed Health Officer. The amount required in the City Treasurer's bond was three hundred dollars.

First Regular Election, April 7th, 1868—

H. G. Harrison, Mayor. Aldermen—First ward, Frank L. Morse; Second, John H. Thompson; Third, George A. Brackett; Fourth, Isaac Atwater. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; John Vander Horck, Comptroller; W. D. Webb, Attorney; S. H. King, Street Commissioner; Daniel L. Day, Chief of Police; D. R. Barber, Assessor, vice King, resigned.

Second Election, April 6th, 1869—

D. Morrison, Mayor. Aldermen—F. Beebe, First ward; C. B. Heffelfinger, Second; G. M. Stickney, Third; Charles Clark, Fourth; H. A. Partridge and D. Morgan, City Justices. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; J. Vander Horck, Comptroller; J. M. Shaw, Attorney; O. L. Dudley, Constable; J. B. Clough, Street Commissioner; H. H. Brackett, Chief of Police.

Third Election, April 5th, 1870—

E. B. Ames, Mayor. Aldermen—Henry Oswald, First ward; S. H. Mattison, Second; C. M. Loring, Third; G. E. Huy, Fourth. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; J. Vander Horck, Comptroller; R. D. Rich, Constable; J. M. Shaw, Attorney; J. B. Clough, Surveyor and Street Commissioner, succeeded by M. Van Duzen, May 6th. February 27th, 1871, D. R. Barber was appointed Assessor, to fill vacancy.

Fourth Election, April 7th, 1871—

E. B. Ames, Mayor. Aldermen—F. L. Morse, First ward; A. M. Reid, Second; O. A. Pray, Third; F. R. E. Cornell, Fourth; J. L. Himes and H. G. Hicks, City Justices. Appointed officers—Thomas Hale Williams, City Clerk; Charles Darrow, Treasurer; John Vander Horck, Comptroller; D. R. Barber, Assessor; J. M. Shaw, Attorney; J. L. Himes and H. G. Hicks, Justices; J. D. Rich, Constable; Cortez L. Peck, Chief of Police. July 5th, A. H. Young, Attorney, vice Shaw, resigned; William F. Cahill, Alderman First ward, to fill vacancy. September 6th, O. M. Laraway, Treasurer, vice Darrow.

Previous to the next annual election, the cities of Minneapolis and St. An-

thony were united by an act of the State Legislature, approved February 28th, 1872.

April 9th, 1872, the new Council was organized. The officers present were: Aldermen Richard Fewer, M. W. Glenn, Baldwin Brown, G. T. Townsend, T. J. Tuttle, John Vander Horck, W. P. Ankeny, Peter Rouen, A. M. Reid, C. M. Hardenbough, S. C. Gale, O. A. Pray, Leonard Day, N. B. Hill, Edward Murphy, Isaac Atwater, Joel B. Bassett and John Orth.

The oath of office was taken, Alderman Atwater elected temporary chairman, and the Council proceeded to the permanent organization of the city government of Minneapolis.

A. M. Reid was chosen President, E. W. Cutter, Vice-President, and Thomas Hale Williams, Clerk.

The standing rules of the former city government of Minneapolis were adopted, a few subordinate officers were appointed, and the first session of the consolidated city government closed.

April 12th the Council convened for the transaction of necessary business. The newly elected Mayor, E. M. Wilson, delivered his inaugural address, after which the usual committees were appointed. H. H. Corson was appointed Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, and D. R. Barber, Assessor of the West Division. April 17th, the Police Force was reorganized, with a Chief, Captain, Sergeant and ten Patrolmen. May 8th, Dr. Charles Simpson was appointed Health Officer. June 5th, A. N. Merrick, City Attorney.

First Election, April 1st, 1873—

George A. Brackett, Mayor. Aldermen—John Orth, First ward; Charles Thielen, Second; Solon Armstrong, Third; Simson D. Rollins, Fourth; Joel B. Bassett, Fifth; R. E. Grimshaw, Sixth; C. M. Hardenbough, Seventh; E. S. Jones, Eighth; Leonard Day, Ninth; William H. Johnson, Tenth; Charles W. Johnson, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway,

Treasurer, Ernest Ortman, Comptroller, A. M. Merrick, Attorney, H. H. Corson, City Engineer, Dr. Charles Simpson, Health Officer.

Second Election, April 7th, 1874—

L. M. Wilson, Mayor. Aldermen—Gottfried Boehme, First ward; G. B. Dake, Second; O. C. Merriman, Third; G. M. Townsend, Fourth; John Vander Horck, Fifth; H. A. C. Thompson, Sixth; A. M. Reid, Seventh; N. R. Thompson, Eighth; Wm. E. Jones, Ninth; A. H. Edsten, Tenth; Frank J. Meade, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; Ernest Ortman, Comptroller; A. N. Merrick, Attorney; Grove B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Ed. J. Davenport, Clerk Municipal Court; J. B. Clough, City Engineer, Dr. Charles Simpson, Health Officer.

Third Election, April 5th, 1875—

O. C. Merriman, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bohan, First ward; M. W. Glenn, Second; Solon Armstrong, Third, resigned, succeeded by Baldwin Brown; T. F. Anderson, Fourth; F. L. Morse, Fifth; O. J. Evans, Sixth; M. L. Higgins, Seventh; C. L. Snyder, Eighth; A. A. Ames, Ninth; W. H. Johnson, Tenth; Frank J. Mead, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; Ernest Ortman, Comptroller; Eugene M. Wilson, Attorney; J. B. Clough, Engineer; Dr. Charles Simpson, Health Officer; Grove B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Ed. J. Davenport, Clerk Municipal Court; John H. Noble, Chief of Police; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department, West Division; M. B. Rollins, Chief of Fire Department, East Division; Sweet W. Case, Assessor, West Division; C. F. Smith, Assessor, East Division.

Fourth Election, April 4th, 1876—

A. A. Ames, Mayor. Aldermen—Gottfried Boehme, First ward; Michael Lyon, Second; Baldwin Brown, Third; A. R. Camp, Fourth; Daniel Waitt, Fifth; William Duncan, Fifth, to fill vacancy; H. A. C. Thompson, Sixth; N. F. Griswold, Seventh; John H. Stevens, Eighth; J. H. Conkney, Ninth; H. Kruckberg, Tenth. April 10th, J. O. Pattee, Ninth, vice Ames, elected Mayor; E. S. Corser, Seventh, vice M. L. Higgins, resigned; Frank J. Mead, City Clerk; O. M. Laraway, Treasurer; Ernest Ortman, Comptroller; Eugene M. Wilson, Attorney; Thomas L. Rosser, Engineer; Dr. G. F. Townsend, Health Officer; Grove B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Ed. J. Davenport, Clerk Municipal Court; Albert S. Munger, Chief of Police; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department, West Division; M. B. Rollins, Chief of Fire Department, East Division.

Fifth Election, April 3rd, 1877—

John De Laître, Mayor. Aldermen—T. M. Bo-

han, First ward; M. W. Glenn, Second; Solon Armstrong, Third; P. D. McMillan, Fourth; J. B. Bassett, Fifth; J. G. McFarlane, Sixth; E. S. Corser, Seventh; C. L. Snyder, Eighth; J. O. Pattee, Ninth; A. F. Jackson, Tenth; Frank J. Meade, City Clerk; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; William Lochren, Attorney; Andrew Rinker, Engineer; S. W. Case, Assessor, West Division; G. B. Dake, Assessor, East Division; Dr. A. A. Ames, Health Officer; G. B. Cooley, Municipal Judge; Reuben Reynolds, Special Municipal Judge; L. A. Dunn, Clerk Municipal Court. June 20th, W. B. Hall, Comptroller, vice Ortman, resigned. November 7th, Mathias Kees, Alderman, Sixth ward, vice Thompson, resigned.

Sixth Election, April 2nd, 1878—

A. C. Rand, Mayor. The number of wards was reduced to six, and three members elected from each for terms of one, two and three years. Aldermen—First ward, P. J. Thielen, one year, M. Lyons, two years, B. F. Nelson, three years; Second ward, T. F. Andrews, one year, W. M. Barrows, two years, A. R. Camp, three years; Third ward, J. W. Anderson, one year, H. C. Morse, two years, D. Waitt, three years; Fourth ward, E. S. Corser, one year, F. S. Gilson, two years, W. W. Woodward, three years; Fifth ward, A. Frank Gale, one year, Fred L. Smith, two years, C. L. Snyder, three years; Sixth ward, Karl Bendeke, one year, Mathew Walsh, two years, A. C. Haugan, three years; Selah Mathews, City Clerk; Assessors, A. C. Austin, G. B. Dake, William A. Barnes; W. B. Hill, Comptroller; William Lochren, Attorney; A. Rinker, Engineer; Dr. O. J. Evans, Health Officer; Thomas C. Wilson, Clerk of Municipal Court; A. P. Munger, Chief of Police, A. C. Berry, Captain, John West, Sergeant, Michael Hoy, Detective; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department, W. C. Stetson and C. Fredericks, Assistants.

Seventh Election, April 1st, 1879

A. C. Rand, Mayor. Aldermen—M. W. Glenn, First ward; J. H. Gilmore, Second ward; J. W. Anderson, Third ward; Frank Beebe, Fourth ward; J. M. Parker, Fifth ward; Joseph Holscher, Sixth ward; R. C. Benton, Attorney; William B. Hill, Comptroller; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; Dr. A. H. Salisbury, Health Officer; Andrew Rinker, Engineer; Ed. McDermott, Sealer of Weights and Measures; A. S. Munger, Chief of Police; W. M. Brackett, Chief of Fire Department.

Eighth Election, April, 1880—

As this year closes the official record, the entire list is given, embracing both those officers elected in 1880, and those holding over from previous

elections: A. C. Rand, Mayor; City Council, A. R. Camp, President; C. L. Snyder, Vice-President; Aldermen, First ward, B. F. Nelson, M. Lyons, M. W. Glenn; Second ward, A. R. Camp, W. M. Barrows, J. H. Gilmore; Third ward, D. Waitt, H. C. Morse, J. W. Anderson; Fourth ward, W. W. Woodward, F. S. Gilson, F. Beebe; Fifth ward, F. L. Smith, C. L. Snyder, J. M. Parker; Sixth ward, M. Walsh, A. C. Haugan, Joseph Holscher; Selah Mathews, City Clerk; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; W. B. Hill, Comptroller; R. C. Benton, City Attorney; W. M. Brackett, Chief Engineer Fire Department; W. H. Johnson, Superintendent of Waterworks; Andrew Rinker, City Engineer; Grove B. Cooley, Judge of Municipal Court; A. S. Munger, Chief of Police; Dr. A. H. Salisbury, Health Officer.

Ninth Election, April 5th, 1881—

A. C. Rand, Mayor; W. B. Hill, Comptroller; T. J. Buxton, Treasurer; Selah Mathews, City Clerk; R. C. Benton, City Attorney; Andrew Rinker, Engineer; Aldermen, First ward, M. W. Glenn, Anthon Grethen, B. F. Nelson; Second ward, J. H. Gilmore, W. M. Barrows, T. F. Andrews; Third ward, J. W. Anderson, Mathew Kees, Daniel Waitt; Fourth ward, Frank Beebe, F. S. Gilson, George S. Cleveland; Fifth ward, J. M. Parker, Fred L. Smith, C. W. Clark; Sixth ward, Joseph Holscher, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan.

Tenth Election, April 4, 1882—

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, Wm. B. Hill; Treasurer, T. J. Buxton; City Clerk, Selah Mathews; City Attorney, C. H. Benton; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, Anthon Grethen, B. F. Nelson, M. W. Glenn; Second ward, W. M. Barrows, T. F. Andrews, C. A. Coe; Third ward, Mathias Kees, Daniel Waitt, Edmund Eichhorn; Fourth ward, F. S. Gilson, Geo. S. Cleveland, Henry C. Morse; Fifth ward, Fred L. Smith, C. W. Clark, Jas. M. Parker; Sixth ward, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan, Jos. Holscher.

Eleventh Election, April 3rd, 1883—

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, Wm. B. Hill; Treasurer, T. J. Buxton; City Clerk, Selah Mathews; City Attorney, C. H. Benton; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, B. F. Nelson, M. W. Glenn, E. F. Comstock; Second ward, T. F. Andrews, C. A. Coe, E. M. Johnson; Third ward, Daniel Waitt, Edmund Eichhorn, Chas. Hashow; Fourth ward, Geo. S. Cleveland, Henry C. Morse, F. L. Greenleaf; Fifth ward, C. W. Clark, Jas. M. Parker, George A. Pillsbury; Sixth ward, A. C. Haugan, Jos. Holscher, Matthew Walsh; Seventh ward, W. H. Roberts, two years;

A. J. Norenberg, three years; Eighth ward, S. P. Channel, two years; Albert Lawrence, three years.

Twelfth Election, April 1st, 1884—

Mayor, Geo. A. Pillsbury; Comptroller, Sam'l Goodnow; Treasurer, T. J. Buxton; City Clerk, Selah Mathews; City Attorney, Judson N. Cross; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, M. W. Glenn, E. F. Comstock, John Fleetham; Second ward, C. A. Coe, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows; Third ward, Edmund Eichhorn, Charles Hashow, Robert Pratt; Fourth ward, Henry C. Morse, ^aF. L. Greenleaf, ^bEmerson Cole, W. W. Sly; Fifth ward, Jas. M. Parker, ^cGeorge A. Pillsbury; ^dSam'l C. Cutter, C. W. Clark; Sixth ward, Jos. Holscher, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan; Seventh ward, W. H. Roberts, A. J. Norenberg; Eighth ward, ^eS. P. Channel, ^fGeorge W. Cooley, Albert Lawrence.

Thirteenth Election, April 7th, 1885—

Mayor, Geo. A. Pillsbury; Comptroller, Sam'l Goodnow; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Selah Mathews; City Attorney, Judson N. Cross; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, E. F. Comstock, John Fleetham, Titus Mareck; Second ward, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows, D. M. Clough; Third ward, Chas. Hashow, Robert Pratt, Edmund Eichhorn; Fourth ward, Emerson Cole, W. W. Sly, Henry C. Morse; Fifth ward, S. C. Cutter, C. W. Clark, Thomas Downs; Sixth ward, Matthew Walsh, A. C. Haugan, Lars Swenson; Seventh ward, A. J. Norenberg, Phineas Phelps, E. T. Gibson; Eighth ward, Albert Lawrence, E. C. Babb, Geo. W. Cooley.

Fourteenth Election, April 6th, 1886—

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, F. G. Holbrook; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Selah Mathews; City Attorney, Judson N. Cross; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, John Fleetham, Titus Mareck, E. J. L'Herault; Second ward, Fred C. Barrows, D. M. Clough, E. M. Johnson; Third ward, Robert Pratt, ^gEdmund Eichhorn, W. H. Mills; Fourth ward, W. W. Sly, Henry C. Morse, B. Clontier; Fifth ward, C. W. Clark, Thomas Downs, Alonzo Phillips; Sixth ward, A. C. Haugan, ^hLars Swen-

^aResigned February 25th, 1884.

^bElected March 15th, 1884 and Greenleaf resigned, elected Mayor, April 4, 1884. Resigned as Alderman April 2, 1884.

^cElected April 19th, 1884. Geo. Pillsbury, elected Mayor.

^dResigned February 27th, 1884.

^eElected March 15th, 1884, vice Channel, resigned.

^fResigned March 10, 1887.

^gBy act of Legislature transferred to Eleventh ward, for balance of unexpired term.

son, Jacob Stoft. Seventh ward, Phineas Phelps, L. T. Gibson. Thomas P. Dwyer, Eighth ward, L. Babb, George W. Cooley, Albert Lawrence.

Fifteenth Election, April 5th, 1887.

Mayor, A. A. Ames; Comptroller, F. G. Holbrook; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Chas. A. Comman; City Attorney, Scaggrave Smith; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker. Aldermen, First ward, Titus Mareek, E. J. L'Herault, Chas. A. Harscome; Second ward, D. M. Clough, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows; Third ward, W. H. Mills, John A. Gilman, William McArdle; Fourth ward, Henry C. Morse, B. Cloutier, Emerson Cole; Fifth ward, Thomas Downs, Alonzo Phillips, C. W. Clark; Sixth ward, Jacob Stoft, J. M. Gleason, Clarence Johnson; Seventh ward, E. T. Gibson, Thos. P. Dwyer, A. J. Norenberg; Eighth ward, Geo. W. Cooley, Albert Lawrence, O. A. Stoneman; Ninth ward, Robert Erwin, John Kerr, Herman Vogt; Tenth ward, Vincent Reeves, Henry Oswald; Eleventh ward, Lars Swenson, J. D. Moulton, J. L. Johnson; Twelfth ward, Caleb Tingley, J. L. Parker; Thirteenth ward, C. C. Garvey, A. F. Nichols.

By an act of the Legislature the term of all city officers holding over, and all those elected April 5, 1887, to expire on the first Monday in January, 1889.

Sixteenth Election, November 6th, 1888—

Mayor, E. C. Babb; Comptroller, John F. Calderwood; Treasurer, Eder H. Moulton; City Clerk, Charles F. Haney; City Attorney, Robert D. Russell; City Engineer, Andrew Rinker; Aldermen, First ward, John McGowan, Joseph Ingenhutt, F. Brueshaber; Second ward, E. M. Johnson, Fred C. Barrows, V. M. Smith; Third ward, Geo. A. Durnam, C. R. Enstad, John A. Gilman; Fourth ward, E. G. Potter, Emerson Cole, S. B. Loye; Fifth ward, C. P. Lovell, H. W. Brazee, Thomas Downs; Sixth ward, Sam'l Hunter, Christ Ellingson, J. A. Swansen; Seventh ward, John H. Parry, J. M. Maloy, Ole Flatten; Eighth ward, Mabin Grimes, J. C. Sterling, D. G. Thompson; Ninth ward, J. H. Bradish, E. Rhode, Herman Vogt; Tenth ward, Vincent Reeves, W. J. Bursell, B. H. Billings; Eleventh ward, John P. Blichfeldt, J. W. Phillips, Otto A. Fultz; Twelfth ward, W. B. Woodward, J. E. Vanderwaker, J. S. Adams; Thirteenth ward, D. D. Farnsworth, Geo. H. Warren, Jas. S. Gray.

Term of all elected November 6, 1888, to commence on the first Monday in January, 1889.

Seventeenth Election, November 2nd, 1890.

Mayor, Philip B. Winston; Treasurer, Kristian Kortgaard; Comptroller, Solon Armstrong.

The present Board of Aldermen consists of the following members, viz:

First ward, John T. McGowan, Joseph Ingenhutt; Second ward, F. C. Barrows, James C. Haynes; Third ward, Geo. A. Durnam, Joseph H. Klichili; Fourth ward, E. G. Potter, S. B. Loye; Fifth ward, Chas. P. Lovell, Henry W. Brazie; Sixth ward, Samuel Hunter, Lars M. Rand; Seventh ward, John H. Parry, Mortimer B. Rollins; Eighth ward, Melvin Grimes, Geo. W. Flanders; Ninth ward, James H. Bradish, John J. McGuire; Tenth ward, Vincent Reeves, Fred A. Schwartz; Eleventh ward, John A. Blichfeldt, William H. Lackey; Twelfth ward, Wm. B. Woodward, George Peterson; Thirteenth ward, D. D. Farnsworth, James S. Gray. Officers appointed by the City Council for year 1891—Robert D. Russell, City Attorney; Chas. F. Haney, City Clerk; Andrew Rinker, City Engineer; J. C. Plummer, City Assessor; A. H. Runge, Chief Engineer Fire Department; J. M. Hazen, Inspector of Buildings; Dr. C. A. Chase, City Physician; Dr. E. S. Kelley, Commissioner of Health; John West, Superintendent of Work House; D. T. Davies, Inspector of Meats; A. G. Mosher, Sealer of Weights and Measures; J. M. Meloy, Inspector of Street Lights; Rufus Roberts, City Weigher; Wm. Collins, Engineer of City Hall; Frank Gaylord, Janitor City Hall.

In reading over this record of officials, it is noteworthy how many prominent men identified with the early history of the city, have filled the office of Mayor and Aldermen. Among the former we find the names of H. T. Welles, W. W. Wales, O. C. Merriman, E. S. Brown, Winthrop Young, W. W. McNair, D. Morrison, H. G. Harrison, E. B. Ames, E. M. Wilson, Geo. A. Brackett, A. A. Ames, John De Laittre, A. C. Rand, Geo. A. Pillsbury. Nearly all these belong to the early settlers of Minneapolis. Among the Aldermen, who were old settlers, (in addition to the Mayors, nearly all of whom have served one or more years as Aldermen), we find the names of R. W. Cummings, John Orth, Caleb D. Dorr, Wm. Fewer, A. D. Foster, D. A.

Secombe, Jas. McMullen, Henry Hechtman, William Lochren, Richard Fewer, O. T. Swett, J. S. Pillsbury, D. M. Demmon, S. W. Farnham, Baldwin Brown, Geo. D. Perkins, Henry Oswald, F. L. Morse, S. H. Mattison, I. Atwater, F. R. E. Cornell, G. Scheitlin, John H. Thompson, F. Beebe, Charles Clark, C. M. Loring, A. M. Reid, John Vander Horck, S. C. Gale, J. B. Bassett, C. M. Hardenburgh, E. S. Jones, R. E. Grimshaw, and A. M. Reid. The most of these are still residents of the city. They do not comprise all the prominent men who have served as Aldermen, but these mostly belong to the early settlers.

In this connection it is interesting to observe the change which has gradually been going on during the last fifteen or twenty years, in the personnel of the legislative department of the city. For several years, in the early history of the city, the compensation of the Aldermen was hardly more than nominal—not exceeding one hundred dollars per annum. And even of this amount, several Aldermen declined to draw their salaries, or turned them over to some charitable institution of the city. There was then no inducement to seek the office, for the salary attached to it. And yet the ablest business men, and those representing the largest interests, were willing to accept the office. By the act of incorporation of the city of Minneapolis, the Council was to consist of twelve members, and so continued until the union of the cities in 1872, when the number was increased to eighteen. With the growth of the city the number was subsequently increased, until at the present time (1890) the Council consists of thirty-nine members, and the salary of an Alderman is \$750.

Meantime, few if any men representing the largest tax payers and business interests of the city, are found willing to

accept the office of alderman. The raising of salaries has not resulted in securing better representative men, nor has the increase in numbers served to secure more useful and conservative legislation. So clearly has this become apparent, that the last Legislature amended the charter by reducing the number of aldermen from three to two in each ward, and the salaries to \$500 each. The Board of Trade favored a still larger reduction of numbers and salaries, but the number was finally compromised as above stated.

It is true the business of the city has very largely increased in the last few years, and the work of some men in the council proportionally increased. But these men are few—confined to a few men on the important committees, by whom the main work of legislation is done. These few doubtless earn their salaries. But the majority do not. It is to be hoped the time will come in the history of municipal legislation when to each shall be proportioned his work and salary. The legislation of the present day has not achieved this result.

The municipal government of the city of Minneapolis cannot yet be said to be established on a permanent basis. Its main features will probably be retained for many years; but the rapid growth of the city, the increase of wards, and the large expenditures required for public improvements, necessitate from time to time important changes. This growth and the consequent increase of debt and expenditure will appear from the following statement compiled from latest reports:

POPULATION.

1860	United States census	5,830
1870	United States census	18,087
1880	United States census	46,867
1885	State census	129,200
1890.....	United States census	164,738

It may be here remarked that the last

census was taken under peculiar conditions. Under the law the census of the United States was to be taken in June. It was so taken in this city. Before the result was announced, allegations of fraud were made against the enumerators in both Minneapolis and St. Paul. A recount was ordered in both cities—in Minneapolis in August, and in St. Paul in August and September. The result in Minneapolis is given above. In St. Paul the recount showed 133,156. In the latter city the recount was carried on under the supervision of Mr. Wardle, in Minneapolis under that of Mr. Kruse. Both these gentlemen were detailed from the department at Washington for this express purpose. The returns were subjected to a more rigid scrutiny than those of any other city in the United States, and it is undoubtedly true that neither city was credited with an individual to which it was not justly entitled. But those two months were unquestionably the most unfavorable for each city of any in the year for showing the actual population. The large numbers of laborers always absent at that season in the harvest fields, as well as very large numbers away at pleasure resorts, would largely reduce the actual population. It is a conservative estimate to say that a census taken in June or October of the same year, would have shown an excess of 10,000 for each city over the actual returns, even under the rigid system adopted.

Minneapolis, however, has every reason to be proud of the actual showing. No other city in the country (unless it be Chicago) can show a higher percentage of increase for the last ten years. Nor need there have been any disappointment had not the press continuously insisted on claiming a larger population than any statistics at hand justified. But the same rate of increase for the

next ten years will give us a population in 1900 of hardly, if any, less than 500,000. And certainly the prospects to-day are more favorable for an equal rate of increase than they were ten years ago.

A resume in a condensed form of the progress of the city, from 1860 to 1891, is here given for convenience. Many of these statistics will appear more at large in other articles, but some readers may prefer to see them concisely stated in a single group. The most of these are taken from published statistics and can be verified as being correct, except that at the time of the present writing (fall of 1891) the increase in several of the classes is very material. In a city of as rapid growth as Minneapolis a difference of nine months in the time of computation, in many departments, would make a change almost incredible to one not acquainted with the facts:

Population in 1860	5,809
Population in 1870.....	13,806
Population in 1880.....	46,887
Population in 1890.....	164,738
Votes in 1888.....	34,063
Registration in 1890.....	51,000
School attendance.....	20,592
Flour product, barrels.....	6,871,985
Elevator capacity.....	16,530,000
Grain handled.....	50,000,000
Lumber product, feet.....	350,000,000
Area of parks and parkways, acres.....	1,088
Value of park system.....	\$4,000,000
Building and improvements in 1890.....	\$16,000,000
Rate of total taxation.....	19.8 mills
Bonded debt November 1, 1890.....	\$6,865,500
Assessed valuation August, 1890.....	\$138,181,672
General banking capital.....	\$7,780,000
Savings banks deposits.....	\$5,220,000
Loan and Trust companies, capital.....	\$3,000,000

Before this work goes to press some departments of the above statistics may be somewhat changed, but it is confidently believed that in all respects they will be increased instead of diminished. In regard to population alone statistics are at hand to prove conclusively that the population before January 1, 1892, will exceed 175,000.



RESIDENCE OF J. H. THOMSON, 1516 HAWTHORNE AVE. BUILT IN 1883

CHAPTER IX.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN

A majority of the people of Minneapolis have always been of the Republican faith. That of the neighboring city of St. Paul have been as decisively Democratic.

A reason for the difference must be sought in the character of the immigration which flowed to the two cities in their early periods. That which came to the former was largely from New England, chiefly from the northeastern part, with many from the Middle States. That which constituted the controlling element of the latter was from the border states, with considerable numbers from the South. The one were native born and of the Protestant faith, the other largely of foreign extraction, and attached to the Roman Catholic church.

From 1841 to 1853 the National Government was in the control of the Whig party, except the four years of President Polk, from March 4, 1845. Its great statesmen, Clay and Webster, had developed and cherished the policy of protection to American industry, of stimulating and aiding internal improvement, with a lively sympathy with the development of the Northwest. During the latter part of the period the demands of the slave power in the nation, resulting in the repeal of the

Missouri compromise, the fugitive slave law, and the attempt to carry the "domestic institution" into the free territories of Kansas and Nebraska, had aroused throughout the Northern States such a determined opposition that the Whig party was abandoned and the Republican party took its place in 1866, pledged to confine slavery to the states where it had a constitutional footing, and to prevent its extension into free territory. Though beaten with its standard bearer, the gallant Fremont, in the campaign of that year, the Democratic ascendancy did not survive the administration of Buchanan, and with the election of Lincoln in 1860 the Republican party secured control of the Government, and retained it for twenty-five years.

The first settlers of St. Anthony, and of Minneapolis were Whigs, but strongly imbued with the free soil sentiment, so that they naturally drifted into the Republican party on its organization. This rule, however, was not without its exceptions, for several of the most stalwart Democrats of Minneapolis came out of the Whig ranks, but they were leaders with few followers.

The Territory of Minnesota was Democratic, as was the first State admin-

istration. At the second State election the Republican party was successful, and has held political control to the present time. The political complexion of the Territory was, however, rather accidental than determined by political considerations. The appointed officers were Whigs, but it happened that the leading representative men were of the opposite faith. Such were Henry H. Sibley and Henry M. Rice, the delegates in Congress, and they gave to the Territory the complexion of their party affiliation. Politics, however, had little to do with their selection. They had lived in the Territory a long time, were able and conspicuous, and were enthusiastically devoted to the welfare of the new community. They were, in short, the fittest men, and were accordingly selected by the suffrages of Whigs and Democrats alike. The Republican precinct of St. Anthony gave to General Sibley an almost unanimous vote.

The press, too, that almost omnipotent moulder of public opinion, was Democratic. The *Pioneer*, established in 1849, at St. Paul, by the brilliant and lamented James M. Goodhue, was Democratic, and although devoted to the best interests of the Territory, was in everything political "regular." His successor, Earl S. Goodrich, was equally attached to Democratic men and measures.

On the contrary, the *St. Anthony Express*, established in 1851, under the able editorial management of Isaac Atwater, assisted by Shelton Hollister, was a Whig paper, and strongly supported the administration of President Fillmore. At the dissolution of the Whig party, Mr. Atwater attached himself to the Democracy, by which party he was elected to the Supreme Bench at the organization of the State government, and he has continued to be a con-

spicuous member of that party to the present time.

In 1854, Rev. C. G. Ames established in Minneapolis the *Minnesota Republican*, which was a Republican paper of the most radical type; and when in 1857 it was merged into the *Daily News*, under the editorial management of W. A. Croffut, the politics and tone of the paper were in no way moderated.

A few years later (1859), Col. W. S. King, through the columns of the *Atlas*, poured hot shot into the ranks of the Democracy, and put to rout the "bond swindlers" and "repudiators."

By such influences, operating upon a sympathetic people, the Republican party became consolidated and strong in Minneapolis.

At the first general election, held at the time of the organization of the Hennepin county government on the 11th of October, 1852, politics were altogether overlooked.

The polls for the whole county were held at the home of Colonel Stevens, and seventy-one votes were cast—all for the same candidates: Benjamin H. Randall, of Fort Snelling, and Dr. A. E. Ames were elected representatives; John Jackins, Alex. Moore and Joseph Dean, county commissioners; Isaac Brown, sheriff; Joel B. Bassett, judge of probate; John H. Stevens, register of deeds; John S. Mann, treasurer; and Eli Pettijohn, of Fort Snelling, and Edwin Hedderly, justices of the peace.

Municipal government commenced with the granting of a charter for the City of St. Anthony in 1855. Previous to that time there had been a township organization, electing justices of the peace, and minor officers—county affairs being administered by the commissioners of Ramsey county, of which St. Anthony composed a part until 1856.

The first charter election was quite

spirited, Henry T. Welles being elected Mayor over John Rollins by a small majority. It could not be called a party victory, though the successful candidate was a Whig. Both gentlemen were for many succeeding years loyal supporters of the Democratic party. The succeeding city elections were mostly controlled by party considerations. Local issues, personal popularity of candidates, the exigencies of a rapidly growing community, inspired nominations and controlled elections. The following named gentlemen successively held the office of mayor of St. Anthony:

- 1855—Henry T. Welles.
- 1856—Alvan Allen.
- 1857—William W. Wales.
- 1858—D. Orrin Curtiss.
- 1860—R. B. Greves.
- 1861-2—O. C. Merriman.
- 1863—Edwin S. Brown.
- 1864—O. C. Merriman.
- 1865—William W. Wales.
- 1866-7—O. C. Merriman.
- 1868—Winthrop Young.
- 1869-70—William W. McNair.
- 1871—Edwin S. Brown.

The mayors of the City of Minneapolis have been:

- 1867—Dorilus Morrison.
- 1868—Hugh G. Harrison.
- 1869—Dorilus Morrison.
- 1870-1—E. B. Ames.

After the consolidation of the cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, into the City of Minneapolis, the Mayor's chair has been filled by the following named gentlemen:

- 1872—Eugene M. Wilson.
- 1873—George A. Brackett.
- 1874—Eugene M. Wilson.
- 1875—O. C. Merriman.
- 1876—Albert A. Ames.
- 1877—John De Laittre.
- 1878 to 1882—Alonzo C. Rand.
- 1883-4—Albert A. Ames.
- 1885-6—George A. Pillsbury.
- 1887-8—Albert A. Ames.
- 1889-90—E. C. Babb.
- 1891—Philip B. Winston.

St. Anthony, as a constituent part of Ramsey county, was often represented in the Territorial Legislature. Thus at the election in 1849, Capt. John Rollins was elected to the Council, and William R. Marshall, afterwards Governor of the State—both Whigs—to the House. In the succeeding year John W. North and Edward Patch, Democrats, were elected to the House. It was at the session of 1850 that the charter of the State University was granted, locating that institution of learning at St. Anthony. Representative Marshall was chiefly instrumental in securing the location—a service for which he should be held in grateful remembrance by the citizens of Minneapolis.

At the election in 1851, William L. Larned, Democrat, was elected to the Council over Isaac Atwater, the Whig candidate, and Sumner W. Farnham and Dr. John H. Murphy were elected representatives. George F. Brott, Democrat, was elected sheriff, and Ira B. Kingsley, nominated by the People's party, judge of probate.

The Whigs decided to make no nominations in 1853, but supported candidates of disaffected Democrats, and thus secured the election of Henry S. Plummer and Cephas Gardner as representatives.

An anti-slavery convention was held in the Congregational church of St. Anthony, in 1854, at which the radical views of the prominent politicians of that period were freely and vigorously set forth by such men as John W. North, Rev. C. G. Ames, W. D. Babbitt, Rev. Charles Secombe, and others; and resolutions were adopted which reflected the drift of opinion at the North respecting slavery, and its extension into new territory.

So strong was this sentiment in Minneapolis, that a few years later, when

the Winslow House was filled with guests—many of them from the South, accompanied by their body servants—a few of the leading anti-slavery men determined to make a public example which should inform such persons of their rights. A writ of habeas corpus was obtained, and by virtue of it the sheriff took a colored woman who was a slave of Col. R. Christmas at his home in Mississippi, and had been brought here with the family on a summer excursion, and brought her before the District Court. Mr. Cornell appeared for the petitioner, and Colonel Christmas was present. Judge Vanderburgh, before whom the proceeding was conducted, declared the law to be that slavery was a local institution, that a slave brought into Minnesota by its owner became free, and advised the woman—Eliza Winston was her name—that she was free to choose whether to remain with her former owner, or to leave him. Much excitement prevailed among the bystanders when the decision was given. The petitioners and their friends gathered around the woman, and escorted her to a carriage in waiting, while Colonel King paced the hall, brandishing a huge cane and denouncing in unmeasured terms all who aided or abetted in holding a slave in Minnesota. She was driven to the residence of W. D. Babbit; and a crowd of sympathizers with Colonel Christmas following and surrounding the house, she was at nightfall moved to another refuge, and was soon after sent to Canada. That night the *Atlas* printing office, owned by Colonel King, was guarded by citizen volunteers in anticipation of an attack, but fortunately reason and moderation prevailed, and no hostile demonstration was made.

D. M. Hanson, Democrat, and Joel B. Bassett, Whig, were elected Representa-

tives from the district west of the Mississippi River.

The Republican party was formally organized in Minnesota at a public meeting held in Central Hall, St. Anthony, March 29th and 30th, 1855, William R. Marshall presiding, and J. F. Bradley acting as secretary. A platform consisting of fourteen resolutions was presented by C. G. Ames, which after a two days' discussion was amended and adopted, and an address to the people was issued. Reading the platform at this day, bristling with the most extreme tenets of the abolitionists, one can not wonder that conservative men of Whig antecedents, should hesitate to identify themselves with the new party.

Party lines were definitely drawn for the first time between the newly born Republican party and the Democrats at the fall election of this year. Nineteen hundred and fifty-five votes were cast in the county. Most of the former Whigs voted the Republican ticket, which prevailed by a majority of about twenty votes, although eighteen votes were thrown away on "know nothing" candidates. James F. Bradley and Thomas Pierce were elected Representatives, and although Joel B. Bassett received a majority in Hennepin county for the council, he was defeated by D. M. Hanson, who received sufficient votes in Carver county, to secure his election. Henceforth Hennepin county has with a few unimportant exceptions, sustained Republican measures and men.

St. Anthony was detached from Ramsey and annexed to Hennepin county in 1856, so that henceforth both participated in the elections for the same offices.

At the election of 1856, Hon. D. M. Hanson having deceased, Joel B. Bassett was elected to the council to fill the

vacancy, and William W. Wales was also elected to fill a vacancy in the council caused by the resignation of John Rollins. Asa Keith of Richfield, John P. Plummer of Brooklyn, Rev. W. Hayden of Champlin, and Delano T. Smith of Minneapolis, were elected Representatives from the west district, and Jonathan Chase, and Henry Hectman, from the St. Anthony district.

The Legislative session of 1857 was the last held under Territorial auspices, and was the most important which had hitherto convened. Congress had passed the land-grant act, by virtue of which the odd numbered sections of the public lands adjacent to five lines of railroad were granted to the Territory of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of the several lines, and it devolved on this Legislature to incorporate companies to construct the roads, and to grant to them the portion of lands appertaining to each line. In fulfillment of this duty the St. Paul & Pacific, Minneapolis, Faribault & Cedar Valley, and Southern Minnesota Rail Road Companies, were incorporated, and received their grants. No party question arose. All were animated by the prospect of rapid growth of population and wealth, under the stimulus of the aided railroad construction, and the millions of acres of public land were dealt out with a lavish hand. Happily no allegation of corruption has ever been made against those in whose hands lay the distribution of the imperial largess. In the scheme which was adopted, Minneapolis secured four lines of railroad; the main line of the St. Paul and Pacific, passing up the east side of the river; a branch line crossing the river from St. Anthony and running to the western boundary of the Territory; the Minneapolis, Faribault & Cedar Valley running from Minneapolis south across the Minnesota River; and

a branch of the Southern Minnesota, from St. Anthony to Shakopee. All these lines, after many delays, and desperate attempts to thwart the will of Congress and the Legislature, on the part of hostile corporations and jealous rivals, have been substantially secured, together with others not then provided for, which the commanding position and commercial importance of Minneapolis have attracted to her.

The act enabling the Territory of Minnesota to establish a State government, having also become a law, it devolved on this Legislature to provide for the holding of the Constitutional Convention.

The Legislature was convened in extra session April 27th, and among its first acts was the important one accepting the land grant act, and another to execute the trust imposed on the Territory by the act. Much general legislation was also enacted, especially in creating municipal and railroad corporations. Under the Territorial regime special charters were freely granted. When the State constitution was adopted this power was taken away from the Legislature, and all private corporations were required to be formed under general laws open to all who would comply with their conditions.

An election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention was held throughout the Territory on the 1st of June, 1857.

In the District of Hennepin county west, Dr. A. E. Ames, Col. Cyrus Aldrich, David Morgan, and Erastus N. Bates, of Minneapolis; Rev. W. W. Hagden, of Champlain; Gen. R. N. Bartholomew, of Richfield, and Rev. Chas. B. Sheldon, of Excelsior, were elected as delegates; and in the St. Anthony district Judge B. B. Mecker, William L. Lohelles, Calvin A. Tuttle, Charles L. Chase,

Dr. John H. Murphy, L. C. Walker, Peter Winell, David A. Seecombe, S. W. Putnam, and C. M. Hall were given certificates of election by the Register of Deeds, Rev. C. G. Ames, upon whom devolved the canvass of the votes. The last four names had not received a majority of votes, but as some of the ballots had not specified which of the names were its delegates at large, the register of deeds rejected so many of the majority ballots that the four minority candidates were given certificates. Of the delegates elected from the whole Territory, the political parties were so equally divided that the rejection of the four Democrats, and the certification of the four Republicans in their place, gave the majority of the convention to the Republicans. A violent storm of denunciation at once arose, and the *Pioneer* poured out the vials of its wrath upon the head of the Register of Deeds, denouncing him as a "political priest" and "conspirator." Charles L. Chase, who was one of the delegates and was also Secretary of the Territory, preferred charges of violation of official duty against the Register of Deeds, and Gov. Sam Medary removed him from office. But the removal was of little avail. The following day the County Commissioners restored him to office, and at the ensuing fall election the people again elected him. There is little doubt that Mr. Ames acted conscientiously, for he fortified his action by competent legal authority, and, in a similar case in the west district, and for the same irregularity, he set aside the returns which gave Rev. C. B. Sheldon, Republican, a majority, and gave the certificate of election to R. P. Russel, Democrat. Mr. Russel, however, declined to avail himself of his legal authority and did not claim the office, and Mr. Sheldon was admitted to the seat in the Republican wing of the convention.

The Constitutional Convention convened on the 15th of July, at 12 o'clock M. The Republican members had assembled at 12 o'clock of the preceding night and taken possession of the hall of the House of Representatives, and sat in solemn, silent conclave until the hour which had been designated for the meeting of the convention. The Democrats, including the four rejected delegates from St. Anthony, assembled in the Senate Chamber, and at 12 o'clock M. entered the hall of the House in dignified and orderly procession. Chas. L. Chase, as Secretary of the Territory, and Hon. John W. North, who had been requested by the Republican delegates, claiming to be a majority of the Convention, to call the Convention to order, simultaneously entered the Speaker's desk from opposite sides. A motion was made on the part of the Democrats to adjourn to the following day, and was put to vote by Mr. Chase, and declared carried, whereupon the Democrats withdrew, and the Republican delegates remained and proceeded to organize the Convention. From this time the two bodies met in separate rooms, and each proceeded to form a Constitution. At the close of the sessions it became apparent that the officers of the United States having control of the money appropriated for expenses of the Constitutional Convention, would recognize the Democratic wing, and that the others would get no pay. Committees of Conference were appointed, and a Constitution, made up in part from that framed by each body, but mainly from the work of the Democrats, was agreed to and formally ratified by each body. With a few amendments which have been from time to time adopted, the Constitution thus framed has constituted the fundamental law of the State to the present time.

them as the basis of circulation, and with the exception of one owned by Erastus S. Edgerton, the banks failed to redeem the notes, and they became a dead loss in the pockets of the people. The State railroad bonds were repudiated. A Representative of Hennepin county, Hon. David A. Secombe, introduced into the Legislature another amendment of the constitution, expunging the bond amendment, and forbidding the Legislature to provide means for payment of principal or interest of the bonds, which was adopted. This amendment was declared by the Supreme Court void, but not until its baleful work had been accomplished. For more than twenty years no payment was made. At last it fell to another distinguished citizen of Minneapolis, Gov. John S. Pillsbury, to initiate measures, which, through a compromise with the bondholders, settled a question which had agitated the people for so long a time, and caused the most serious solicitude to those who were jealous of her honor.

At the general election of 1859, David Heaton was elected to the Senate from St. Anthony, and D. A. Secombe and George P. Baldwin to the House. At the same time Charles E. Vanderburgh was elected District Judge, in which position he was continued until his elevation to the Supreme Bench in 1888.

The following year David Heaton was elected Senator from St. Anthony, and Rufus J. Baldwin from Minneapolis, and F. R. E. Cornell was chosen Representative from the city district. These gentlemen were re-elected to the same positions in 1861, the Senatorial term having become two years. During these years the most important questions touching the status of the railroad companies were presented and happily settled. Mr. Heaton had recently set-

tled in St. Anthony with his family. He came from Ohio, and sought a residence here for the benefit of his health, being afflicted with pulmonary disease. He was a lawyer by profession, though never engaging in active practice while here. He was an elegant gentleman, dignified in bearing, comely in appearance, cultured in mind, and courteous in intercourse. He made an able and useful Senator. Although the apparent interests of his constituency led him to take views of the railroad policy proper to be adopted, opposed to the position of the Representatives of the west side of the river, their confidence in his integrity was not diminished, nor their friendship alienated.

The railroad companies had forfeited all their engagements. No part of any line had been constructed, and interest on the State aid bonds had not been paid. The most obvious remedy was first adopted by the foreclosure of the railroad mortgages, and bidding the properties in for the State. The franchises were declared forfeited by act of the Legislature. But now the embarrassment was as great as ever. The State had resumed the railroad lands, and recalled the franchises of the corporations, and was in *statu quo*. What the public needed and demanded was the construction of the roads. Here arose propositions most dangerous, if not fatal, to the interests of Minneapolis. Contractors holding large amounts of the rail bonds issued for various lines, proposed to organize a single trunk line of road, which should substantially follow the Mississippi River, and by constructing this single line have their bonds recognized and validated. This insidious scheme brought to its support all whom the contractors could influence, as well as the communities to be served by the trunk line. The Represen-

tative of St. Paul warmly supported it, and was seconded by Senator Heaton, and the east side delegation. The Representatives of Minneapolis opposed it, and demanded that each land grant line should be preserved intact, with all its original resources, until its friends could secure the construction of the line. This policy was, after a most intense agitation, both in the Legislature, and throughout the State, adopted. The franchise of each line, together with its appurtenant lands, and such work as had already been done by the old companies, was granted to corporators named by those promoting each line, but really in trust, to make the best disposition possible to secure the building of the roads. Long delays followed, but eventually the surprising growth of the State, and the gradual recovery of the country from the financial depression brought capital to take up the tempting offers, and one after another, the original lines of road were built, and on the original routes. The only exception was the branch of the Southern Minnesota line, from St. Anthony to a point of junction in the Minnesota valley near Shakopee. The Minnesota Valley line having fallen into the contract of a St. Paul company, that road was built from St. Paul, but the obligation to build from St. Anthony was persistently disregarded.

Minneapolis owes a debt of lasting gratitude to Henry T. Welles, W. D. Washburn, and their associates, who, after many years of patient waiting, organized the Minneapolis & St. Louis Rail Road Company, and without land grant or aid, other than that furnished by Minneapolis, put in the "missing link;" and, strangely, that neglected branch has become the main line of the company now owning the road—the "Omaha" and Minneapolis is the

initial point of the lines of that road radiating east and south.

The common school system of the State was placed upon a sound financial basis by this Legislature. Two sections of land in each township had been granted by Congress to the State for school uses. Governor Ramsey had recommended in his annual message that a minimum price of not less than five dollars per acre be placed upon the land; but the land speculators who had made princely fortunes out of the school lands of some of the new states, had fastened covetous eyes on the rich school lands of Minnesota, and opposed the minimum price. Without it, through manipulation of appraisements, and the blindness or apathy of the land officers, they might secure choice lands at nominal prices. A bill authorizing the sale of the school lands had gone to its final passage without the minimum clause, and had been committed to a conference committee, at the last hour of the session, when, by the firmness of a senator from Minneapolis, this invaluable safeguard of the school lands was inserted, and the bill then passed into a permanent law.

The outbreak of the War of the Rebellion hushed all partizan disputes and united the people of all political faiths in a zeal to preserve the Union, and in efforts to furnish the required quota of soldiers, and to support them and their dependents while in the field of conflict.

During the years from 1861 to 1865 if there was any political issue before the people it was who should do most for the soldiers. Minneapolis was not behind her neighbors in the zeal. More than one election turned on the point of devotion to this cause, even after the war was over. Such was the case at the election in the fall of 1866. Opposed to the regular Republican ticket for legis-

lative and county offices, was a so-called "Soldier's ticket," supported by Democrats and such Republicans as could be alienated from the nominees of their party by the virulent personal calumnies launched by Dr. Thomas Foster, an editorial Don Quixote, who had lately obtained control of a short-lived newspaper in Minneapolis, called *The Chronicle*. These calumnies related to the question of adjusting in some equitable way the repudiated State Railroad bonds, the Republican candidates for the Legislature being charged with a purpose to favor such adjustment.

The soldiers' ticket prevailed by a small majority, placing Capt. J. C. Whitney in the Senate, and Dr. A. A. Ames in the House of Representatives.

At this election John S. Pillsbury was for the second time elected to the State Senate from the St. Anthony district, a position to which he was repeatedly re-elected.

Upon the bond issue his opinions, so pronounced when he became Governor, were kept in abeyance, so that he escaped falling a victim to popular prejudice on that subject.

After peace had been secured, attention was again turned to the development of the resources of the State. No question of moment has arisen outside of ordinary political lines, and the city of Minneapolis has shared in the general prosperity, and grown in numbers, in wealth and in power to her present pre-eminent position, as is told in other appropriate chapters of this history.

During these years she has been represented in the Legislature by many of her ablest and most public spirited citizens. To the Senate she has sent, besides those already named, Dorilus Morrison, Curtis H. Pettit, Charles A. Pillsbury, Dr. Levi Butler, R. B. Langdon (who served seven terms), William

Lochren, J. R. Gilfillan, D. M. Clough, L. Swenson, John Day Smith, J. C. Oswald, S. A. March, T. G. McMillan, E. M. Wilson, and J. W. Bell; and to the House of Representatives Curtis H. Pettit, Henry Hicks, Loren Fletcher, Dr. O. J. Evans, Josiah Thompson, James W. Griffin, Cyrus Aldrich, A. A. Ames, A. C. Austin, H. E. Mann, W. D. Washburn, Frank L. Morse, Chas. H. Clark, C. D. Davison, Daniel Bassett, John H. Stevens, George A. Camp, John Baxter, F. H. Boardman, W. H. Grinshaw, S. P. Snider, E. J. Davenport, Freeman P. Lane, Emerson Cole, Matt Walsh, C. McC. Reeve, and others of like prominence.

Among the Representatives, Chester D. Davison was elected Speaker of the House, at the eleventh session. A. R. Hall, who represented the Minneapolis district, though a resident of the northern part of the county, was Speaker at the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth sessions, and Loren Fletcher filled the same honorable position at the twenty-second and twenty-third sessions.

No citizen of Minneapolis had ever occupied a seat in the Senate of the United States until the election of William D. Washburn in 1889.

An early immigrant to Minneapolis from Maine, member of a family distinguished in the annals of Congress, for the number and ability of its members who had occupied places in its councils—a Republican of unwavering loyalty—for thirty years an indefatigable worker in every enterprise for the upbuilding of the city, especially in the improvement of the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony, in the projecting and securing invaluable new railroad facilities, and in the enlargement of the lumber and flour manufacturing industries, it was with the greatest satisfaction that his fellow citizens hailed his nomination to the Senate, obtained by

a narrow margin over a popular and ambitious opponent. And his services in the Senate have fully justified the anticipations, as the new Government building, the reservoirs of the upper Mississippi, and the improvement of the river navigation attest. It is not a matter of least consideration that his views of the business needs of the country led him to prefer financial legislation to political, and to break from the lead of the administration in postponing the "force bill."

At the expiration of the terms of the Democratic members of Congress who were chosen at the first State election, Col. Cyrus Aldrich of Minneapolis, received the Republican nomination for Representative in Congress in 1859, and was elected; and at the expiration of his term was re-elected.

Colonel Aldrich was among the most conspicuous citizens of Minneapolis. A native of Rhode Island, he had emigrated to Illinois at an early age, and had there held important offices of trust, and had accumulated a modest fortune. He had been an intimate of Abraham Lincoln, whom he resembled in altitude, build and facial features, and was not dissimilar in the vein of humor which pervaded his conversation, in his ability to narrate illustrative anecdotes, and in the strength and tenacity of his opinions.

Arriving in Minneapolis he erected on Fifth street a fine brick residence, the best which the town at that time exhibited, which he made his home, and identified himself with all measures for the advancement of the community. Particularly he devoted himself to the organization and propagation of the Republican party. In Congress he was a most indefatigable laborer for his constituents, and for the interests and reputation of Minnesota. He was in Wash-

ington during nearly the whole period of the war, and gave especial attention to the needs and comfort of the Minnesota soldiers, many of whom were engaged in or about Washington. During his term of service Col. W. S. King was appointed post-master of the House, and the late Secretary William Windom, represented a district in Southern Minnesota in the House. These three constituted a Minnesota triumvirate, whose attention and solicitous regard for the soldiers of the army, but especially of those from Minnesota, will not be forgotten till the last survivor and partaker of their bounty shall have passed away.

At the Senatorial election which occurred in 1864, his friends and admirers presented the name of Colonel Aldrich as a candidate for Senator of the United States. The Legislature was strongly Republican, so that a nomination was equivalent to an election. His opponent for the nomination was Gov. Alexander Ramsey. Both men had been conspicuous in the scenes of the war, Colonel Aldrich at Washington, and Governor Ramsey at home, but officiating as the War Governor of the State. Both were stalwart Republicans, and neither had an avowed private or public enemy, nor a stain upon his reputation.

Local and official influences about the Capitol favored the latter, and his hand had signed every military commission in the State. The Republican caucus was equally divided, neither receiving a majority of votes, and unable to come to an agreement, adjourned. On convening at a subsequent day, Governor Ramsey had secured the vote of a wavering representative, and was nominated and elected.

At the incorporation of the Northern Pacific railroad Colonel Aldrich was made one of the corporate members and

was chosen a director of the company. Colonel Aldrich was subsequently appointed postmaster of Minneapolis, and was serving in that capacity when his lamented demise occurred.

Minneapolis and St. Paul were in the same congressional district. To the capital of the State naturally gravitated many of the men who were ambitious to hold official positions, and her own citizens were not averse from presenting their claims, so that Minneapolis did not again receive the honor of naming the representative in Congress until 1869, when through an unhappy division among Republican leaders, Eugene M. Wilson, the Democratic candidate, secured an election. His term was signalized by no event of especial importance. He acted with the Democratic party, with which a majority of the people of Minnesota and the District were not in sympathy. In attention to the business of his constituents, and the general interests of the state, no fault was ever found.

The next representative chosen from Minneapolis was Col. William S. King, who was elected as a Republican candidate in 1875. He had been much about Congress for many years, and was so influential in making Congressmen and Senators that his official position was overshadowed by his political power and prestige in other respects.

John B. Gillilan was returned to the House of Representatives in 1885, but on renomination at the expiration of his term was beaten by Edmund Rice, of St. Paul.

William D. Washburn served in Congress from 1879 to 1885, and S. P. Snider from 1889, for one term, with marked ability, and to the satisfaction of all, except that both were stalwart Republicans, and politically were not acceptable to the Democrats.

W. W. McNair, O. C. Merriman and A. A. Ames were at different times nominated by the Democrats for Congress, but after making creditable runs, especially in their own city, went down before the crushing preponderance of Republican votes.

Col. Hans Mattson has been repeatedly elected Secretary of State. His selection has been rather as a representative of the Scandinavian population, than as a tribute to the city of his residence. Gen. H. P. Van Cleve held the office of Adjutant-General from 1866 to 1870, and again from 1876 to 1882. He was a graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and while serving as an officer at Fort Snelling married Charlotte Onisconsin Clark, who was brought an infant with the military expedition that built Fort Snelling in 1819, and still survives her distinguished husband. General Van Cleve was appointed Colonel of the Second Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and served with so much distinction that he was made by brevet Major-General. No other State office has been filled by a citizen of Minneapolis with the exception of Attorney-General and of three successive executive terms, in which John S. Pillsbury held the office of Governor with distinguished ability.

He gave the weight of his official authority and large personal influence to the settlement of the State railroad bonds, which, through a liberal compromise on the part of the creditors, were adjusted by the issue of new bonds. Thus the only stain which has ever rested upon the otherwise untarnished fame of Minnesota, by the long continued repudiation of her obligations was removed, so far as a settlement acceptable to her creditors, was able to efface it. However much credit is due to the Governor for his bold stand and persistent

effort to settle the vexed question, these could not have prevailed had not the way been prepared by the indefatigable effort through many years, of citizens in private station, who so influenced public sentiment, that the final act became possible and successful.

Among these private citizens were Horace Thompson, a banker at St. Paul, ex-Governor Henry H. Sibley and Geo. H. Keith, and other citizens of Minneapolis.

Though no other citizen of Minneapolis has filled the chair of State, several have been candidates, and but for adverse Republican majorities, would have had the distinguished honor. Henry T. Welles, William W. McNair, A. A. Ames and Eugene M. Wilson, were Democratic candidates and nominees for the Governorship.

At the first State election nominations were made for Judges of the Supreme Court by both political parties, the candidates of the Democratic party being elected.

They were Isaac Atwater of Minneapolis, Charles E. Flandrau of Traverse des Sioux, and Lafayette Emmet of St. Paul.

Judge Atwater was a New York boy, who by his own industry and perseverance had secured a bachelor's degree at Yale College, and a professional education, and at the age of about thirty came to Minnesota to carve out his own way to fame and fortune. He had resided in St. Anthony and Minneapolis for seven years, and was known as a clear and forcible editorial writer, a laborious practitioner at the law, and had identified himself with laying the foundations of religious and educational institutions. He was one of the first vestrymen of the church of Gethsemane, and a regent of the State University.

Judge Atwater entered upon his ju-

dicial labors with the cordial good will of his neighbors and fellow citizens of all parties, and conducted himself with so much dignity, impartiality and industry, as to heighten their esteem and admiration. The first eight volumes of the Minnesota reports are embellished with many opinions from his facile pen, and remain as monuments of his rare judicial discernment. In the new State, law and equity jurisdictions had been united in the same courts, and the code, then a comparative innovation on time honored methods of procedure, had been adopted as a rule of practice. It was no small labor to harmonize and bring into symmetrical action the new methods. Questions of practice were presented and settled, while the fundamental principles of equity were recognized, and administered, in cases calling for their application.

In March, 1864, Judge Atwater, finding the salary of the office (then only \$2,000 per year, paid in depreciated State orders) insufficient for the support of his family, resigned. Having received a lucrative offer to resume practice in Carson City, Nevada, he accepted it, without, however, removing his family, or intending to make it a permanent residence. At the end of three years, he returned, and resumed practice for several years in this city. Of late years, however, his attention has been devoted entirely to his private business.

Francis R. E. Cornell, the most brilliant lawyer who ever practiced at the Hennepin county bar, after having filled the position of Attorney-General with distinguished ability, was chosen Justice of the Supreme Court in 1875, and occupied the position until his death six years later. He was a native of Chenango county, New York, a graduate of Union College, and had entered the practice of law in Sturben county, New

York. At an early age he was elected to the Senate of his native State, and in the capacity of Senator, was a member of the Court for the Correction of Errors, and as it chanced during his term, of a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of a high State officer, impeached by the House for malversation in office.

He removed to Minneapolis in 1854, at the age of thirty-four years, and at once formed a partnership for the practice of law with D. M. Hanson. Upon his death, he associated Charles E. Vanderburgh, who had just come to Minneapolis from New York State, the partnership continuing until the election of the latter to the District Court bench.

The law practice of those days was not lucrative. It consisted chiefly in contests before the land office, and in the entering, transfer and care of the public lands. If money was wanting, the lawyer who had successfully conducted a contest, sometimes received a part of the land as his fee. Often Judge Cornell was put to straits for current living expenses, but at his death, the landed interests which he had accumulated, became a liberal patrimony for his family. He interested himself in the public schools, serving as Trustee, and at great personal sacrifice, served as Alderman in the municipal government.

As the courts became occupied with a variety of forensic subjects, his versatile abilities began to mark him as a brilliant practitioner. His oratory was vigorous and thrilling, his voice a shrill treble, and whether before a jury, or on the platform, he seldom failed to carry his case. His skill as a cross examiner was remarkable, and he seldom failed to establish truth, and strip the mask from falsehood and cunning. With all, his knowledge of law was profound, and his judgment cool and discriminating.

While a member of the Legislature, he, in concert with the late Judge John M. Berry, then a Senator from Rice county, devised the measures, intricate, and without the guide of precedents, which carried the railroad interests safely through the complications of the bond entanglement, defaults and forfeitures, involving the consideration and decision of difficult and obscure legal questions. As a proof of his sagacity, almost every question then raised has been the subject of controversy in the courts, and every point made by him in these laws has been sustained.

While holding the office of Attorney-General he was called to remote parts of the State, to assist the prosecuting officers in important cases—several capital cases being among them—and never failed to convict where he decided that guilt existed.

No citizen of Minneapolis was more beloved by his fellow citizens, nor more sincerely mourned when called away from life in the maturity of his powers.

John M. Berry was a resident of Fari-bault when first elected a Justice of the Supreme Court, but soon afterwards removed to Minneapolis, which was his home through the remainder of his life. He was repeatedly re-elected at the expiration of his term of office, and was eminent as a judge, and honored and respected as a citizen.

A vacancy occurring in the office of Supreme Court Judge, during the Governorship of Hon. Cushman K. Davis, George B. Young was appointed, and served out the remainder of the term. He was not re-elected, but at the expiration of his appointment removed to St. Paul, where he has since been a leader at the bar.

In 1882 Judge Charles E. Vanderburgh was elected Justice of the Supreme Court. He had served as District Judge

of the Fourth Judicial District since 1859, and since his first election has been continued in office to the present time. Judge Vanderburgh enjoys the reputation of being the best administrator of the equity jurisdiction of the court who has ever occupied the Supreme Bench, besides eminent ability in other departments.

For many years Judge Vanderburgh was the only Judge of the District Court. As the volume of litigation increased, other judges were appointed and the position has been filled with ability by many eminent lawyers; conspicuous among them is Judge William Lochren. Arriving in Minneapolis in 1857 he entered into practice as a lawyer, and soon gained a leading position at the bar. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he enlisted in the famous First Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, as a private, and served as such during the whole war. Though probably the ablest man in his regiment, he saw others of far less merit preferred in rank, and may be excused if he cherished the suspicion, that partisan considerations influenced military appointments, as well as patriotism. He was a Democrat, and never suffered his political faith to waver, or swerve him from the line of duty. Escaping the perils of more than twenty battles, during which were the fiery days of Gettysburg, he resumed the practice of his profession at the close of the war, and was associated with W. W. McNair and J. B. Gilfillan, until he received the appointment of Judge. His judicial labors have been indefatigable, and so satisfactory in character, that no

suggestion of retirement from the bench would be received with toleration.

A. H. Young received an appointment as District Judge in 1877, and occupied the position until January, 1891, when he was retired through failure to receive a non-partisan nomination, and by the impairment of Republican ascendancy in the district, through the diversion of the Farmers' Alliance.

It is probable that the Republican party is as preponderant in the city of Minneapolis as it has ever been. At the Presidential election of 1889 it gave the Republican ticket 19,248 votes, the Democratic 13,307, and the Prohibition 1,427. At the state election in 1890, Merriam, Republican, received for Governor 9,840 votes; Wilson, Democrat, 13,461; Owen, Farmers' Alliance, 5,784, and Pinkham, Prohibition, 1,571.

The Alliance candidate was a respected citizen of Minneapolis, while the Republican nominee was a resident of St. Paul, and had not been favored for the nomination by the Republicans of Minneapolis. A comparison of the votes cast in 1888 with those cast in 1890, shows that while the Democratic vote increased only 154, the combined Republican and Alliance vote fell off 3,618.

For many years the Union League has been a strong political club in Minneapolis, numbering in its membership many of the young, able and aggressive Republicans, and has done much to keep up the organization and efficiency of its party.

The Algonquin Club at present is the political organization of the Democrats, who have from time to time had other political associations.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

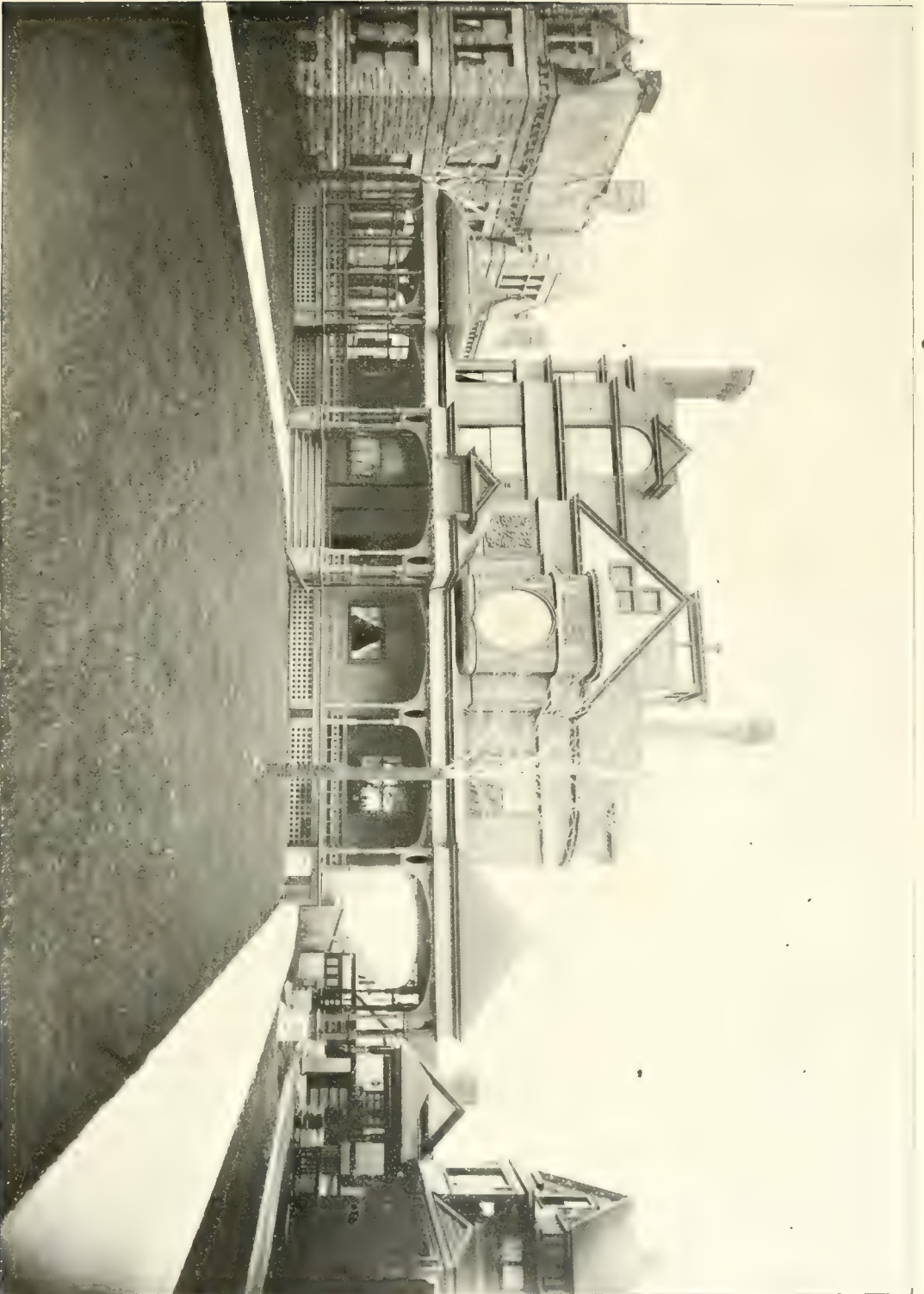
BY THE EDITOR.

No city in the Northwest, and perhaps it would be safe to say in the United States, can boast of a more perfect system of public schools, than that of Minneapolis. The first settlers, chiefly from New England and the Middle States, brought with them an inherited love of schools and churches. These were their first care. Other desirable things might wait—these could not. These were the corner stones of religious, social and political life. On foundations broadly and securely laid by the founders of the city, in educational matters, their successors have wisely built. And to-day, what with her public and private schools, her University, her theological schools, libraries, newspapers, periodicals, and large numbers of learned professional men, Minneapolis stands easily first as the literary center of the Northwest.

This prominence has not been achieved without great sacrifice of labor and money. The city has been peculiarly fortunate from the beginning, in the large number of its leading citizens who have given unstintedly of the time and money to the cause of education. She has not been less fortunate, in securing men and women of exceptional ability

to take the charge of her public schools. And the people have liberally responded in voting large sums of money to sustain these institutions. No taxes have been paid more cheerfully than those devoted to the building and equipment of school houses, and providing competent instructors. And so rapid has been the growth of the city, that these have often seemed a heavy burden. But whatever cries of retrenchment have been raised, the universal feeling has been, that it must not begin with our public schools.

With the growth of the city, the pride of its citizens in, and devotion to the interests of her public schools, has in no respect diminished, but on the contrary, is increasing. The scope and efficiency of the system is year by year enlarging. Within the past three or four years, evening schools have been established for those who cannot take the regular course, and are largely attended. Training in industrial occupations has been introduced with most gratifying results. And instruction in the higher branches pertaining to college preparation is carried to a greater extent than ever before thought practicable or desirable. True, there are some who strenuously object that the system is being stretched be-



RESIDENCE OF E. R. PARKER, 2313 PARK AVENUE, BUILT IN 1887

yond its legitimate limits, and is becoming too heavy a burden on the community at large. But it is believed the number of these is comparatively small, and there is not likely to be any retrograde step taken in regard to the system now established.

The first record we find of any school taught within the present limits of the city, is as early as 1836. It was established on the bank of Lake Harriet by the Rev. J. D. Stevens, missionary of the Presbyterian Church. The pupils were all native Americans, to wit, Sioux Indians. Writing of this school in January, 1836, Mr. Stevens says:

On the 19th instant, we commenced a school with six full blood Indian children, at least so in all their habits, dress, etc.; not one could speak any language but Sioux. The school has since increased to the number of twenty-five. I am now collecting and arranging words for a dictionary. Mr. Pond is assiduously employed in preparing a small spelling book, which we may forward next mail for printing.*

We find no record of how long this school continued, or what afterwards became of the pupils. It is probable that none of them became eminent in literature or science, as history has not preserved their names. It would be interesting to know whether any of them were connected with the Sioux massacre of twenty-five years later, and if so, whether as friends or foes.

The next school taught in what is now the city of Minneapolis was opened, as near as can be ascertained, June 1, 1849. It was taught as a private school by Miss Elizabeth Backus, who came out to Minnesota with Governor Slade's missionary teachers. There was then no school house, and the school was opened in a small frame building or shanty on Second street, near Second avenue south, St. Anthony. The room

would accommodate only about twenty scholars—indeed, did not *accommodate* that number. The increase during the summer and following autumn, was such, that the necessity for a school house became imperative, and one was erected in the fall of the same year, and was occupied in the winter following. This was built on Second street and near the point above located. Mr. Lee taught the first public school for a time. The school house was built by subscriptions of a few pioneers, who had nothing to spare from their scanty earnings, and who relied on the justice of the future to reimburse them. To some extent this was done. But these first efforts show the determination of the early settlers to have the common schools to which they had been accustomed, at all events, regardless of how great were other privations which they must suffer. Among those who attended this first school and the most of whom are still living, were Helen and Abner Godrey, Mortimer, Daniel, John, and Sarah Rollins, Luella Tuttle, Emery and Elmer Worthingham, and children of Charles Mosseau and Pierre Bottineau.

The first Sunday school was also taught by Miss Backus in the same room in which the day school was taught.

The next building erected for school purposes was a two story frame structure, situated on a reserved block in the original town site, between Central avenue and First avenue south, and north of Second street. This block was originally donated by Franklin Steele as a site for the University of Minnesota. The building erected thereon was intended to be used for the preparatory department of that institution. Two rooms only in this building were finished at first, capable of accommodating about fifty pupils each.

*Neil's History of Hennepin County, page 109.

In November, 1851, the Rev. E. W. Merrill, a graduate of Middletown College, Conn., opened in this building a school, which was known as the Primary School of the University of Minnesota. True, there was no University building yet in existence, but it was fondly hoped there would be by the time pupils were prepared for entrance. Mr. Merrill was invited by the Board of Regents to take charge of the school, and was given the rent of the building free, and derived his compensation from term fees from the pupils. This school was continued by Mr. Merrill, aided by an assistant, for three years and a half. There was an average attendance of about sixty scholars. After this, Mr. Merrill's sister took charge, and carried on the school for some time longer. The building was used for school purposes until 1864, when it was burned.

In this connection it may be stated, that Mr. Merrill was Superintendent of Schools in the Territory for some years, receiving his commission from Gov. Willis A. Gorman, August 13th, 1853. He succeeded Rev. E. D. Neil, who had previously held the office, and in that year resigned. Mr. Merrill is still a resident of the city, but from impaired health not engaged in any active occupation. He resides with his son, Rev. George G. Merrill, on Bryant avenue.

It may here be observed, that in the charter of the city of St. Anthony, approved March 3rd, 1855, no mention is made of public schools. The inference is, that up to that time, they had been managed to the satisfaction of the people, and that no interference was desired from the city government. They continued to progress in numbers and efficiency with the increase of population. Unfortunately, we find no district records in existence previous to the year 1860, and the presumption is that if

such were kept, they have been lost or destroyed. After that date, however, full records were kept until 1878, when the schools of the East and West divisions were united under one head. Commencing with the year 1860, and continuing to 1878, we find the following well known names, serving for longer or shorter periods as Directors on the Board of Education on the East side of the river, viz:

John L. Lovejoy, Orrin Curtis, John B. Gillilan, Martin Stiles, S. F. Rankin, Charles Crawford, Geo. F. Townsend, A. C. Morrell, James B. Gilbert, Samuel H. Chute, James A. Lovejoy, N. H. Miner, Wm. F. Cahill, John W. Pomeroy, W. W. Wales, John M. Cushing, Henry Webber, Nathan M. Prescott, O. C. Merriman, John Orth, James McMullen, Winthrop Young, E. W. B. Harvey, W. W. McNair, A. Ortman, Gen. H. P. Van Cleve, M. Rosch, W. W. Woodbury, Gen. R. W. Johnson, J. M. McIntosh, Solon Armstrong, James J. Green, Michael Lyons, John Bach, Geo. W. Perkins, A. Grethen, G. S. Haseltine, Isaac McNair, Versal J. Walker, E. K. Smith, Charles Simpson, Mrs. Van Cleve, Mrs. C. S. Winchell.

In the early days the salaries of teachers were fixed at a very modest sum. The male principal of the high school was paid thirty-five dollars per month, the female teacher twenty dollars. Teachers of intermediate schools were also paid twenty dollars, and teachers of primary schools eighteen dollars per month. In 1864, these salaries were increased five dollars per month. Certainly not a very remunerative occupation, and yet it would seem the Board had no serious difficulty in finding fairly competent teachers at those rates.

The high school on the East side was kept in the old Academy, or "University" building, as it was sometimes called (to which reference has heretofore been made), until it was burned in August, 1864. The intermediate and primary schools occupied rented rooms in the different wards. The census taken by

David Edwards in 1861, showed 1,032 children between the ages of five and twenty-one years. The School Directors on the East side were uniformly selected from the most intelligent, prudent, conservative business men, and while the schools were managed with great economy, the results obtained were highly satisfactory to the Directors and the community generally.

It was not till April, 1865, that active measures were taken in St. Anthony to secure sites for school houses, suitable to the growing needs of the city. A public meeting was then called to consider the subject, but nothing was at that time accomplished. In August following, however, at a citizens' meeting, it was voted to recommend the purchase of lots one and two in block eighteen, in St. Anthony Falls, and lots seven and eight in block two, in Trader's Addition to St. Anthony, also to raise by tax \$6,000 for purposes of purchasing sites and erecting buildings.

Nothing further seems to have resulted from the proceedings. Another citizens' meeting was called for May 17, 1866. At this meeting it was voted to purchase lots one and two in block eighteen in St. Anthony Falls, and lots two and three in block three, in St. Anthony Falls, as sites for school houses, also to raise the sum of \$7,500 by taxation for purchase of sites and erection of school houses. These lots were purchased, and in March, 1867, a contract was made for the erection of a school-house on block eighteen, above mentioned. In April, 1867, a meeting of citizens was called, at which it was decided to purchase five more lots in said block, thus furnishing, perhaps, the finest grounds for a school house in the city. These lots were purchased at a cost of \$3,250. The contract price for the building was \$16,250. This build-

ing was called the Central School House.

At a meeting of citizens held in May, 1871, it was voted to purchase lots one and two in block twelve, in the town of St. Anthony, as a site for another school house. In 1872 another site was purchased, and a school house erected in the Fourth ward.

In the act of the Legislature approved February 28, 1872, consolidating the two cities, it was provided that "the school system heretofore in force in each of said Divisions (East and West), shall remain the same," except that they were to be known respectively as "The Board of Education of the East and West Divisions of Minneapolis." This state of things continued until 1878, when by an act of the Legislature, approved March 7, of that year, the schools in both divisions were united and placed under control of a new Board of Education, representing the whole city. This action made the city in both divisions united in all departments of municipal government. The last vestige of power, however, was not surrendered by the East Division without a sigh of regret, as we infer from a monument erected at the end of its records by Dr. Ortman, who had long been the faithful and accomplished president of the Board of Education, viz:

*"Occubuit fato! Jacet ingens, litore' truncus,
Absolvunque caput tamen laud sine nomine
corpus."*

From the aforesaid records we learn that one Secretary of the Board was elected by "acclimation." It is the first recorded instance where this qualification was deemed essential and sufficient for the discharge of the duties of that office. It is possible, however, that the worthy Secretary intended to have written an "a" instead of an "i" in the second syllable, which would materially alter the sense. Suffice it to say that in

any case the Secretary discharged his duties most satisfactorily.

Turning now to the West side of the river, we find that in 1851-2, a school was opened by Miss Mary Schofield, in an old government log building on the bank of the river, near the intersection of Second street with Eighth avenue south. At the first the pupils were very few, consisting of the children of the squatters, who had obtained permission of the authorities at Fort Snelling to settle on this part of the reserve. Miss Schofield was succeeded by Miss Mary E. Miller in December, 1852. Settlers on the reservation continued to increase in 1853 and 1854, and were much incommoded in their school accommodations, from the fact that no arrangements could be made for erecting a public school building, so long as the title to the land remained in the government. And it was not till after the opening of the reserve to pre-emption in 1855, that definite measures were taken for the erection of a public school building.

Adelbert K. Hartwell, who was one of the early settlers in West Minneapolis, made a claim of government land, and built a house on the corner of Fourth street and Fourth avenue south, in 1854, which is now standing. His sister (now Mrs. J. D. Taylor, residing at 820 Fifteenth avenue north) opened a school July 5th, the same year, with an attendance of twenty-five scholars in a frame building, corner of Hennepin avenue and Fourth street. The building was entirely unfit for the purpose, being roughly boarded with green lumber with wide open cracks, through which wind and rain had free access. Indeed, in September she was fairly driven out, and was compelled to complete the last three weeks of her term in the parlor of John Jackins, which had been kindly furnished for the purpose.

In 1855, Mrs. Taylor taught another school in a frame claim shanty erected by Henry Angell, located somewhere between Thirtieth and Thirty-Fifth streets, and about half a mile east of Lake Calhoun. Subsequently, Mrs. Taylor removed to Belle Prairie, and for some time was engaged as a teacher in the Indian school established at that place.

On the 5th of December, 1854, Charles Hoag was employed to teach the district school of Minneapolis for a four months' term. It opened with fifty scholars, but before the close the enrollment reached nearly one hundred. Mr. Hoag had been a successful teacher in Philadelphia, before locating in Minneapolis. We do not learn that his occupation as a teacher continued more than one term. Not from lack of capacity or support, but because more lucrative opportunities opened. He made a claim of land, now known on the map (and including a part of the original claim) as Hoag's addition to Minneapolis. It embraces now some of the most valuable property in the city. Mr. Hoag secured the same, and had he retained it unencumbered, would have been at his death, a very wealthy man. But at an early day when its future value could not be foreseen, he encumbered the same with mortgage, and with a comparatively small receipt in cash, lost the greater part of the land. His case is only one of many, of the old settlers, who lost the fruits of their early enterprise, by accepting a small amount, for what afterwards proved of immense value. It is gratifying to know, however, that Mr. Hoag retained sufficient to end his days in comfort and peace.

In December of the same year (1854) the *Northwestern Democrat* (of Minneapolis) published a call for a citizens' meeting, signed by Wm. Hanson, J. N. Barber and J. H. Stevens, for the pur-

pose of voting a tax for another district school. Editorially, the call was supplemented by remarks, showing the crowded condition of the school taught by Mr. Hoag, the large number of scholars who had not access to it by reason of distance, and the urgent need of more school facilities. We do not learn, however, that this resulted in any practical measures in the direction expected.

On May 5th, 1855, it was announced that the Primary Department of the Minnesota Central University, would be opened on the 15th of that month in Fletcher's building, under the superintendence of Miss Martha E. Boynton.

It was not until December of 1855, that active and energetic measures were taken, to meet the pressing demand for greater facilities for common school education, with which the young village was confronted. A meeting of citizens was called in that month to consider the question, and Col. John H. Stevens, J. N. Barber and F. R. E. Cornell, were appointed a committee, to report on a plan of action to obtain the desired result. The same month they submitted the following report, viz:

Resolved, that this meeting respectfully petition the Legislature to pass an act authorizing the trustees of this school district, either by loan on such terms, and payable at such times, or assessment and levy, at such times and such amounts, a sum of money, not exceeding in the aggregate \$10,000, as may be determined, by a majority, of the qualified electors in such district when duly convened, for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site, and erecting a school house, such as shall be determined by said school district.

This inaugurated the first movement for the erection of a school building on the West side of the river. This action bore fruit in the passage of an act of the Legislature, approved March 1st, 1856, authorizing the Trustees of School District Number One, in Hennepin county, to borrow a sum of money not exceed-

ing in the aggregate \$10,000, on such terms as they should deem most advantageous to the District, for the purpose of purchasing a site, and erecting a school house or school houses thereon. Or instead of borrowing the money, in case the voters so decided, to raise the same amount by taxation.

In this connection it may be stated, that an act was passed by the same Legislature, approved February 16th, 1856, authorizing the Trustees of School District Number Five, in the city of St. Anthony, to borrow money not exceeding \$12,000, for the same purposes, at a rate of interest not exceeding twelve per cent. Such were the humble beginnings of what has since become one of the grandest school systems in the Northwest.

April 30, 1856, a meeting was called at Barber's Hall to consider the question of raising funds for purchase of a site for a school house, and to elect a trustee in place of F. R. E. Cornell, resigned. This meeting apparently did not materialize, and another meeting was called for the same purpose, May 14th following. And it may be noticed in this connection, that in many instances in those early years, it was difficult at these called meetings to secure an attendance sufficient to transact business, notwithstanding urgent appeals in the newspapers, showing the importance of energetic action. This does not, however, so much argue apathy and indifference on the part of the people to the subject, as that they were so intensely occupied, in providing a comfortable shelter for their families in their newly acquired homes, that the matter of schools must temporarily stand in abeyance.

At the meeting of May 20th, it was voted to build a two story brick school house, and a tax voted for the purpose.

Sites were discussed, but not agreed upon. At an adjourned meeting on the 29th of the same month the north-west half of block seventy-seven, in the town of Minneapolis was selected. The ground was purchased of W. D. Babbitt for \$2,500. The location was in every way suitable and desirable, and served the purpose for which it was intended until 1888, when it was sold to the city and county for a court house site.

At the same meeting it was voted to proceed immediately with the erection of a building, and the trustees were authorized to issue the bonds of the district to defray the expense. On the 12th of September following, it was voted to raise by tax \$2,500 to furnish the Union school house.

But meanwhile, the Trustees found themselves embarrassed in the prosecution of the work from lack of funds. The act only authorized the expenditure of \$10,000, and one quarter of this went for the site. It was estimated that no building at all suitable could be erected, at an expense of less than twelve or thirteen thousand dollars, without furnishing, (the actual expense complete, did finally exceed \$19,000.) It became necessary to call a halt, and further proceedings were temporarily suspended. But in September, 1857, it was voted to raise \$2,500 by tax to furnish the building and have the same in readiness by the first of December of that year. In this, however, the Trustees were again disappointed. The financial cyclone which struck Minnesota that year utterly wrecked the fortunes of thousands, and rendered it impossible to raise money on the securities the District had to offer. It was not, therefore, till June, 1858, that the building was finally complete and ready for occupancy. It was intended to accommodate 400 pupils.

Meanwhile, the Trustees made such arrangements as were possible for a district school. Mr. Hawkins was engaged to teach in 1857, in a hall in Woodman's Block (then occupying the site of the present St. James Hotel).

Miss Jefferson the same year also was engaged to teach in a building on Third street, and on or near Eighth avenue south. A. A. Olcott, advertised to open a high school in Woodman's Block in June of that year.

Miss Tolman and Miss Stanton were also teaching on the East side, and the latter opened a young ladies school. The St. Anthony high school was also opened in 1857, H. B. Taylor, principal, Miss Caroline M. Hill, preceptress, and M. J. Stimpson, music. These probably comprised all (or nearly all) the schools until 1858.

In June, 1858, Geo. B. Stone was engaged as Principal of the Union school, and the same was opened that month, with an attendance of 320 scholars. Mr. Stone was an accomplished instructor from Indianapolis, and under his superintendence the schools from the first were conducted on the most approved methods, and took a high stand. The first rules governing the schools were published May 15th, 1858. In that year David Morgan, Edward Murphy and C. L. Anderson, were Trustees.

Under the superintendency of Professor Stone, the schools on the West side progressed favorably for several years—more or less hampered, however, for lack of funds to meet the full needs of the growing city. Unfortunately the Union school building was destroyed by fire in 1864, and it is believed all records were destroyed with it, as none are now found earlier than 1865. Such facts as are here stated in regard to the schools previous to the date last aforesaid, are gathered from such newspapers as were

then published, and from individuals now living, who took an active part in the early establishment and history of the public schools. In collecting information in this way, it is manifest that some errors or omissions are liable to occur, but it is hoped none of serious importance.

In 1865, William R. Smith, A. T. Hale, Henry Hurlbut and Hugh G. Harrison, constituted the Board of Directors. A building was leased on Helen street (now Second avenue south) near Washington, at \$240 per annum for the Union school. Other buildings were leased in north and south Minneapolis to accommodate the scholars in those sections of the city. The accommodations in all these were very inadequate, and instruction in all the schools was carried on under many disadvantages. The salaries of teachers (except Superintendent) ranged from \$300 to \$400 per year, averaging about \$350. The Superintendent was paid \$1,000. In 1865 fifteen teachers besides the Superintendent were employed.

In October of that year, it was resolved to lay the foundation and construct the basement walls of the Union school house that fall. In January following, A. M. Radcliff was employed to superintend the erection of the building. In 1867, A. S. Kissell was elected Superintendent of the schools. In the spring of the same year W. D. Washburn and J. A. Wolverton were elected Directors, in place of Messrs. Smith and Hurlbut. In May, 1867, it was voted to purchase four lots in block five in Atwater's addition, as a site for a school house. The same season a school house was erected thereon of brick, being the second school building erected on the West side of the river. In 1889-90, the building was torn down to give place to a larger and more commodious structure. Two

other school houses (frame) were decided upon, one in North, and one in South Minneapolis, to be erected the same year (1867). Also a brick school house was voted, on lots two and three, block thirty, (corner of Washington avenue and Cross street), and work on same to be commenced same year. The contract for the two brick buildings was \$15,500 each. The cost of the Central building with furniture exceeded \$45,000. In 1868, the building was named the "Washington School." The same year it was voted to purchase lots nine and ten in block nine in Harmon's addition, as a site for a school house.

In 1868, the number of teachers had increased to twenty-seven. The average of salaries had also increased to \$540 a year. In this year the Board of Directors (after July 15th) consisted of H. G. Harrison, W. D. Washburn, I. Atwater and Allen Harmon. W. O. Hiskey was elected Superintendent at a salary of \$2,500 for the year. Mr. Harrison was elected President of the Board, R. J. Mendenhall was elected Secretary and Treasurer.

In 1869, the Board consisted of the above named Directors, with the addition of J. A. Wolverton. The number of teachers had increased to thirty-five. R. J. Mendenhall was elected Secretary and Treasurer. Two more school houses were ordered during the year. This average was maintained for several successive years, and it is deemed unnecessary to refer to them more in detail.

In 1870, the Board of Directors consisted of Messrs. Harrison, Washburn, Atwater, R. E. Grimshaw and A. M. Reid. H. G. Harrison was elected President, and R. J. Mendenhall Secretary and Treasurer. The number of teachers had increased to forty-five. The school expenses for this year (West side) were estimated at \$59,700.

In 1871, Messrs. Harrison, Washburn and Reid, having declined a re-election, Dorilus Morrison and H. G. Sidle, were elected for two years, and S. C. Gale for one year. I. Atwater was elected President, and R. J. Mendenhall Secretary and Treasurer. The long and faithful services of H. G. Harrison as a Director and President of the Board, were acknowledged by appropriate resolutions spread on the minutes of the board. For many years Mr. Harrison was untiring in his devotion to the interests of the schools, and deserves a large share of credit, for the solid and liberal foundation on which they were established in their early days. For several years previous to his retirement, Music, German, the Classics and Mathematics, had become established branches of instruction, and the corps of teachers employed, for accomplishments and efficiency, were unexcelled by any schools in the country. The lamented death of Mr. Harrison occurred August 12th, 1891.

On the 28th of September, 1871, Superintendent W. O. Hiskey died very suddenly. He had been connected with the schools for five years, labored faithfully to promote their interests, and was beloved by teachers and pupils. Suitable resolutions in acknowledgement of his services were spread upon the minutes of the Board.

In October, 1871, O. V. Tousley was elected Superintendent of the public schools of Minneapolis. This selection was an exceptionally fortunate one. Professor Tousley graduated with honors from Williams College in the class of 1854. President Garfield and Senator Ingalls were in the same college at that time. After graduating he entered on the study of law, and graduated at the Albany Law School. Hon. Ira Harris, Amosa J. Parker and Amos Dean, eminent legal instructors, were then profes-

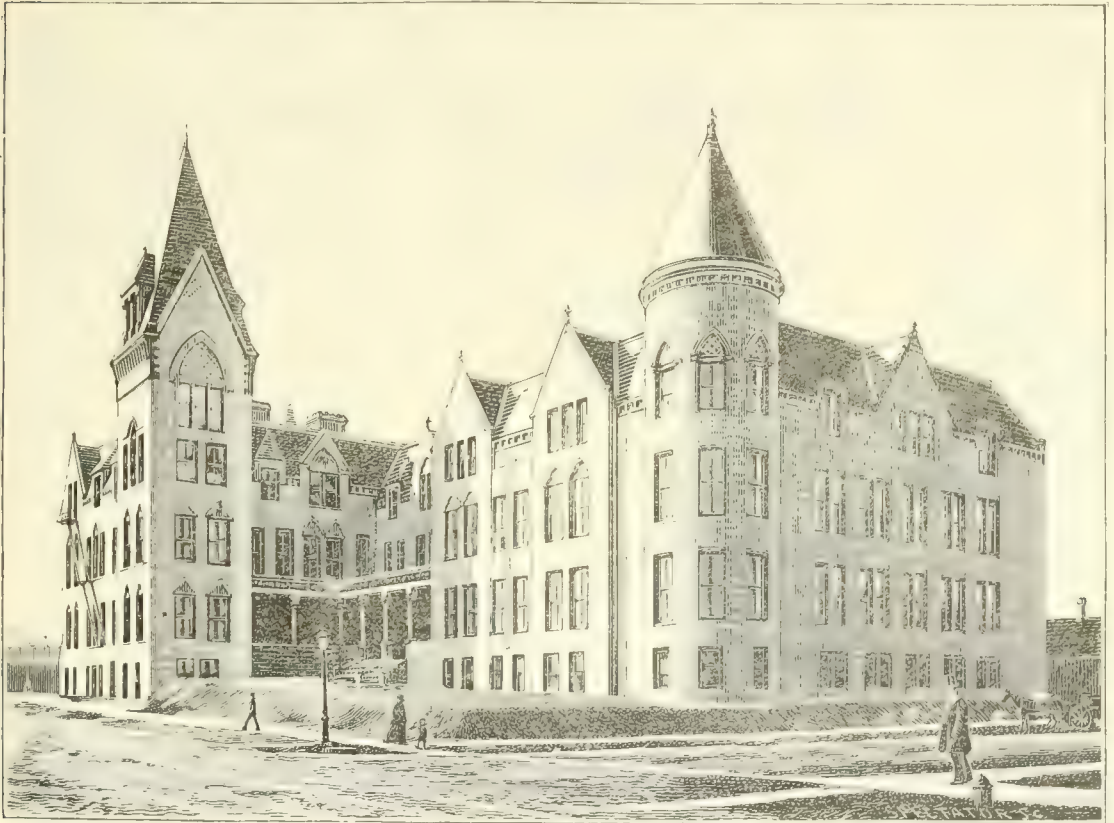
sors in the school. For reasons of health, Professor Tousley did not enter on the practice of law, but went South, and for a time taught school in Saulsbury, Tennessee. At the opening of the war he went to Indiana, and opened a school which became known throughout the State as Tousley's Academy. Here he took high rank as an educator, but desired a larger and more progressive field for the exercise of his abilities, and removed to Minneapolis in the fall of 1869. Here he first entered the law office of Atwater & Flandrau, with the design of entering upon the practice of the profession. But soon a vacancy occurred in the high school, and he was strongly urged to accept the position of Principal. He reluctantly consented, intending to fill the position only temporarily. But once again in the harness, he yielded to the increasing pressure to continue, until as above stated, on the death of Mr. Hiskey, he was elected superintendent of the schools of the West side of the river. This position he occupied for fifteen consecutive years, with the exception of nearly two years spent as United States Consul at Trieste, and afterwards Leipzig, under the administration of President Arthur. Of course this ended his plans for entering upon the practice of law, a result which he was sometimes disposed to regret. But whether or not it was unfortunate for him, there can be no question but that the city of Minneapolis was extremely fortunate in securing his invaluable services.

The thorough collegiate education Professor Tousley had received, and the long experience he had enjoyed in teaching before coming to Minneapolis, as well as his acquaintance with the schools as Principal, admirably qualified him for the position to which he was elected. But it was chiefly to his ex-

traordinary executive ability, combined with remarkable energy and enthusiasm in his profession, that was due the great success he achieved during the fifteen years of his professional life in Minneapolis as an educator. At the time he took charge, discipline in some of the schools had become somewhat relaxed. A firm directing hand was needed, over both teachers and scholars. The schools

of a rapidly growing cosmopolitan city.

Professor Tousley was equal to the emergency. The schools soon learned there was a hand at the helm which meant business. A few cases of judiciously administered punishment restored discipline where it had been lax. A liberal and comprehensive course of study was established, which with few changes, has since been continued.



THE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

were rapidly increasing, and composed of by no means homogeneous elements. Five or six different nationalities were represented in nearly every school. It needed wisdom and a broad grasp of mind to harmonize the different and conflicting elements, and firmness united with moderation, to carry out educational plans, designed to meet the needs

Teachers who had been remiss in duty, incompetent or inefficient, were quickened to diligence, or discharged. Above all, by an intimate acquaintance with each school, and by a series of lectures to the teachers, he succeeded in inspiring them with great enthusiasm in their work, with an *esprit de corps*, productive of the happiest results. They

labored unceasingly to fit themselves for the most efficient discharge of their duties. Indeed the criticism was sometimes made, that the Superintendent was too severe a taskmaster over his teachers. Unsparing of himself, of tireless energy, he looked for an equal degree of devotion and labor on the part of every subordinate. As a consequence the schools of Minneapolis, in a comparatively brief period, were recognized as having no superiors in the Northwest.

The Board of Directors continued unchanged during the year 1872, the members whose terms expired during that year, viz: Messrs. Atwater, Grimshaw and Gale, having been re-elected. The same officers of the Board were also continued. At the census taken that year, the number of children reported between the ages of five and twenty-one years, was 5,318.

For the year 1873, the Board of Directors continued unchanged, Messrs. Morrison, Sidle and Grimshaw having been re-elected. I. Atwater was re-elected President, and R. J. Mendenhall Secretary and Treasurer. The estimated expenses of the schools for that year were \$79,200.

In 1874, a new school house was contracted for at the corner of Franklin and Sixteenth avenues south. The site of a high school was also selected, being block three, Pennman's addition, purchased for the sum of \$10,000. The cost of the building to be erected was fixed at \$50,000. This site was afterwards changed to the present location on Fourth avenue south.

In 1875, Mr. Morrison having declined a re-election, Mr. Huhn was elected in his place, and Messrs. Sidle and Grimshaw re-elected. I. Atwater was re-elected President, and W. W. Huntington Secretary and Treasurer. Charles

Marsh was elected teacher of music in 1874, at a salary of \$1,200, and was continued this year.

At the annual election for Directors in 1876, Messrs. Atwater and Huhn were re-elected for two years, and Mr. Gale for one year. Universal interest was manifested in the election that year, from a concerted effort to elect two women, Mrs. Harriet G. Walker and Eliza J. Lindley, on the Board of Directors. They fell but little short of an election. The old officers were re-elected. The school expenses for the year ending June 30, 1876, were \$83,789. Seventy teachers were employed. A building was erected in Stinson's addition, named the Sumner School. December 12th of this year the Jefferson school building was burned, making the third school building destroyed by fire.

In 1877, Messrs. Gale and Grimshaw were re-elected Directors for two years, and A. T. Ankeny for one year. The same officers of the Board were re-elected.

The Board of Directors of the West division of Minneapolis ceased to exist April 1st, 1878. By an act of Legislature passed that year, the two divisions of the city were consolidated into one for school purposes, and placed under control of seven directors, to be elected at large from the whole city. The title of the corporation is "The Board of Education of the City of Minneapolis." It was made the successor in law of the Boards of Education of the East and West Divisions of Minneapolis, and vested with the entire control of all common schools in the city.

By this union, the duties and labors of the Superintendent were, at least for a time, largely increased. The textbooks and methods of instruction in the two divisions, had in some important respects, materially differed, and these were to be harmonized. Under the able

management of Professor Tousley, this was effected much sooner than could have been expected, and in a brief period the new system was moving in perfect order, without appearance of friction.

At an election held under the law, April 2nd, 1878, the following named persons were elected Directors, viz: D. Morrison, Winthrop Young, S. C. Gale, George Huhn, Sven Oftedal, Chas. Simpson and A. C. Austin. D. Morrison was elected President, and Sven Oftedal Secretary. W. W. Huntington was elected Treasurer.

By an inventory taken soon after the new Board was organized, the value of all school property in the city was estimated at \$317,502. The number of teachers this year (not including supernumeraries) was 110.

The Board for the year 1879, continued the same, Messrs. Austin and Simpson having been re-elected. The same officers were also elected, except that by a change in the law, T. J. Buxton, City Treasurer, became *ex-officio* Treasurer of the Board of Education. This office he continued to hold till 1886. In that year, E. H. Moulton was elected City Treasurer, and became thereby Treasurer of the Board, which office he held till 1891.

The members of the Board, and officers, from 1880 to 1890, inclusive, were as follows, viz:

1880—D. Morrison, W. Young, S. C. Gale, A. C. Austin, Chas. Simpson, Sven Oftedal, J. W. Johnson. President, D. Morrison; Secretary, A. C. Austin.

1881—Sven Oftedal, Chas. Simpson, A. C. Austin, Geo. A. Pillsbury, O. J. Evans, W. W. McNair, J. W. Johnson. President, J. W. Johnson; Secretary, A. C. Austin.

1882—The same members and officers, with exception that Geo. H. Miller was elected in place of Chas. Simpson.

1883—Same members and officers.

1884—J. W. Johnson, Sven Oftedal, A. C. Austin, Geo. H. Miller, W. D. Hale, B. F. Nelson, R. P.

Russell. President, J. W. Johnson; Secretary, A. C. Austin.

1885—Same members and officers, except E. H. Moulton elected Treasurer. The Board this year lost two of its members. W. W. McNair died in September, and J. W. Johnson resigned in November. Prof. Sven Oftedal was elected President in his place.

1886—Oftedal, Hale, Miller, Nelson, Russell, A. T. Ankeny, Austin. Professor Oftedal President; A. C. Austin Secretary.

1887—Same Board and officers, except that John G. Moore was elected a member of the Board in place of R. P. Russell. E. M. Johnson, Esq., who had served as Clerk of the Board for two years, sent in his resignation which was accepted, and Wm. S. Pearson was elected in his stead at a salary of \$1,500 per year.

Owing to a change in the law, no election was held in April, 1888, and the old Board continued in office until January, 1889.

The Board of Directors for the year 1889, consisted of B. F. Nelson, W. D. Hale, J. G. Moore, A. C. Austin, A. T. Ankeny, M. F. Gjertsen and Robert Pratt. The last four above named, were elected at the November election, 1888. The Board organized by the election of A. C. Austin President, and M. F. Gjertsen Secretary. The same Board continued in office until January, 1891.

From the foregoing record it will be seen that several of the Directors served continuously for quite a number of years. With the increase in the number of schools their labors became more engrossing, involving the sacrifice of much time and work. Their services were without compensation, save in the grateful appreciation of their fellow citizens. In the large amounts of money annually disbursed, no breath of suspicion has ever been aroused, that every dollar has not been honestly expended.

In 1886, Professor Tousley, after a service of some fifteen years, as Principal and Superintendent, resigned his position. Prof. John E. Bradley was elected in his place.

Professor Bradley was born in Lee, Mass., August 8th, 1839. He graduated from Williams College in 1865, receiving one of the class honors. Immedi-

ately upon graduation he became Principal of the Pittsfield (Mass.) high school. After two years of successful service, he was elected Vice-President of the Massachusetts Teachers' Association, and editor of the *Massachusetts Teacher*, and was connected with various educational interests.

In 1868, Professor Bradley was called to Albany, N. Y., where he remained until 1886, as Principal of the high school and academy. The high standing of this school has become widely known beyond the limits of that State. He was during this time Chairman of the Board of Visitors of Williams College, and is still one of its trustees.

In 1878, he was appointed Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, and made a valuable and exhaustive report thereon, to the Legislature in 1879, of which an extra edition was ordered printed. In the following year he received the degree of Ph. D. from the Regents of the State University of N. Y. He was Curator of the Young Men's Association from 1877 to 1884. He was also instrumental in securing important legislation for the benefit of secondary education in New York State, and the re-organization of the work of the high schools of the State, in such a way as greatly to promote their efficiency.

He has during his career contributed extensively to the educational journals of the country, and has written a large number of valuable treatises upon educational topics, most of which have been issued in pamphlet form.*

It will thus appear that since his graduation, Professor Bradley has been constantly and actively engaged in edu-

cational work, of a practical kind and varied character, but mostly in the superintendence of schools similar to those of which he is now the head. His large and wide experience in this direction, is of inestimable value, and eminently qualifies him to carry on the work on the broad foundations laid by his predecessor.

The last four years have been a period of rapid development in our educational affairs. The number of schools has increased from twenty-eight to forty-six; the number of teachers four years ago was 292, and now it is 509; the number of pupils has risen from 14,194 to 20,598. The number in high school grades has increased three-fold, and the number in the graduating class has advanced from fifteen in 1886, to 104 in 1890. Fifty-three students entered the State University from the Minneapolis high school in 1889.

An exhibit of school work prepared in 1890 for the meeting of the National Educational Association, was by far the largest of any displayed on the occasion, and was said by professional experts to be superior in quality to any school exhibit ever produced in this country.

In 1887, a new course of study was adopted, and new methods of instruction were introduced, including "Observation Lessons" and "Manual Training." The regularity in attendance as well as the total enrollment, have been much improved as a result of the new interest thus aroused among the pupils and their parents. It is manifest that Professor Bradley is fully abreast with the times in the most approved educational methods, and is resolved that the high standard which the Minneapolis public schools have always enjoyed, shall not only be maintained, but even advanced until they shall have distanced all competitors. In this resolution he is

*For most of the above brief sketch of Professor Bradley's life we are indebted to the *High School Annual*, a very creditable publication, issued by the senior class of that institution in 1890.

ably seconded by the Board of Education, whose confidence he enjoys without reserve. The policy of the Board has always been, that having secured an able man for the place, he should be clothed with large powers and discretion in carrying out his plans and measures. To this wise policy is due, in a large degree, the pre-eminence which the Minneapolis public schools have always enjoyed.

John S. Crombie, Principal of the Minneapolis Central High School, ably seconds the Superintendent, in the instruction and management of the schools. He was born in Pontiac, Mich., June 19, 1854. He graduated from the University of Michigan in 1877, with high honors. He was subsequently Principal of the High School at Coldwater, in that State, and was afterwards called to the superintendency of the schools in that city. This position he held for three years. He was then called to the superintendency of the schools at Big Rapids, Mich., which position he held for four years, and until called to Minneapolis to his present position.

To bring this record down to the time this article goes to press in October, 1891, we give the summary as follows, viz:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR 1891.

A. C. Austin, term expires January 1st, 1893.
Robert Pratt, term expires January 1st, 1893.
M. Falk Gjertsen, term expires January 1st, 1895.
A. T. Ankeny, term expires January 1st, 1895.
John Norton, term expires January 1st, 1897.
Luth Jaeger, term expires January 1st, 1897.
Jos. H. Rolf, term expires January 1st, 1897.

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD FOR 1891.

A. T. Ankeny, President.
M. Faulk Gjertsen, Secretary.
Kristian Kortgaard, Treasurer.
C. T. Conger, Clerk.
William Duncan, Foreman of Buildings.
John E. Bradley, Superintendent of Schools.

From the address of President Ankeny to the Board of Education of July 28th, 1891, we learn that schools were maintained, for the school year closing the previous month, in forty-six school buildings under the direction of 540 teachers.

The enrollments for the year were.....	21,966
For evening schools.....	1,978

Total.....	23,944
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For 1890 the enrollments were.....	20,592
For evening schools.....	1,750

Total.....	22,342
Making a gain for regular schools.....	1,374
For evening schools.....	228

Total.....	1,602
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From the statement of the Clerk of the Board, just received, it appears that there were admitted to the schools during the month of September, 1890, 17,305 pupils. For the same month in 1891, there were admitted 19,404, being an increase of 2,099.

Taking the Federal census of 1890, 164,738, the statistics show one enrollment to every eight persons. On the same ratio the population for 1891, would be 175,728. Statistics showing the increase in several branches of business, prove that this is a conservative estimate.

The receipts of the Board from all sources for the school year ending in 1890, were \$649,389.53. The expenditures were \$609,688.24.

The President in his address, states that four or five new eight-room buildings are absolutely necessary. Should the same rate of increase continue as shown in the September report, even more will be required. The charter allows a tax levy of four mills for school purposes, but for 1890, only two and eight-tenths mills were assessed. The Board of Education are doing the best

possible with the means at their command, but are constantly hampered and harassed, in carrying on their work, by the lack of funds to meet even pressing necessities. This need has been more or less felt, from the first establishment of schools in the city, but is probably more strongly felt at present than at any previous time.

We cannot close this sketch without reference to an honored name, which easily stands among the list of educators, as one of the first in the State. It may not generally be known that the Rev. E. D. Neill, D. D., was at one time the head of an educational institution in Minneapolis. Baldwin school was incorporated by the Legislature in 1853, and is the oldest incorporated institution in Minnesota, supported without State aid. It was opened in June of that year, and in December, 1853, occupied its own brick building at the head of Rice Square in St. Paul.

The old Winslow Hotel in St. Anthony fell into the hands of Charles Macalester of Pennsylvania. Through the efforts of Dr. Neill, it was bequeathed by Mr. Macalester for educational purposes. By an Act of the Legislature in 1874, the Baldwin school became the preparatory school for Macalester College. For some time this school occupied the Winslow building, which had been occupied as a hotel. Later, steps were taken by the Trustees of Macalester College to erect permanent buildings between Minneapolis and St. Paul, on the present site, and the preparatory department in Minneapolis was discontinued.

In this connection it may be noted, that the Angel of Fame which flies over the Exposition Building, did duty over the old Winslow, while the preparatory department was conducted there, having been presented to Macalester College by Dr. Neill.

As before stated, Dr. Neill was the first Territorial Superintendent of schools, having been appointed in 1851, by Governor Ramsey. He resigned in 1853. He was also elected Chancellor of the University. The deep interest he has always taken in the educational and historical work of the Territory and State, is too well known to need further mention in this connection. Although not at present a resident of Minneapolis, he has here a large circle of friends, who entertain the warmest regard for him personally, and on account of his long continued, self denying, and successful labors in the cause of education.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

The University of Minnesota was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature approved February 25th, 1851. By the terms of the Act it was located, "at or near the Falls of St. Anthony." The first Board of Regents elected by the Legislature, consisted of Henry H. Sibley, Franklin Steele, Alexander Ramsey, Isaac Atwater, B. B. Meeker, Socrates Nelson, C. K. Smith, Wm. R. Marshall, N. C. Taylor, Henry M. Rice, Abram Van Vorhes, and J. Furber.

The first meeting of the Board was held in St. Anthony, June 3d, 1851. No endowment or funds in support of the institution, were then in existence. The Act provided that "the proceeds of all land, that may hereafter be granted by the United States to the Territory, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, to be called the University fund, the interest of which shall be appropriated to the support of a University, and no sectarian instruction shall be allowed in such University." The Regents, therefore, at first were without means, either to procure a site, or erect any buildings for University purposes.

Their work consisted in the consideration of the question of a suitable loca-

tion in the future, of plans for raising means in support of the institution, of arousing and keeping alive public interest to the importance of the subject, and using all available means and agencies, to promote the success of the undertaking. Their position was not an enviable one, involving no inconsiderable amount of labor, with small prospect of seeing any fruit therefrom for many years.

Meantime, Franklin Steele, then a large property owner in St. Anthony, in 1852, generously donated a valuable block of land, in the rear of what is now the Exposition Building, as a site. He also engaged to erect a two story frame building thereon, to be used as a preparatory school. The offer was accepted and the building was erected. A further account of the use of this building will be found in a preceding article on Public Schools.

By an Act of Congress, approved February 19th, 1851, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized and directed to set apart and reserve from sale, a quantity of land, not exceeding two Townships, for the use and support of a University in the Territory of Minnesota, to be located in legal subdivisions of not less than one entire section. The land was located and placed under the supervision of the Regents of the University. This was the first provision made in aid of the institution.

When these lands granted by Government had been selected, several thousand acres consisted of pine lands, the timber on which was available and accessible to market, and was in demand. Meantime, it had been decided that the site offered by Mr. Steele was entirely unsuitable, both on account of the limited quantity of land, and its close proximity to the business centre of the city. Negotiations were accordingly entered into with Calvin A. Tuttle and Paul R.

George, to purchase the site on which the University is now located, consisting of a tract of twenty-seven acres. The grounds were beautiful, being covered with a grove of fine oak trees, commanding a full view of the Falls, then in their native beauty, extending from bank to bank, undisfigured by the unsightly structures which have since so much obscured them, but which have lately been to some extent removed. These grounds were secured, a part having been donated by Mr. Tuttle, and the balance purchased from Mr. George on very advantageous terms. The location was a fortunate one for the institution, and has given universal satisfaction.

After the acquisition of these grounds, and in 1855-6, the demand began to be urgent for the erection of a University Building. The people were becoming impatient to reap the fruits of the Government benefaction. In addition to this, owing to political complications arising in different parts from time to time, mutterings of dissatisfaction were heard at the tardiness of the Regents, and sometimes even threats made, that the University might be removed from St. Anthony to another locality.

These, with other considerations, induced the Board in 1856, earnestly to consider the question, whether the time had arrived to undertake the erection of a building. The times then were prosperous. There was an increasing demand for pine lumber, from which a considerable income was then being derived. It was finally considered, that from the means then in sight, and by issuing bonds secured by mortgage on the lands, the enterprise might safely be undertaken. Plans were accordingly invited, and a set by Alden & Cutter accepted, the building estimated to cost \$50,000. The building thus erected was the West part of the great plan of the Architect,



MAIN BUILDING — BUILT IN 1857 — ENLARGED IN 1874.

R. M. Alden, and shown on the preceding page.

The work was commenced in 1856. The Regents had then a few thousand dollars on hand received from pine stumpage. This amount was, of course, soon exhausted. But the work continued to be prosecuted in 1857, though under increasing difficulties. All the Regents donated various amounts, none of them it is believed, giving less than a hundred dollars. In addition, some members advanced money amounting to several thousand dollars without security, save the good faith of the Board, to forward the completion of the work. By these means, the building was erected and under roof in the fall of 1857.

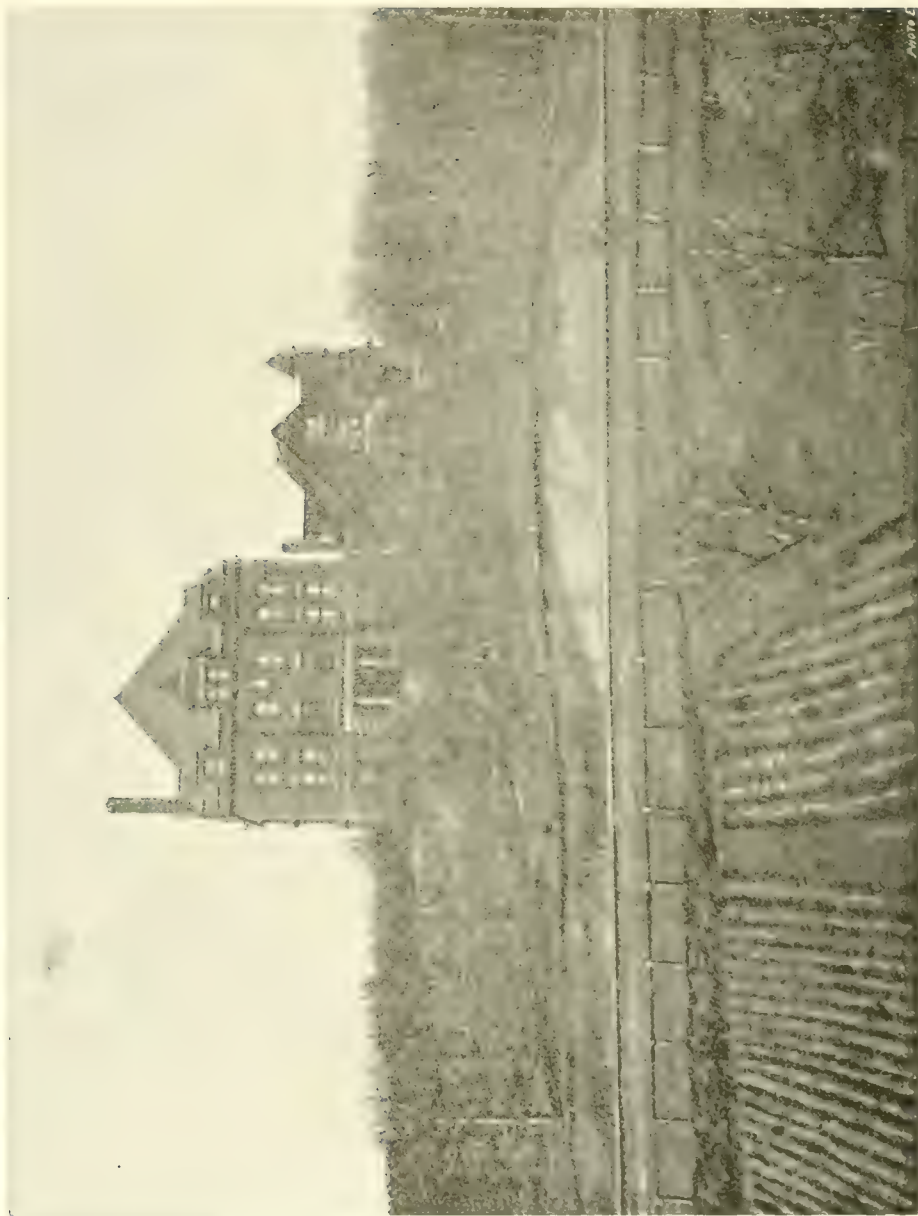
Then came unlooked for disaster. In September of that year, like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, came the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, the commencement of a financial panic and crisis, such as the country had never before, and has never since witnessed. Tens of thousands of the best and wealthiest business men throughout the country, in less than three months, were utterly and irretrievably ruined. Money (in Minnesota) could not be obtained at any rate or on any securities. This state of things continued for several years.

It was inevitable, from what has before been stated, that the work of the completion of the building must at once stop. It was impossible to raise money East, on the University lands. Confidence in Western lands was utterly destroyed, and not for long weary years was it restored. For several years the building remained in an unfinished state.

As time went on, as was but natural, complaints were made, that the building remained uncompleted. Charges were even made that the Board of Regents

had misappropriated the funds of the institution. The Board demanded an investigation. At the session of the Legislature in 1860, a committee was appointed for this purpose. After a most rigid and searching inquiry, continued for several days, the committee fully exonerated the Board from any and all charges of misappropriation of money. Every cent that had come into their hands was shown to have been honestly expended in the construction of the building. Not a dollar was found to have been appropriated by any member of the Board, either for services, expenses or otherwise. On the contrary, the institution was found to be in debt to members of the Board, in quite a considerable amount of money, advanced for the construction of the building, on which no interest had been paid for from two to three years. But the fact nevertheless remained, that the Board had erred in judgment in proceeding with the erection of a building without means to complete it, or even to pay indebtedness incurred. In short, the Board had made the same error in their collective capacity, that they in common with thousands of others, made in conducting their private business. None were more ready to acknowledge this than the members themselves.

In the meantime attention was called to the fact, that were suitable efforts made, it might be possible to secure more land in aid of the institution, on the admission of the State. Henry M. Rice, then a Delegate in Congress, and always a staunch and devoted friend of the University, took hold of the matter with his accustomed energy. He framed the Act, approved February 26, 1857, entitled an "Act authorizing the people of the Territory to form a Constitution and State Government," and he succeeded in having inserted a provision,



AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

giving to the State "*Seventy-two sections of land*, for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be apportioned and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other."

In drawing this Act, Mr. Rice had the advice and assistance of Judge Douglas, and both considered that it would give the State seventy-two sections of land *in addition* to the land previously granted to the Territory by the Act of 1851. Afterwards, however, the Land Department raised objections to giving the State title to these lands, on the ground (if we are correctly informed), that it was not intended as an additional grant. Pending the controversy on this question Mr. Rice's term as Senator expired. He did not, however, relax his efforts in this behalf; and with the able assistance of Governor Pillsbury and the Hon. John Nicols of St. Paul, (who, in the meantime had been appointed on the Board of Regents), their labors were crowned with success, and the grant of seventy-two sections secured to the University. Other gentlemen aided in the work whose names we have not been able to obtain, except the Hon. E. M. Wilson, while Member of Congress. But probably the chief credit belongs to the three gentlemen above named.

It is, however, but simple justice to Mr. Nicols, to state, that his long and laborious services as Treasurer of the institution, and the discharge of duties connected therewith, during these years of depression, largely contributed to the final success which crowned the efforts of the Regents. His well known modesty led him rarely to allude to his important services, but they were known

to, and most highly appreciated by the Board, and all the earnest friends of the University.

By an Act of the Legislature, approved February 14, 1860, entitled "an Act for the Government and regulation of the University of Minnesota," the institution was entirely re-organized. Section four of the Act provided that, "the University shall be governed and managed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Chancellor, and five electors of the State, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, immediately after the passage of this Act, and such other persons as may be appointed in accordance with a subsequent provision." The Act contained the usual provisions, defining the powers and duties of the Regents, common to similar institutions.

Under this Act the following named persons constituted the Board under the re-organization, for the year 1860, viz: Gov. Alexander Ramsey, President; Wm. R. Marshall, Rev. Edward D. Neill, Chancellor, Jured Benson, John M. Berry, E. O. Hamlin, Uriah Thomas and W. M. Kimball. Uriah Thomas was elected Secretary, and W. M. Kimball, Treasurer.

Mr. Neill had been elected to the office of Chancellor by the Territorial Board in 1858, and the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction had been in 1861, attached to the Chancellorship. Both these offices were vacated by this distinguished citizen on his joining the Volunteer Army of the U. S. in 1861, as Chaplain of the First Minnesota Regiment, and public service kept him absent from the State till 1872.

The State, however, was not yet ready to take up the educational work, for which the University was created. There was no money in the treasury to

complete the buildings and cancel the indebtedness. And it was not until 1864, that the Legislature appointed a special commission consisting of Messrs. John S. Pillsbury, John Nicols and O. C. Merriman, with full power to sell lands and pay debts. These gentlemen addressed themselves diligently to the work for which they were appointed; but it was not till December, 1867, that they were able to report that the debts were substantially paid, by a sale of less than 12,000 acres of land. They well earned the approbation of the people of the State, by the efficient and economical manner in which they discharged the trust reposed in them.

By this time the State was recovering from its financial depression, and in 1867, an Act was passed, appropriating \$15,000, to be expended in repairing and furnishing the University building, and for the employing of teachers for the purpose of commencing the grammar and normal departments of the University of Minnesota. Under this Act the Board of Regents proceeded to employ the Rev. W. W. Washburn, B.A., as principal, and two assistants, who in October, 1867, commenced the work of instruction in the renovated University building. It will thus be seen that it is but a little over twenty years since, on a small scale, the work of instruction was commenced in the University, which has now grown to such unexpectedly great proportions, in so brief a time.

For some years, both previously, and after this commencement, the development of the institution was more or less hampered by political influences, almost inseparable from State institutions. It is not proposed to enter into any history of these. Suffice it to say, that the staunch friends of the University among the Regents, and the educated men of the State, patiently and persistently,

struggled against these influences, and ultimately had the satisfaction of seeing their labors crowned with success. At least, there are no present indications that any political schemes or figuring are to be permitted to interfere with the highest development of the University.

Meantime, the preparatory department which had been opened in 1867, under the charge of Mr. Washburn and his assistants, Messrs. G. Campbell, Ira Moore and E. H. Twining, had been successfully progressing till the summer of 1869. It had then become apparent that the time had arrived to enlarge the field of instruction. In that year it was determined to organize a regular college course of instruction. Before speaking of this, however, it is proper to refer to some legislation, which had an important bearing on reaching this conclusion.

An Act of Congress was passed July 2d, 1862, entitled "an Act donating lands to the several States and Territories, which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts." This Act had been accepted by the Legislature of Minnesota, and the lands received thereunder entrusted to the Trustees of the State Agricultural College, chartered in 1858, and located in McLeod County.

An Act was passed by the Legislature, approved February 18, 1868, entitled "an Act to re-organize and provide for the government and regulation of the University of Minnesota, and establish an Agricultural College therein." The first two sections read as follows:

SECTION 1. The object of the University of Minnesota, established by the Constitution, at or near the Falls of St. Anthony, shall be to provide the means of acquiring a thorough knowledge of the various branches of literature, science and the arts, and such branches of learning as are related to Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, including military tactics and other scientific and classical studies."



THE CAMPS AS SEEN WHEN LOOKING SOUTH FROM WALK TO THE MAIN BUILDING.

Photo by Geo. W. S.

SEC. 2. There shall be established in the University of Minnesota, five or more colleges or departments, that is to say, a department of elementary instruction, a college of science, literature and the arts, a college of agriculture and the mechanic arts, including military tactics, a college or department of law, and also a college or department of medicine."

Section seven provided that there should be placed at the disposal of the Regents, "all the interest and income of the fund to be derived from the sales of all the lands granted or to be granted to the State of Minnesota by virtue of an Act of Congress, entitled "an Act donating lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts;" and also all such gifts, grants and contributions to the endowment thereof, as may be derived from any and all sources."

From this Act it will be seen the scope and powers of the University were greatly enlarged, and its means for carrying on its work much increased. The ground work and plan was laid out, for a University in the true sense of the term, and not in name only. The foundations were broadly laid for the beginning of the real work of the institution. A change was also made in the government of the University. It was vested in a Board of nine Regents, of whom the Governor of the State, and the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, were to be *ex-officio* members, and the seven remaining members thereof to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The term of office of a Regent is three years. The first Board under this Act consisted of the following named persons, viz:

Gov. Wm. R. Marshall, and M. H. Dunnell, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, *ex-officio*; R. S. Donaldson, of Farmington; A. A. Harwood, of Owatonna; H. H. Sibley, of St. Paul; E. J.

Thompson, of Chatfield; O. C. Merriman, of St. Anthony; John Nicols, of St. Paul, and J. S. Pillsbury, of St. Anthony. J. S. Pillsbury was chosen President, O. C. Merriman, Secretary, and John Nicols, Treasurer.

The Board having determined, in 1869, as before stated, to proceed with the organization of a college course proper, the most important question first to be solved was the selection of a President. This position—almost always a difficult one to satisfactorily fill—was in the present instance, rendered much more so, by the peculiar circumstances of the case. A complete system of University, or at least college education, and instruction, must be planned and put into execution, as fast as the exigencies of the institution required. A faculty was to be organized, classes, both preparatory and collegiate to be formed, text books to be decided on, and innumerable matters of detail, requiring the personal attention of the President, which ordinarily are not a part of the duties of that officer. Many changes in the system of education were going on, in the old established colleges, some of them quite radical and untried, and it was a most difficult problem, to determine the best methods. Clearly, the position was to be no sinecure. It was certain to be most fruitful of labors, with no prospect of reaping the fruits for many years to come.

The Regents were not unmindful of the gravity of the situation, and proceeded with caution. After due deliberation and careful investigation, they finally unanimously agreed in the selection of Colonel William M. Folwell, as President of the University. The selection was in every respect a most fortunate one, and the result proved the wisdom of their choice.

MR. WILLIAM M. FOLWELL was born

in the town of Romulus, Seneca County, N. Y., February 14, 1833. His youth was divided between work on a farm and attendance on common school. At the age of fourteen he passed a year at the Academy in Nunda, N. Y., and later, after the experience of two winters in teaching common schools, a year was spent in Ovid Academy, in the same State, after which he entered the Sophomore class of Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y. He was graduated from this college in 1857, with the rank of valedictorian.

A year after his graduation he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Mathematics in Hobart College, devoting also a part of his time to instruction in languages. In this position he remained for two years, devoting all his leisure to the study of law, under the direction of the Hon. Chas. J. Folger, the distinguished jurist, and late Secretary of the Treasury.

About this time his attention was turned to a subject, then but little studied in American colleges, that of comparative philology. It possessed a peculiar attraction for him, and after pursuing it for a time under disadvantages, he resolved to go to Germany, where far better facilities could be enjoyed.

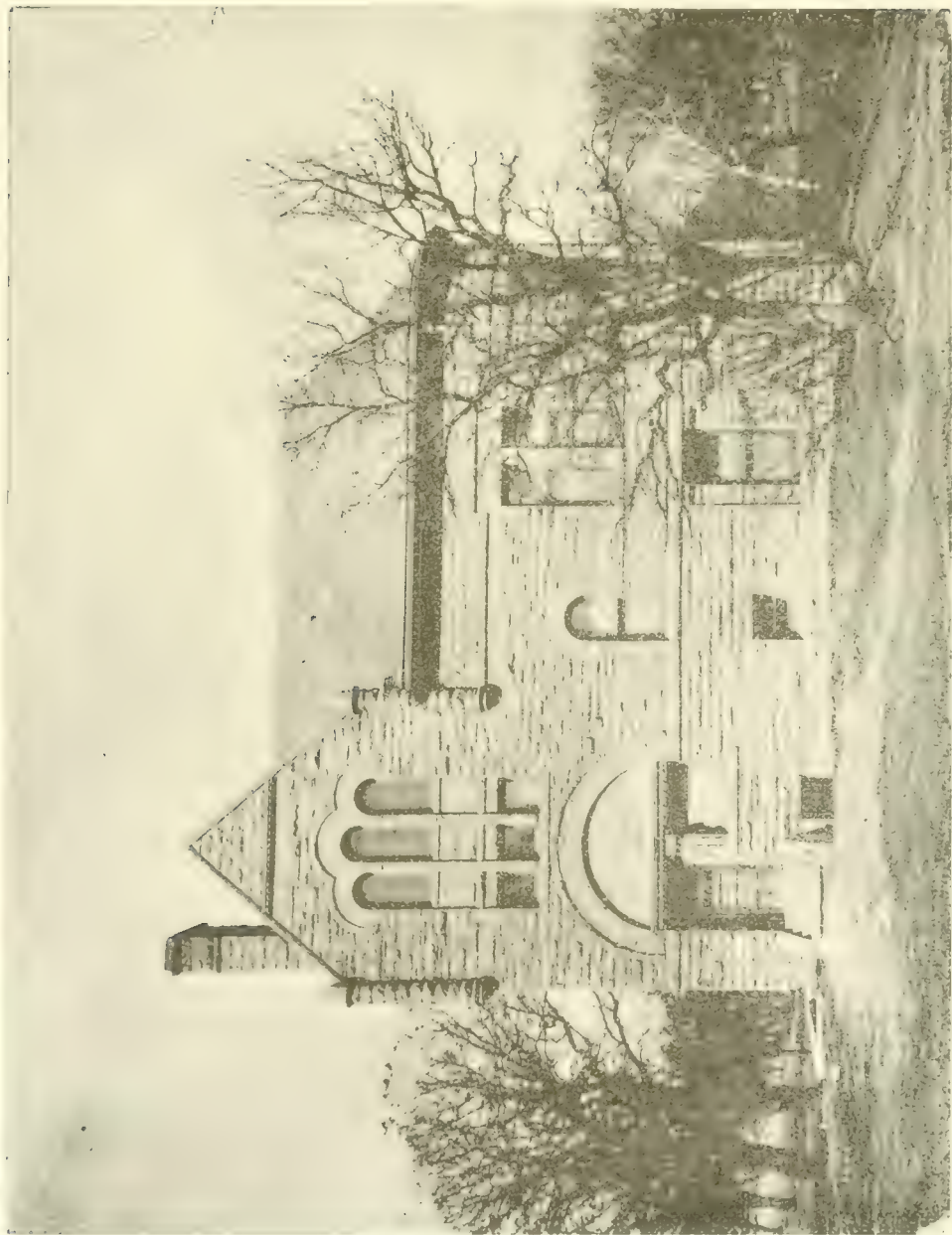
In October, 1861, he was matriculated as a student of Philology in the University of Berlin. Letters which he brought from home introduced him to several distinguished German professors, including such names as Weber, Roediger, Lepsius, Bopp and Grimm.

The breaking out of the war, however, cut short the programme of his philological studies, as he felt his first duty was to his country in her hour of peril. After a trip through several countries of Europe, he returned home in the latter part of 1861, and immediately

offered his services in any position where his education and experience might render him useful. He was commissioned First Lieutenant in the 50th New York Regiment of Engineers. In February, 1862, he was in command of a company of Engineers, then stationed with the 50th Regiment in Washington, D. C. From this time on, till his muster out of the service in July, 1865, he was unremittingly engaged in active service in the Engineering Department. He was promoted to Captain in the fall of 1862. In 1864 he was promoted to be Major by brevet, "for gallant and meritorious service," in the campaign of that year against Richmond. In the following winter he was commissioned a Major of Engineers in his own Regiment. At the opening of the campaign in 1865, Major Folwell was placed in command of a detachment of 450 Engineer troops, reserved for such duty as the Chief Engineer might order. This detachment was in most active service during the whole campaign, and rendered services which earned for its commander the brevet rank of Lieutenant Colonel U. S. Vols. No higher rank was then obtainable in the Volunteer Engineer corps as then organized.

During his four years of active service, his studies had been necessarily entirely neglected. Life was to be begun anew. Soon after his discharge a position was offered him of sharing in the management of a large business in Northern Ohio, embracing coopering, milling, merchandising, and a large landed estate. This he accepted, and continued in the employment nearly four years. It was during this time that he took up in earnest the studies in economics and politics, which of late years have almost exclusively occupied him.

In the winter of 1869, Colonel Folwell was offered the Professorship of



STUDENT CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, MINN.

Mathematics and Engineering in Kenyon College, Ohio. The position was accepted and the duties performed for part of the year. In August, 1869, he was elected President of the University of Minnesota, and entered upon the discharge of his duties the following month. From this brief sketch, it will be seen that Colonel Folwell had a large experience of men and affairs, which in addition to his scholastic attainments, was of great service to him in the discharge of the new duties to which he had been called.*

The position of President of the University was tendered to Colonel Folwell unsought, and in view of the situation before stated, was one of grave responsibility. Had the choice been left to him, his own preferences and habits of thought, would have led him to a professional, rather than executive chair. But the line of duty was presented in such a way that he did not feel at liberty to decline the responsibility. As before stated, in 1869, he accepted the position, and with his accustomed energy, entered upon the discharge of the duties incident thereto. He was inaugurated December 22nd, 1869.

For the next fifteen years he applied himself unremittingly and successfully to the work before him. The progress of the University during that period, is the enduring evidence of the wisdom of his administration, not less than of the hearty co-operation of the Board of Regents, and their earnest efforts to place the institution on a broad and secure foundation. Some of the leading incidents, following the induction of President Folwell to office, connected with this part of the history of the University, may properly here be stated.

At this time of the commencement of college work, the value of the property

belonging to the institution was conservatively estimated at a round million of dollars. Of course, but a very small portion of this was available, or interest bearing funds. But the result was conclusive evidence of the wisdom and energy with which the Regents had labored for nearly ten years, to rescue the institution from a state of what was thought almost hopeless bankruptcy, and placing it in a condition for future work and usefulness, unsurpassed by that of any similar institution in the Northwest.

As before remarked, it was in 1869, that the first beginning of college work was made. The preparatory department had fitted a small number of excellent and ambitious students for such work. The college year opened in September with a class of fifteen. From that time the work of the University has proceeded steadily in a course of healthful development. The preparatory department having served its purpose in the early days when the high schools of the State were undeveloped, has been lopped off, the last vestige having disappeared with the close of the college year, 1889-90.

The operation of the High School Board, as designed, and for several years conducted by the President of the University, has more than exceeded expectations, and Minnesota presents the first example in the country of a public school system, organically connected in all its elements, from the primary school to the post-graduate course of the University.

In the year 1875, the main part of the Academic building as projected in 1857, was erected, although much changed in plans and elevation. At the same time the old wing underwent such alterations as to unite it with the new addition as a whole. The result was a reasonably confluent and comfortable, if not hand-

*For most of the facts contained in the foregoing sketch, we are indebted THE GAZETTE, an interesting publication of 1890, to the 30, of the University.

some, structure. Repaired and improved by the introduction of heating and ventilating apparatus, this Academic building is still in use, and will be of service for many years to come.

To accommodate the work of the College of Agriculture and the sciences related thereto, chemistry, physics and botany, a brick building of considerable dimensions was erected in the same year, 1875. The appointments of this building were such as to make it very useful, although it soon became too small to accommodate the enlarging work of the departments occupying it. The removal of the Department of Physics to the new Engineering building, and of Agriculture to the new farm on Como Avenue, gave room for the expansion of the Department of Chemistry. In the fall of 1888, a fire destroyed the old Agricultural College, at least to the extent of rendering the upper story useless. In anticipation of legislative assistance, it was decided to put on a temporary roof to render the first story and basement usable for the remainder of the year. An entirely new building now occupies its site. In this structure the Departments of Physics and Chemistry are to be accommodated in a manner and style unequalled in this country.

A period of eight years elapsed after the erection of the buildings described, as erected in 1875, before any new structures appeared on the campus. Although the immediate demands on these buildings were met within five years at some inconvenience, it became apparent, at least to those on the ground, that the growth of the institution would soon require larger accommodation. So much impressed with this idea was President Folwell, that at the annual meeting of the Board of Regents, occurring on the last days of December, 1880, he submitted to that body a plan for the addi-

tion of new buildings, and recommended that the Legislature be asked to appropriate for their erection, the sum of \$30,000 a year, for ten successive years. The Board concurred in his views, but thought it wise to reduce the sum to be then asked for, to \$30,000 a year, for a term of six years. In pursuance of the action of the Regents, the President drafted a bill, which passed both houses, without the least alteration, and stands as Chapter 175 of the General Laws of 1881.

It so chanced that on the night following the day on which this Act received the approving signature of Governor Pillsbury, the State Capitol was burned to the ground. Not long after, the State Hospital for the Insane at St. Peter was extensively damaged by fire; and the State Prison at Stillwater, had been likewise unfortunate. These disasters occasioned sudden and unexpected drafts upon the State treasury. Under the circumstances, the Board of Regents, patiently and magnanimously resolved to postpone the development of the institution they had planned, till the extraordinary drain on the treasury should be over. This was a sore disappointment to the president and faculty, who keenly felt the need of enlarged accommodations, to render their work more effective; and to some extent perhaps incurred censure for the condition of apparent stagnation in University affairs, for some period following the date mentioned.

It is a fact which deserves to be emphasized, that the Act of 1881, providing for the erection of new buildings, to accommodate the growth of old departments, the opening of new ones, and the inevitable increase in attendance, was the foundation of all subsequent building development. The law of 1881, provided for the erection of (1) a farm

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.



house, (2) a gymnasium and drill hall, (3) a museum, (4) a building for engineering and physics, (5) an observatory, and (6) a library building. The departures from the plan in detail, have been such as subsequent casualties and exigencies suggested.

The charter of 1868, authorized the Regents to buy for the use of the Agricultural College, lands suitable for an experimental farm. They soon after purchased, for the sum of \$8,500, 120 acres of land lying east of the University campus, on the old territorial road beyond the City limits.

This farm proved to be in some respects unsuitable, and the growth of the City made it possible to dispose of it to excellent advantage. In 1883, it was put on the market, and sold at such rates, for lots and blocks as to yield over \$150,000.

Out of this fund a tract of land on Como Avenue, distant about two miles, and known as the "Bass Farm," and comprising 155 acres, was bought at \$200 per acre. Ninety-two acres adjoining were afterwards purchased, but at a higher price.

Utilizing temporarily the old buildings of the farm, the Regents proceeded the same year (1883) to erect an ample farm house, and later, a large barn, a plant house, and a laboratory.

Two other buildings have lately been added for the accommodation of a school of practical agriculture, opened in October, 1888, in accordance with what was believed to be the demand of the farmers of the State as a body. The catalogue for the year mentioned gives the plan and course of studies, and exercise of the school.

It should be remarked that a laboratory and a plant house have been provided to carry out the provisions of the "Hatch Law," establishing agricultural

experiment stations in all the States—the Minnesota station having been established on the Experimental Farm of the College of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota.

In pursuance of the Act of 1881, appropriating \$180,000 for building, the Regents proceeded in the summer of 1883, to plan for the erection of a drill hall and gymnasium. The sketch of a floor plan submitted by President Folwell, outlined a large oblong building about 150 by 60 feet, one story high. To adapt it to use for seating large audiences, at commencement, the sketch showed an enlargement on one of the long sides, for a stage and green rooms, and a corresponding one opposite to be occupied with seats. This plan was later enlarged and elaborated, and the original idea and purpose so obscured, that when the architect's building plans were completed, the President was constrained to say in writing, that "he could not conceive that any such structure could be seriously contemplated." The plans however, were approved, and a large sum of money expended on the building and its furniture.

In the meantime, the academical work of the University had been steadily and prosperously progressing. In the year 1884, the number of students connected with the institution had increased to 394. The executive duties naturally devolving upon the President, and other labors co-relative thereto, and especially more exigent in a young, than in an old well established college, were such as to require the whole time of that officer. While engaged in the discharge of these duties, President Folwell had by no means lost his taste and preference for the exclusive work of an instructor. And the time seemed to have arrived when he could indulge this preference without injury, and as he

hoped, to the advantage of the University. His labors had been unremitting in its behalf since his connection with it, and he enjoyed the great satisfaction of having aided its growth from the humblest beginnings, to a position among the colleges of the Northwest, second to none in comparison with its age. That his labors in this behalf were appreciated by the Regents, was shown by the flattering resolutions spread upon the minutes of the Board on his retirement from office. He was unanimously elected as professor of political science, and librarian and lecturer on international law, which chair he still fills to the entire acceptance of the Faculty and Regents. He also finds time to give more or less attention to important objects outside his professional duties. He is a member of the Park Commission, a Trustee of St. Barnabas Hospital, a Director of the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts, and for six years its President, and not infrequently, is called upon to lecture before various public bodies in different parts of the State. Although he resigned the office of President in 1883, it was not till a year and a half later that the Board of Regents actually relieved him from the discharge of its duties.

CYRUS NORTHRUP, L. L. D., was elected President of the University in 1884. He was born in Ridgfield, Conn., September 30, 1834. He attended school in Ridgfield until sixteen years of age, then spent one year at study at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass.; entered Yale College in 1852, but was soon after obliged to leave for a year on account of ill health. He resumed his studies in 1854, and graduated with the class of 1857, with the third highest honor in scholarship in a class of 104.

After graduation he taught two years in New Haven, and in 1860, graduated at the Yale Law School. He commenced

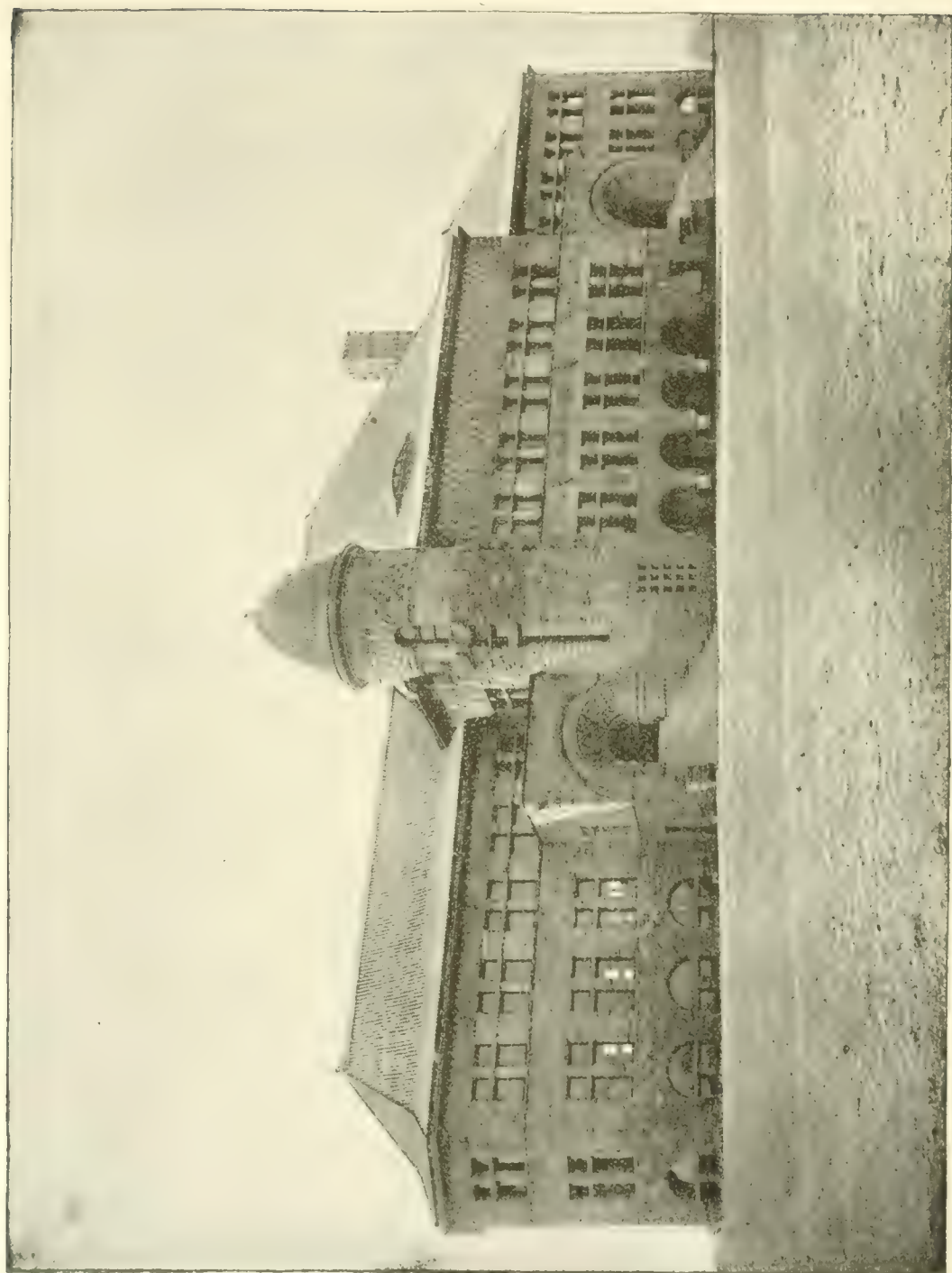
the practice of law in Norfolk, Conn., the following year. He was Clerk of the House of Representatives in 1861, and of the Senate in 1862. The same year he became Editor in Chief of the *New Haven Daily Palladium*, one of the most influential papers in the State. The following year he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Yale College. This position he held till 1884, when he resigned to accept the Presidency of the University.

After his graduation, President Northrup was active in politics in his native State for twenty years, making many addresses in every campaign in behalf of the Republican party. In 1867, he was a candidate for Congress in the New Haven district. He has delivered numerous addresses in different States of the Union, on educational, religious and political subjects.*

President Northrup was peculiarly fitted by his education, executive ability, and varied and extensive knowledge of the world, to take up the work of the University, where it had been laid down by President Folwell, and carry it forward to a successful issue. Possessing to an unusual degree popular and engaging traits and manners, he has the faculty of making friends with almost all with whom he comes in contact. The affection of the students for him, and his entire control over them, is something quite unusual and extraordinary. In this respect he more nearly resembles the lamented President Day of Yale College, than any other one we have known in the same position.

The remarkable and rapid increase in the number of students attending the University during the last six years, attests the confidence in the wisdom of its management, and the facilities it is

*Went on to the University of New York, and was elected President of the State Bar Association.



PILLSBURY HALL, 1889.

giving for a thorough education. It must become increasingly in the future a most important factor, not only in the educational development of the City, but in its material prosperity as well. It must inevitably attract a large number of cultivated people, who seek its advantages for the education of their children.

From the catalogue of the University published in 1890, we learn that there were connected with its different departments, 770 gentlemen, and 232 ladies—an aggregate of 1,002. This showing, considering the age of the institution, is in the highest degree flattering. This rate of increase continued but a few years longer, will leave it without a rival in number of students, by any University or College in the United States.

It does not fall within the limits assigned to this article, to give an account of the internal government of the institution, or the scope of studies pursued therein. Those interested in that regard, have only to consult the complete and excellent catalogue above mentioned. Nor indeed, to give any detailed sketch of the earnest and praiseworthy labors of Regents and Faculty, continued through many years, and without which the University could by no means have attained the high rank which it now occupies. Our design has rather been to rescue from oblivion, some of the incidents connected with its early history, which might be lost, when those taking part in the same have passed away.

It would, however, not be fitting to close this sketch without some brief reference to the distinguished services rendered to the institution by Gov. John S. Pillsbury. For thirty years he has been instant in devoting his time and money to further the interests of the institution. During the long years of its

depression, he labored unweariedly to rescue it from financial ruin, and establish it on a firm foundation. And later, in 1887, when State aid was lacking to carry on the work which had been undertaken of building the Science Hall, he most generously donated from his ample fortune, a sum sufficient to complete the same, then estimated at \$150,000. His interest in the institution is still undiminished, and being in the full vigor of life, there is good reason to believe, it may enjoy for many years to come, the services which in the past have been of such inestimable benefit.

To another honored name—that of Gov. Henry H. Sibley—does the University owe a deep debt of gratitude. For nearly forty years has he been a member of the Board of Regents, and given unstintedly of his time and labors to the interests of the institution. In its darkest days he did not waiver, and his interest and efforts in its behalf have never relaxed, until perhaps in some small measure recently, from physical infirmities, due to advanced age. His position, his wisdom, and sound clear judgment, have always been a tower of strength to the University, and no one will be more missed from the counsels of the Board than Governor Sibley. His lamented death occurred February 18th, 1891.

Jabez Brooks, D. D., Professor of Greek, is the oldest member of the Faculty, having been elected to the chair in 1869. N. H. Winchell, M. A., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, ranks next, having been elected in 1872. For several years, Professor Winchell has been exclusively occupied as Chief Geologist of the Geological Natural History of the State, being relieved from teaching for that purpose. This survey by virtue of a Legislative Act, prepared and formulated by President Folwell, is

placed under the care of the Board of Regents of the University. One of the results of this arrangement will be the establishment of a great and splendid Museum, illustrating especially the entire Geology of the State, and eventually, doubtless, of a large part of the Northwest. Very creditable progress has already been made in this direction.

The College of Medicine of the University, opened October 6th, 1891, (fourth year), under the most flattering auspices. The attendance was larger than ever before. The new building, for this College now in course of construction, at an expense of about \$60,000, is expected to be completed early in 1892. The opening exercises in the College of Homœopathy, also took place on the same date. Both schools now belong to the University, and are under its control. The Veterinary Department of the Agricultural School, also opened on October 6th, for the first time. It is located at the corner of Fourth Street and Fourteenth Avenue South. It is under the direction of Olaf Schwartzkopf, and starts out with thirty students.

NEWTON HORACE WINCHELL. In response to an invitation from the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, Prof. Winchell came to the State in the summer of 1872, and in execution of the duties entrusted to the Board of Regents, by an Act of the Legislature of 1872, to cause a Geological and Natural History Survey of the State to be prosecuted, was appointed Director of the survey, and also was elected to the Professorship of Geology and Mineralogy in the University. Since that time he has been known throughout the State by the energetic and intelligent prosecution of the survey, summerized in Nineteen Annual Reports, and two volumes of final reports; by his instruction in science to the successive classes

of the University; and to scientific men of other States and foreign countries, by his numerous publications upon scientific subjects, by his original investigations in Geology and Paleontology; and by his conduct in recent years as Managing Editor of the *American Geologist*, a monthly periodical circulating among scientific men in all civilized countries of the world.

An elder brother, the late Alexander Winchell, had for many years allied his name to the illustrious leaders in Geological and kindred science throughout the world. To place Winchell, and Dawson and Agassiz in the same category of fame with Hugh Miller and Lyell, is no disparagement of those great men. The career of Prof. N. H. Winchell, yet in full course of intellectual activity, gives bright promise that the younger brother will occupy an equally exalted pedestal of fame, in the scientific world, with the elder, when it shall have run its course.

Alexander and Newton H. Winchell were sons of Horace Winchell. Newton, was born December 17th, 1839, at Spencer's Corners, in the town of North East, Dutchess County, New York. The family had resided on the fertile slopes of one of the mountains of the Taconic Range, since known as Winchell Mountain, since about the year 1760, and traces its descent from Robert Winchell, who came from England and settled at Dorchester, Mass., as early as 1634. Though none of the immediate ancestors were specially devoted to science, they were many of them men of letters, and not a few graduates of Yale, Brown and other New England Colleges.

Nevertheless, the worldly circumstances of the parents were so limited, that the sons, yearning for a liberal education, were forced to earn by their own labor much of the means for obtaining it. The subject of this sketch taught a



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district school near his birth place when sixteen years old, and taught in adjoining districts for three successive seasons. He then removed to Ann Arbor, and became a resident in the family of his brother Alexander, who was Professor of Geology in the University of Michigan, and completed the studies preparatory to entering college. He was matriculated in the University in 1858, but did not graduate until 1866, being compelled to earn his expenses, first by service in 1861 and 1869, on the Michigan Geological Survey, and afterwards by teaching in the intervals of study. He received the bachelor's degree of his *Alma Mater*, and in course the Master's also. During the four succeeding years he was successively Principal of the High School at Kalamazoo, and Superintendent of schools at Port Huron and Adrian, and for two years was engaged upon the Geological Survey, in Ohio. The report of this last employment, coming to the knowledge of the Regents of the University of Minnesota, induced the giving of the invitation mentioned, to undertake the Directorship of the Minnesota Survey.

In 1864, before his graduation, Professor Winchell married Miss C. S. Imus, of Galesburg, Mich., who was a graduate of, and afterwards a teacher in Albion College, Mich. They have five children. The older son, Horace V., a graduate of the University of Michigan, possesses the scientific genius of his uncle and father, and has been associated with his father on the Minnesota Survey, and is in request for the examination of economic enterprises, requiring the application of scientific principles. A younger son, Alexander N., is yet pursuing his studies. A daughter is the wife of F. N. Stacy, one of the Editors of the Minneapolis *Daily Tribune*, and another is married to Ulysses S. Grant,

son of the Assistant Secretary of War, and himself a promising young Geologist. The youngest—a daughter—is at home.

Professor Winchell is a Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, a Corresponding Member of the New York and Buffalo Academies of Science, a Fellow of the American Geological Society, a Member of the National Geographical Society, and Honorary Member of other scientific bodies. He has been among the most diligent and active members of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science at Minneapolis, and has more than once served as its President. He is a life Member of the Minnesota Historical Society, and for several years has served on its Executive Council. Besides his Professorship in the University he has been Curator of its Museum, which is an outgrowth of the Geological Survey. It contains over eight thousand entries in its geological and mineralogical department, and in the zöological nearly two thousand, embracing several times as many specimens. This is a valuable means of instruction to the students in Natural Science, and of enlightenment and pleasure to all visitors.

Professor Winchell's life work and enduring monument is the Geological Survey of the State of Minnesota, in which he engaged with enthusiasm and has pursued with unwearied diligence. Nearly all parts of the State have been explored, mapped and described in their geological relations, and the final reports are being published. Besides the scientific value of these examinations, not a few economic advantages have resulted. Impracticable and visionary enterprises have been checked, and others guided to successful results. Especially valuable have been the labors of the Survey, in developing and guiding the iron mining industry in



Very truly,
A. H. Nichol

the Vermillion and Mesabi ranges of the Northern part of the State. One of the latest reports is an exhaustive treatise upon the iron ores of the State. The chief means for the prosecution of the survey has been derived from the sale of the Salt Springs grant of public lands, which were rescued from threatened spoliation by the counsels of the State Geologist, and placed in the control of the Regents of the University, to be devoted to this work.

Professor Winchell has been a prolific writer upon scientific subjects, chiefly connected with Geology, and has prepared many papers for scientific bodies, and current publications.

Among the more prominent of these may be mentioned the following:

The Glacial Features of Green Bay, or Lake Michigan, with some observations on a probable former outlet of Lake Superior.—*Am. Jour. Sci.*, (3), ii, 15; July, 1875.

The Surface Geology of Northwestern Ohio.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* xxi, 152, 1875.

Reports on the Geological Survey of Ohio; counties of Sandusky, Seneca, Wyandot and Marion, in the *first volume of the final report*; counties of Ottawa, Crawford, Morrow, Delaware, Van Wert, Union, Paulding, Hardin, Hancock, Putnam, Allen, Auglaize, Henry, and Defiance, in the *second volume of the final report*.

The First Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1872. First and second editions identical, 112 pp. 8 vo. Contains a list of earlier publications, and a sketch of the geology of the State, with a colored geological map of the State.

The Second Annual Report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1873, 219 pp. 8 vo. Contains chapters on the Belle Plaine salt well; peat, and the geology of the Minnesota valley.

The Drift-Deposits of the Northwest.—*Popular Science Monthly*, June and July, 1873.

Notes on the drift-soils of Minnesota.—*Fourth annual report of the commissioner of statistics of Minnesota*, 1873.

The Devonian limestone in Ohio.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* xxii, 100, 1873.

On the Hamilton in Ohio.—*Am. Jour. Sci.* (3), vii, 395, 1874.

Report concerning the Salt Spring lands due the State of Minnesota, 1874, 8 vo. 26 pp.

The economical geology of the region of Cheboygan and old Mackinac in the counties of Presqu' Isle, Cheboygan and Emmet, State of Michigan. Report of the Michigan Board of Agriculture for 1873.

Geological notes from early explorers in the Minnesota valley; two papers.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*. Vol. i, pp. 89 and 153; 1874 and 1875.

The third annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1874. Freeborn and Mower counties, with colored geological maps.

Report of a reconnoissance of the Black Hills of Dakota, made in the summer of 1874 by Capt. Wm. Ludlow. Geological report by N. H. Winchell; contains the first geological map of the interior of the Black Hills.

Report on the copper and silver districts of Southwestern New Mexico. Published in Raymond's *Mines and Mining west of the Rocky Mountains*. Washington, 1874, pp. 335-43.

Vegetable remains in the drift-deposits of the Northwest.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* xxiv, 42, 1875.

On the parallelism of Devonian out-crops in Michigan and Ohio.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.* 1875, xxiv, 57.

Notes on a deep well drilled at East Minneapolis in 1874-1875.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, i, 187. Reprinted in the fifth report on the Minnesota Survey.

The fourth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1875. Contains Fillmore county; and other counties by M. W. Harrington.

The fifth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1876. Contains reports on Houston and Hennepin counties, the latter having the discussion of the recession of the Falls of St. Anthony; with reports on chemistry, ornithology, entomology and botany, by assistants.

The sixth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1877. Contains a discussion of the water supply of the Red River Valley; the geology of Morrison, of Pipestone and Rock counties, and of Ramsey county; also chapters on Rice county; chemistry; entomology and ornithology, by assistants.

The seventh annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1878. Contains a preliminary report on the stratigraphy of the rocks of the northern part of the state, with their mineral characteristics; with reports by as-



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sistants on chemistry, ornithology, botany, and on microscopic Entomostraca.

The Cretaceous in Minnesota.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, vol. i, 347, 1877.

The recession of the Falls of St. Anthony.—*Quart. Jour. Geol. Soc.* [London], for November, 1878.

Annual address of the President of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, vol. i, 389.

The eighth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1879. Contains chapters on the microscopic examination of rocks; on the Cupriferous at Duluth; descriptions of two species of Lingula, one of Crania and seven of Orthis; and reports by assistants; also a paper on Castoroides Ohioensis at Minneapolis.

Preliminary report on the building stones, clays, limes, cements, roofing, flagging and paving stones of Minnesota, 1880, 8vo., 37 pp.

The ancient copper mines of Isle Royale, [abstract].—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, 1880, vol. i., 29. Printed in full in the *Popular Science Monthly*, xix, 601.

The Cupriferous series in Minnesota.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, 1880.

Typical thin sections of the Cupriferous series in Minnesota.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, 1881.

The State and higher education; an address delivered Jan. 12, 1881, before the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences.—*Bulletins of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences*, vol. ii, 1881.

Dall's observations on arctic ice, and the bearing of the facts on the glacial phenomena of Minnesota.—*Am. Jour. Sci.* (3), xxi., 358, 1881.

The ninth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1880. Contains field descriptions and notes on 442 crystalline rock samples; description of two species of Orthis and one of Strophomena; with chapters on the water supply of the Red River Valley, with simple tests of the qualities of water, and on the Cupriferous series in Minnesota; also reports by assistants.

The tenth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1881. Contains preliminary descriptions and field notes on 393 crystalline rock samples, chapters on the Potsdam sandstone, typical thin sections of the rocks of the Cupriferous series in Minnesota, description of fossil elephant's teeth from Montana, and a translation from the German of Kloos, of "Geological Notes on Minnesota," and notes on a deep well drilled at Minneapolis; also contains chapters by assistants.

The eleventh annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1882. Contains a report on the mineralogy of Minnesota and a translation from the *Neues Jahrbuch für Mineralogie* for 1877, of Streng and Kloos' papers on the crystalline rocks of Minnesota, with a note on the age of the rocks of the Mesabi and Vermilion iron districts, with other chapters by assistants.

Resume d'une communication sur la nomenclature Géologique dans l'échelle stratigraphique. *Congres Géologique International; deuxième session*, 1881, p. 642.

The Geology of Minnesota, vol. 1 of the final report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 4to, 697 pages, 43 plates, and 52 figures, 1872-1882; also contains chapters by M. W. Harrington and Warren Upham.

The strength of Minnesota and New England granites.—*Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, 1883, xxxi., 249, [abstract]. Reprinted in full in the twelfth annual report on the Minnesota Survey.

The twelfth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, 1883. Contains a paper on the strength of Minnesota and New England granites and various miscellany; also chapters by assistants.

Circular letter to the Geologists of America (as chairman of a committee for the organization of what became the *Geological Society of America*, 1881). This was subsequently reprinted in the *American Geologist*, vol. vi, p. 184.

The crystalline rocks of the Northwest, Vice-presidential address before Section of Geology and Geography, *Am. Assc. Adv. Sci.*, Philadelphia, Sep. 5, 1884.

The Thirteenth annual report of the Geological and Natural History survey of Minnesota contains observations in Pope county and on the crystalline rocks of the northeastern part of the State. Here is first foreshadowed the classification of the iron ores of the State which afterwards was adopted, with slight modifications, in the final report (Bulletin No. 6) on the iron ores of Minnesota, and which has wrought a great change in the prevailing ideas of the geology and of the origin of those ores. This report also announces primordial fossils found in the red quartzite in Pipestone county, correcting the reported age of a great formation which before had been put in the Archean, and contains various miscellany.

The mineral exhibit of Minnesota at the New Orleans exposition, 1884. Published in the report of the State Mineralogist of California for 1885, pp. 167-69.

The Fourteenth annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for



LAW BUILDING

1885. This report contains descriptions of some new fossils, and a revision of the Cambrian in Minnesota.

Notes on classification and nomenclature for the American committee of the International Geological Congress. March, 1887. *American Naturalist*, August, 1887.

Some thoughts on eruptive rocks with special reference to those of Minnesota. *Proc. A. A. A. S.* 1887.

Fifteenth annual report of the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota for 1886. This gives a multitude of detailed observations in the country northeast from Duluth, illustrative of the geology of the iron-bearing rocks, and contains a geological map, 1887.

Sixteenth report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for 1887. This report is similar to the fifteenth, but embraces comparative studies in the area of the original Huronian, at Marquette and on the Gogebic range in Michigan. 1888.

The Geology of Minnesota, vol. ii, of the final report of the Geological Survey of Minnesota. This is one of the matured results of the survey, and like volume 1 consists of about 700 quarto pages, with over forty maps and plates. The chief feature of the volume is the final discussion of the recession of the Falls of St. Anthony, which is abundantly illustrated with reproductions of old maps, paintings and other views of the falls showing their position at various dates from the time of their discovery by Hennepin to 1857. 1888.

Natural Gas in Minnesota. Bulletin No. 5, of the publications of the Geological Survey, octavo 39 pages. 1889.

Seventeenth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for 1888. This contains a general review of progress made in the study of the crystalline rocks. 1889.

The Animikie black slates and quartzites, and the Ogishke conglomerate of Minnesota the equivalent of the "Original Huronian." *American Geologist*, Jan. 1888.

Some objections to the word *Taconic* considered. *American Geologist*, March, 1888.

A great primordial quartzite. *American Geologist*, March, 1888.

Report of the Sub-committee on the Lower Palæozoic. Presented for the American Committee to the International Congress of Geologists, London Session, 1888. *American Geologist*, Sept. 1888. Also published in the report of the Congress, London, 1891.

Natural Science at the University of Minnesota. March, 1889.

Benjamin Franklin Shumard, a sketch. *American Geologist*, July, 1889.

On a possible chemical origin of the Iron ores of the Keewatin in Minnesota (with H. V. Winchell). *American Geologist*, Dec. 1889.

Methods of Stratigraphy in studying the Huronian. *American Geologist*, Dec. 1889.

The Brenham, Kiowa county, Kansas, meteorites (with Prof. J. A. Dodge). *American Geologist*, May and Dec., 1890.

A sketch of Richard Owen. *American Geologist*, Sept., 1890.

The Taconic Iron Ores of Minnesota and of western New England (with H. V. Winchell). *American Geologist*, Nov. 1890.

Jean N. Nicollet, a sketch. *American Geologist*, Dec., 1891.

Eighteenth annual report on the Geological and Natural History Survey of Minnesota, for 1889. This report also is concerned with the crystalline rocks, and specially with phenomena that bear on a theory of the origin of the iron ores of the State.

The eastern equivalents of the Minnesota iron ores. Read before the Minnesota Academy of Sciences Oct. 7, 1890. Published in "*The Iron Ores of Minnesota*," pp. 411-419.

Museums and their purposes. A lecture before the St. Paul Academy of Sciences, May, 1891. No. 1 of the publications of the St. Paul Academy.

A letter to the Horticultural Society, describing certain maps of the State of Minnesota. Report of the Horticultural Society, 1891, pp. 296-299.

The History of Geological Surveys in Minnesota. Bulletin No. 1 of the Survey publications, 1889.

The Iron Ores of Minnesota; their Discovery, Development, Geology, Origin, Qualities, and comparison with those of other iron districts. 8 vo.. 430 pp., 43 plates and a colored geological map of the iron district, 1891 (with H. V. Winchell).

As managing editor of the *American Geologist* he has contributed numerous editorials and reviews, which, however, are published anonymously.

The nineteenth annual report of the Geological Survey is now in press, and the twentieth is being written. He is also engaged on vol. iii of the final report of the Survey.

AUGSBURG SEMINARY.

The Corporate name of this institution is: The Norwegian Danish Evangelical Lutheran Augsburg Seminary.

Its first origin may be traced back to doctrinal differences amongst the Nor-

wegian Lutherans who immigrated to this country. They had split in three separate bodies, none of them having a theological institution of their own. One fraction did not believe in scientific education of preachers; the other had joined the German Missouri Synod, and had their ministers educated in St. Louis, Mo. The third fraction had united with the Swedes, and organized a church body called the Augustana Synod, in which, however, the Swedes were far superior in numbers. They had founded a Theological Seminary in Paxton, Ills. In 1860, the Norwegians of this Synod had, in order to assert their nationality, called Rev. A. Weenaas from Norway, to be their Theological Professor and representative, as it were, at Paxton. He became very soon dissatisfied with the whole joint arrangement, and shortly conceived the idea of building up a separate Theological institution for the Norwegian Lutherans.

Without money or even assurance of support, he started, with some devoted pupils, a temporary school in Marshall, Dane Co., Wis. That was the beginning of Augsburg Seminary. The severance from the Swedish Augustana Synod and school followed as a matter of course. A number of ministers and churches, however, were not satisfied with the new order of things, and the dissatisfaction broke out in open revolt, when Professor Weenaas and his closest followers united with some seceders from the Missouri branch of the Norwegian Lutherans, and organized a new church society, "The Conference of the Norwegian Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church of America;" afterwards, however, briefly known as "The Conference." They then left Professor Weenaas entirely, organized a "Norwegian Augustana Synod," and having elected a Board of Trustees, they drove Professor Weenaas and his

pupils out of the school buildings in Marshall.

From then on Professor Weenaas' school carried on an utterly precarious existence. The little rickety hall they had rented was almost uninhabitable during the winter months; the free contributions from churches—the only source of revenue on which Professor Weenaas had to rely—grew utterly scarce, and at times both he and the pupils were literally on the point of starvation. Thus Augsburg Seminary was born and baptized in tribulations.

The stay at Marshall was now, however, only a question of time; there was no alternative left for Professor Weenaas but to move or give up.

As early as 1870, at a convention at Madison, Wis., a committee had been appointed to select a permanent location for Augsburg Seminary, and through the foresight and energy of Rev. O. Paulsen, at the time pastor at Minneapolis, now of Blanchardville, Wis., determined on Minneapolis. Rev. Paulsen had secured some lots in the Southern part of the Town, obtained from citizens some subscriptions in lumber and money, and with \$50 cash—borrowed from a servant girl—he started with a couple of carpenters the building of a two-story, 40 x 50, brick veneered frame building, the attic of which, through the primitiveness and elasticity of the architectural principles applied, was, in the course of construction, expanded into a third story. This structure forms now one of the wings of the present Seminary building proper. It was at the time intended to comprise family apartments for Professor Weenaas; dormitories for the students—at that time in all 18 class rooms, kitchen and dining hall.

Meanwhile, Rev. Paulsen had the institution incorporated, and may of right

be called the founder of the now successful Augsburg Seminary. He received, however, but little encouragement from outside the City.

In 1872, when the building was completed and Professor Weenaas with his pupils moved in, there was an indebtedness on the institution of considerably over \$5,000; the cost of the building had been about \$9,000, of which churches and individuals outside of Minneapolis had contributed an amount not exceeding \$500.

In 1873, Sven Oftedal accepted of a call as Theological Professor at Augsburg Seminary. He was a graduate from the University of Norway, and had passed several years in travels and studies in other European countries. He was singularly well fitted for this country and the position, being thorough going American in all his views. His ambition was to draw the churches of his countrymen out of the sterile doctrinal controversies in which the clergy were one sidedly all powerful—to confine the doctrines to the simple and acknowledged truths of the catechism, thereby enabling the lay element of the churches to control themselves the purity of doctrine, and finally turn their energies to more practical christian work in connection with the building up of an institution to educate ministers in accordance with these views.

After looking over the ground for a year, and having familiarized himself with persons and things, he caused in 1874, the present Seminary building to be erected, together with a tenement house for three professors. Simultaneously were called from Norway two additional Theological Professors, his friends, George Sverdrup and S. R. Gunnerson, both exceptionally able and learned men, actuated by the same mo-

tives and holding the same free church views as Professor Oftedal.

With no funds, no endowments, little sympathy or understanding amongst the people, few pupils, many poor ones at that, it was indeed an uphill work to build up the institution, take financial care of buildings already heavily encumbered, and pay the salary of four Theological Professors. It takes time to enlist the sympathy of the public in a new move, particularly when it involves expenses. The Professors had to work very hard, and had to content themselves with partial and very irregular payment of their salary. Professor Weenaas soon grew discontented and tired; he resigned, and returned to Norway in 1876. Internal discussions both in the Faculty and out of it, made matters still worse. An incompetent and undesirable Professor had been elected in Professor Weenaas' place.

The financial condition of the institution became every year more entangled, and its indebtedness had in 1877, reached \$16,000. The churches that never had evinced any great substantial zeal for the school grew more and more indifferent; the school as well as the society, threatened to split up in parties and go under.

Something had to be done this year; 1877 is, therefore, the great turning point in the history of Augsburg Seminary. A large and enthusiastic convention in Wilmar, consisting of one-third ministers and two-thirds lay delegates from the churches, connected with the Seminary, took the matter in their hands. It was a remarkable assembly; determined Norsemen and earnest Christian farmers, the large majority of them. Apparently, irreconcilable discussions and an unsurmountable debt stared them in the eyes. All around, the fields

were in June dark with the ravages of grasshoppers, that had at the time infested the entire Northwest, the main support of the school. But nothing deterred them from taking the steps that seemed necessary to save both Seminary and society. After long and earnest debates, sometimes prolonged until after midnight, the convention discharged the last appointed Professor, and resolved to raise \$16,000 cash, on condition that if it was not all paid in before January 1, 1878, the whole amount collected should be returned to the contributors. It was live or die. Professor Oftedal was appointed Chairman of a Committee to collect this money, with authority to select the Committee.

He went about the work in dead earnest. He first started a paper for the purpose, and printed it in 10,000 copies. Through this instrumentality, chiefly, and with very little traveling, he organized Committees in every Church, gave them detailed instructions, and wrought up in two or three months an enthusiasm hitherto absolutely unknown amongst a cool-headed, conservative people like the Norwegians. The results followed. From the beginning of October, most of the Committees were ready to work, and in three months the whole amount, \$16,000, and some to spare, was subscribed.

In three weeks, from the 1st to the 21st of January, 1878, after having given order to send in the amounts subscribed, Professor Oftedal received cash \$18,000, contributed by over 30,000 individuals.

The school was saved, and more; from now on Augsburg Seminary was not the concern of some ministers or of a clique, but—as of right it ought to be—the School of the Churches, of the people. The farmers got the habit of calling it “Our School.”

What this meant for the future of the Seminary, the history of the last fourteen years has proved. There were struggles afterwards, but they have been those of progress; the question has always been: “How large a step forward shall be made each time.” But always, onward. The financial condition of the institution has been constantly improving. An endowment fund has been collected of \$50,000, in the same way as the debt was paid, by small free contributions—very few individual gifts reaching the amount of \$100. New buildings have been erected, a dormitory building and a professor's residence, together costing in the neighborhood of \$12,000.

Almost an entire block of land has been acquired, partly by purchase, partly by the substantial aid of some few public spirited citizens of Minneapolis. Able professors, educated by the institution itself, have been secured for the Elementary and Collegiate Departments, and the number of pupils have been time and again doubled.

The opponents of the institution have gradually dwindled away into insignificance. Nothing succeeds like success, and the plain democratic principles of Augsburg Seminary have constantly gained ground, not only in the “Conference,” but also outside, to such an extent, that in 1890, three separate Norwegian Lutheran Synods of the Northwest have formed a union around Augsburg Seminary as their centre.

But while the success of Augsburg Seminary in simplifying doctrines and church policy has been felt through the whole Northwest, its influences in other spheres amongst the Norwegian Lutherans has hardly been less marked. It has become the avowed advocate of the common school system of America against influences in the opposite direction coming from the German Lutherans

of the Missouri Synod. The cause of temperance and prohibition has, through the professors and students of the Augsburg Seminary, got a foothold in the Northwest, that already has shown its effect in the two Dakotas. From Augsburg Seminary go abroad influences that foster and strengthen the conviction, not only that Lutheranism has to play an important part in the religious development of the Northwest, but that the Scandinavians in thoroughly becoming Americanized, also have to carry with them into the new American people in process of development, the best features of Norse national character.

Augsburg Seminary consists of the following three departments:

1. Elementary, two years; partly preparatory for the colleges; partly normal, enabling the pupils to take first and second grade certificates as common school teachers.

2. Collegiate or Greek Department; Greek taking the lead instead of Latin. The course here is four years, at the end of which, after due examination, the pupils are graduated as B. A.

3. Theological, giving a course of three years.

The entire regular curriculum at Augsburg Seminary comprises consequently nine years.

The terms run from September 15th to June 7th for the Theological course; from October 1st to May 7th, for the College. All pupils have to attend the whole term.

Augsburg Seminary is a boarding school, and the boarding department is a peculiar and most important feature in its make-up. The boarding club is namely organized and managed by the students themselves. They elect their own manager and treasurer, pay in at the beginning and in the middle of every term a certain amount cash, and buy

everything wholesale; the Seminary furnishes them only stoves and dining-room furniture. The consequence is, that they have a healthy and substantial board for about \$1.50 a week, and many a young man is thereby enabled to get an education who otherwise could not. Intellectually, however, this boarding arrangement is perhaps of still greater benefit to the students. When the club meets for discussion, no member is apt to be absent; for the debates there appeal immediately to his purse, and when questions come up of a new assessment for improving the board, or of retrenchment and closer economy towards the end of the term, there will be a vigor and earnestness in his arguments, that are usually sadly lacking in the ordinary formal discussions of a debating club.

In other respects Augsburg Seminary does not differ materially from other American institutions of similar kind. A majority of the Norwegian Churches in America, however, demanding preaching in their own language, necessitates yet the use of both languages, English and Norwegian, on equal terms throughout the entire curriculum. While this may have certain advantages, it makes the institution more complicated than if it all could be communicated in one language, which eventually will be the case.

The last years have been a period of unqualified progress and prosperity for Augsburg Seminary. There are now five endowed chairs of theology, with five professors, five additional professors for the preparatory departments.

The endowment fund has been increased to \$125,000, and the value of the Seminary's property, including a large book concern, amounts to another \$125,000.

In 1891 were graduated thirty one ministers of the Gospel, bringing the

total number of graduated ministers to 162. The number of pupils the same year was 188, a number that at any time could be doubled if the school was not, as it is now, strictly confined to prepare for the ministry.

In 1871 there were connected with the institution in all sixteen ministers and thirty churches. In 1891, Augsburg Seminary had associated with itself 268 ministers, with 869 churches, mainly in the six Northwestern States, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North and South Dakota.

We have thus given a full and comprehensive sketch of this institution from its origin, both because its work, and what it has accomplished, are but imperfectly known, to a large majority of the citizens of Minneapolis, and on account of the invaluable moral influence it is already wielding, not only in Minnesota, but throughout the Northwest, an influence which manifestly must rapidly increase year by year. The history of the Seminary reads almost like a novel; so interesting in its origin, and by the difficulties it has encountered and surmounted, before achieving final and complete success.

The sketch shows a resolution, determination and perseverance of the Norwegian people, on behalf of their school, unsurpassed by anything recorded of our Puritan ancestors of New England. But two men stand forth pre-eminently as leaders in the enterprise—Professor Oftedal and President Sverdrup. The latter was not so closely connected with the financial affairs of the institution, but his distinguished name and finished scholarship, through all these years, have been a tower of strength to the Seminary. Professor Oftedal undertook the herculean task of rescuing the institution from almost hopeless bankruptcy, and placing it on a solid financial founda-

tion. By his indomitable will and energy, in a comparatively short time, he achieved even a greater success than he deemed possible. Professor Oftedal is hardly less an American than Norwegian, and has repeatedly been elected as School Director, was President of the Board for some years, and is a Director of the Library Board, and is prominent in all moral and reformatory movements, tending to improve the condition of the people.

LUTHER SEMINARY.

The history of Luther Seminary is so intimately connected with the history of the Norwegian Lutheran Church, yea even with the history of the Norwegian people of this country, that it would be impossible to treat of the first, without to some extent at least, to touch upon the latter.

Emigration to this country from Norway commenced as early as 1836. The first colonists, after unspeakable hardships, especially at sea, founded new homes in the vicinity of Rochester, New York, and in Texas.

In 1839, the Northern part of Illinois and the Southern part of Wisconsin, was settled by Norwegians.

In 1850, parts of Iowa, especially the counties encircling Decorah, commenced to be settled by Norwegians. Minnesota somewhat later.

A statistical table shows, that the total number of emigrants from both Norway and Sweden, in the decade from 1841-1850, was 13,903: from 1851-1860, it increased to 20,931; from 1861-1870, it was 117,798; from 1871-1880, it was 226,488, and from 1881-1890, it exceeded the half million mark, the exact number being 560,483.

The Norwegian people is a religious people. It may be said in justice of the great majority of the early emigrants,

being mostly peasants, that they did not leave their old homes in order to get rid of the old Lutheran faith.

It was a sturdy, hard working, earnest, pious class of people, that left their poor rugged home and settled on the fertile prairies of the Northwest. As the Greek colonists of olden times took some soil from their father-land or mother-city along to their new homes, symbolizing their fidelity towards the religion of their mother-country, so the pioneers of the Norwegian nationality had made up their mind to perpetuate and build up their old dear Lutheran Church in this country. A layman by the name of Elling Eielsen, had tried in his peculiar way to administer to the spiritual wants of the emigrants. But the men who commenced the organization of congregations, that later on became an essential element of a large church society, were W. Dietrichson, the first minister from Norway, and C. L. Clausen, a Dane, about the year 1844.

In 1848, H. A. Stub, the second minister from Norway arrived. Dietrichson returned to Norway in 1850, but A. C. Preus, the third minister from Norway, filled the vacancy.

As the constitution adopted at the first attempt of organizing a larger church body or synod was found to be faulty in one particular point, the organization was formally dissolved again in 1852, and a new constitution laid before the congregations for approval and adoption.

In the year, 1853, "Synod for the Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Church of America," was organized at Koshkonong, Wisconsin. It numbered about twenty congregations and seven ministers, viz: A. C. Preus, President; C. L. Clausen, H. A. Stub, H. A. Preus, G. F. Dietrichson, N. Brandt and I. A. Ottesen, all with the exception of Mr. Clausen,

the Dane, men who had received a thorough classical education in Norway, and passed their theological examinations at the University.

These men, who had to serve at least twice as many congregations as those that originally formed the Synod, were convinced, that the success of the church to a great extent depended upon a well educated and efficient clergy. But in order to get a well educated and efficient clergy, a thorough training is required, at least, as a rule.

Being so few, and having their hands full, they naturally looked around for some other Lutheran society, with which they might join in establishing the necessary educational institutions.

In the year 1857, it was resolved to create a Norwegian Professorship at the German Lutheran Concordia College, in St. Louis, Mo., and the prospects were held out, that eventually this would develop into a separate Norwegian Theological institution.

The theological students consequently went to St. Louis—Professor L. Larsen serving as the special Professor of the Synod. The necessary preparatory training had been received either at St. Louis, or later, at the College at Fort Wayne, or at the house of some of the ministers. In one instance, the gifted and learned wife of one of the ministers, conducted the preparatory training. One of her pupils, certainly, was the most learned college professor among the Scandinavians in this country.

But the Civil War caused such disturbance in St. Louis, that the Synod in 1861, resolved to build its own school and locate it in Decorah, in the State of Iowa.

Rev. V. Koren, of Washington Prairie, near Decorah, another minister from Norway, who in the course of time, by his extraordinary ability and consum-

mate leadership, as President of the Iowa District, as a member of the Church Council, in the pulpit and in debate, has established a reputation as the ablest among emigrated Norwegian churchmen in this country, had secured a beautiful tract of land, comprising thirty-two acres. But there were no buildings. The school, therefore, in the year 1861-1862, found temporary accommodations in the Half Way Creek Parsonage, thirteen miles from La Crosse, Wis., the teachers being Professor L. Larsen, a minister from Norway, a scholar and of great executive ability, already tested in St. Louis, and F. A. Schmidt, a German by birth, educated at the College and Seminary at St. Louis, mastering the English language as well as the German.

In 1862, the school was removed to Decorah, and opened in a building that had been bought by the Synod for temporary use. As early as 1861, a committee appointed by the Synod, had made out plans for a large college building, and these had been adopted by the Synod in 1862. Preliminary work began in the summer of 1863. The 30th of June, 1864, the cornerstone of Luther College was laid with imposing ceremonies.

Saturday the 14th of October, 1865, Luther College was dedicated in the name of the triune God to its important service in the interest of both church and state. This was the greatest event in the history of the Norwegians of this country, and consequently was celebrated as such.

Of the twenty-eight ministers and professors, at that time belonging to the Synod, nearly every one was present, as well as large representative bodies, even from far distant congregations. About 6,000 people took part in the dedication. The President of the Synod, Rev. H. A.

Preus, delivered the dedicatory sermon, and performed the dedicatory act. Rev. V. Koren delivered the address of welcome to the representatives of the German Missouri Synod.

With surprise and admiration, the large gathering faced one of the largest buildings in the State of Iowa, that time, an edifice, the cost of which on the day of its dedication, was \$75,000, erected during the most trying times, during the Civil War.

But there was a divinely inspired enthusiasm for the project both among the laity and the clergy. A presentation of the difficulties, under which the building committee labored, is given in a report to the Synod by Prof. L. Larsen, the President of the institution, who better than any one else in the whole Synod, from personal experience, could speak of the struggles for existence. "How seldom was there even for a short time as much as \$2,000 to be found in the treasury! On the contrary, it oftentimes happened, that on a Saturday we did not know whence the \$1,000 were to come, wherewith the numerous laborers were to be paid on the following Monday. Nothing could then be done but confide the matter to God, and beseech Him, that even if He to our well deserved humiliation, intended to put us to shame, He nevertheless would preserve the honor of His holy name, and not permit His own cause, for which we were laboring, to become an object of derision. And the Lord always provided in due season. We were always able to satisfy the demand made upon us."

From the time the school moved into new quarters, it has had a steady and healthy growth, both intrinsically and numerically.

Among the Professors of Luther College, we may mention besides the venerable President, L. Larsen, who has been

a tower of strength by his executive ability, J. D. Jacobsen, capable of teaching all the branches comprised in a college course; G. Landmark, a noted Philologist from Norway; A. Seipel, at present Professor of semitic languages at the University of Christiania; K. Bergh, a master of the English language, who died in the prime of manhood; O. Breda, at present filling the chair of Professor of Scandinavian languages and Latin, at our own University; Th. Bothne, recognized as an authority in the Scandinavian languages and literature; L. Reque, a son of his *Alma Mater*, a graduate from the Law Department of his State, a scholar and a finished orator; G. Bothne, a graduate from Luther College, the Northwestern University and John Hopkins, especially gifted as a teacher. The representative Protestant religious paper of this country, *The Independent*, of New York, speaks of Luther College as "celebrated for the conscientious thoroughness of its fine work, and the great number of fine scholars it has turned out." It says that "Luther College has been the conservative centre of learning," and that "Decorah graduates are now filling important chairs in most of the leading Colleges and Universities in the country." Luther College, having sent so many of its graduates to John Hopkins University, has, from the President of this most thorough scientific institution, received the flattering testimony of being "one of the Colleges of the country."

Among the graduates from Luther College may be mentioned the two Professors of Luther Seminary, who nearly from the start have been connected with it, and made it the most solid and thorough theological institution among the Norwegians, viz: H. G. Stub and J. Ylvisaker.

Further, R. B. Andersen, for years Pro-

fessor at the State University of Wisconsin, lately U. S. Minister to Denmark, a man of great fame; N. P. Haugen, Member of Congress from Wisconsin; L. Hektoen, Dean of the Medical Faculty of the State University of Iowa; Mr. O. Kalheim and O. P. Strömme, two exceedingly able men as journalists, editors of influential papers published in Chicago, are graduates from Luther College.

The chief object of Luther College has been to teach the disciplines of liberal knowledge to young men, who intend later to take up the study of theology, but secondly, to afford the advantages of a liberal education to any youth desiring to avail himself of the same. The yearly attendance has been about two hundred (only boys), and the total number of students, that have attended the College, 1,503.

For a number of years the majority of the graduates from Luther College went to Concordia Theological Seminary, St. Louis, to study theology. The Synod had its representative professor at that institution, in the person of Professor F. A. Schmidt. Other young men, who without a six year's college training, were regarded as qualified for pursuing the study of theology, went to the German Lutheran Seminary at Springfield, Illinois, where the Synod also was represented by a Professor, viz: O. Asperheim.

Luther College had as stated developed into a first class college. The original idea of making it a Theological Seminary, was given up. A combination of a preparatory department, a college and a Theological Seminary, on account of the approved beneficial moral and religious influence, which the Seminary might exert on the College, was not favored in the Synod. The general sentiment was in favor of leaving every institution of a specific character and with a

specific aim, within its own sphere, and under its own specific management. In the Synod they very properly reasoned thus: A college must, as a matter of course, have a broader basis and a more cosmopolitan character, than a Theological Seminary. A combination, it was thought, would cripple the college, and reduce the standard of a true, thorough college, to the level of an academy or high school. The results of this amalgamation system of throwing a preparatory department, a college and a Theological Seminary together, had certainly not proved to be a success among other Norwegian church bodies. The experiment had deprived the so-called colleges of the right to be named among the colleges and the seminaries, of the right to be classed among the thorough scientific theological schools. A seminary with its theological professors, can not possibly do its own work and the work of a college at the same time. The solid foundation for a solid and thorough theological study must be had at a college having its own professors, who can give all their time to the studies and sciences required in a college course proper. These considerations led to the establishment of the so-called practical department of the Theological Seminary at Madison, Wis.

In 1876, the Synod bought a valuable property, said to have cost \$50,000, within the city's limits, on the beautiful shores of Lake Monona, for about \$20,000, and there opened its theological school with two Professors, viz: F. A. Schmidt and O. Asperheim. In 1878, the theological department, which had been in St. Louis, was also moved to the same place, and Rev. H. G. Stub, the young pastor of the Church of Our Saviour, of this city, called as professor. He had studied four years in Norway, graduated from Luther College, De-

corah, three years later from the German College, Fort Wayne, and three years later from the Seminary at St. Louis, passing all his examinations with honor.

In 1879, Rev. Joh. Ylvisaker, pastor of a large congregation in Goodhue Co., Minn., was called as their professor, and accepted. He is a graduate from Luther College and Concordia Seminary, St. Louis, an able theologian, and has proved himself in possession of distinguished qualifications as a teacher.

This same year H. H. Stub was elected President of the institution, and forty-one theological students enrolled. The outlooks were certainly bright, Luther College was flourishing as never before. In 1872, the South wing, at an expense of \$25,000 being added, bringing the extreme length of the building up to 172 feet. At Northfield, Minnesota, the St. Olofs school, a large academy at that time, had been built at an expense of nearly \$25,000.

But at this very time of prosperity, a doctrinal controversy without just cause, was thrust upon the Synod by one of its Theological Professors, and a civil war ensued, that threatened to undermine the organization with its institutions of theological and general learning. From 1880 to 1887, a new seven years' war raged, and these seven years could not but cripple the development of the Seminary. In 1881, Professor Stub and Ylvisaker got leave of absence for a year. They went to Christiana, and afterwards to Leipsic, Germany, taking up special studies in the interest of their future work at the Seminary. Their places were temporarily filled by Rev. K. Bjorgo and T. A. Torgersen. Besides this the present location was not the most desirable, Minnesota having become the stronghold and centre of the Norwegian people.

At a meeting at Stoughton, Wisconsin, in 1887, it was resolved to sell the property in Madison, and move the Seminary to one of the Twin Cities, as the very heart of the Norwegian population, the Synod having in Minneapolis alone three congregations and three ministers, and in St. Paul a very large congregation. Several offers of site were received from St. Paul and La Crosse, but finally the present site at Robbinsdale, about five miles from the centre of Minneapolis, a mile and a half from the city's limits, on the Great Northern Road, was accepted. Mr. A. B. Robbins of Minneapolis, now residing at Robbinsdale, donating five acres of land and \$1,000 in cash, Mr. A. Parker, two and a half acres, and Mr. Brimhall, two and a half acres, making ten acres in all. The preparations for building commenced this same year.

The faculty and old students left Madison, rented temporary accommodations in Minneapolis, and opened with about thirty students. A new Professor, Rev. I. B. Frich, a minister from Norway, and a man of much experience, for fifteen years President of the Eastern district, was added to the faculty. At the first meeting of the faculty and church council in Minneapolis, 1888, Professor H. G. Stub, who for nine years had served as President, besides the regular work as Professor of some of the chief departments, resigned as such, nominating Professor Frich as his successor.

The 15th of July of 1888, the corner stone of Luther Seminary was laid by President H. A. Preus, the English address being delivered by Professor H. G. Stub.

The Synod certainly had much on its hands. The erection of the Seminary, the erection of a normal school at Sioux Falls, South Dakota, and during the

time of disintegration and dismay, the bell of Luther College for the last time sent out its plaintive call for help, while the walls crumbled down in the fiery embrace of flames. The 19th of May, 1889, Luther College, the hope of Luther Seminary, the fountain head of its supply of students was laid in ruins.

But the fire of olden times was rekindled. A time of activity, of energy, of enthusiasm and sacrifices commenced, that called to mind the history of the Synod during the erection of the first Luther College.

Sunday, the 8th of September, 1889, Luther Seminary was solemnly dedicated. About 5,000 people were present. The festivities opened with an address by Professor Frich. The address in English was delivered by Prof. H. G. Stub. The dedicatory sermon was preached by President Koren. The dedicatory act was performed by President Preus, and the closing address made by Professor Ylvisaker. After the dedication of the Seminary, a number of addresses were delivered in the afternoon by prominent such men as President Cyrus Northrup of the State University, Professor McLean of the State University, Ex-Governor McGill, Prof. L. Larsen, the venerable President of Luther College, Prof. A. Mikkelesen, Principal of the Normal School at Sioux Falls. The Seminary structure is modern Gothic, 64 x 132 feet, with quite a tower. The main entrance through the front centre tower is augmented by two sides and two rear entrances. The whole building is well supplied with halls, mats on the first floor running through the building and also through the wings on each end.

In the high basement is the apparatus for heating the entire building with steam by direct and indirect system. This feature alone cost \$5,000 and is most complete, as well as the system of ventilation

including all rooms. Besides there are a number of coal and store rooms. In the northern wing of the basement is the large dining hall and kitchen.

The main floor contains a large lecture room and offices and apartments for the President, the library and some study rooms. On the second floor in the centre of the main building is the large hall 38x50 and designed to seat 400. The ceiling is high with deep cove and the room is lighted by high windows in front and rear. The remainder of the floor and the attic floor of the wings are divided into study rooms and sleeping departments.

The building is calculated to accommodate about 700 students besides the apartments of the President.

The value of the property is about \$60,000. All the students live in the Seminary and have their own boarding club. As the congregations send in contributions quite liberally, the board is very cheap, from \$1.50 to \$2.00 a week. The lodging is free as well as the instruction.

The attendance has been about 45 theological students, all that possibly could be taken in, as one of the professors, besides the President, resides in the building.

The faculty consists of Prof. I. B. Frieß, President, occupying the chair of Homœtics, Church History and Pastorate.

H. G. Stub occupying the chair of Dogmatics, Old Testament Exegesis and Introduction and Theological Encyclopedia.

Joh. Ylvisaker occupying the chair of New Testament Exegesis and Introduction and Hermeneutics.

Rev. Joh. Halvorsen, a gifted young pastor, assistant professor, giving lectures on English Homœtics and the Symbolical books of the Lutheran church.

A course of lectures on different topics have been given by Rev. O. T. Vangsnes of the church of Our Saviour and W. Peterson of St. Paul and by Professors of the State University: by Professor McLean a series on English literature; by Professor Breda a series on Scandinavian literature; by Dr. Thams on hygiene.

Voice culture, so necessary for ministers as public speakers, has been in the hands of a skillful specialist, the noted vocal teacher, Mrs. Valborg Hovind Stub.

The course at Luther Seminary comprises three years' study.

In the fall of 1889 the Normal School at Sioux Falls was dedicated. In the fall of 1890 the corner stone of the large Academy at Albert Lea was laid. And the 14th of October, 1890, the dedication of the second Luther College took place. Built on the ruins of the old, but in a grander and more imposing style, equipped with all modern improvements, the new Luther College points backwark giving testimony of the endurance and sacrifices of the Norwegian people in behalf of education. But it also points forward, inaugurating a new era in the history of itself and promising the greatest results in the interests of the Lutheran Church, as well as our country at large.

The 4th of October, 1891, the corner stone of the Pacific Lutheran University, near Tacoma, Washington, was laid. This institution promises to be one of the leading on the Pacific coast. The entire length of the present building is 190 feet and the expenditures will exceed \$100,000. Rev. B. Harstad, the President of the Minnesota District, has been the prime motor in this great enterprise.

The Norwegian Evangelical Lutheran Synod, with its 7 colleges and academies besides its theological institution, has certainly exerted a vital influence on the intellectual, moral and religious develop-

ment of our people in this country through its great army of well educated men and women.

Its aim has been both carefully and anxiously to preserve whatever is good and valuable in our own nationality and also to adopt and assume all that is good and excellent in the American nation, and thus be able to "contribute its share towards enriching those elements that shall constitute the best future citizenship of this country."

THE SOCIETY OF FINE ARTS.

None of the public-spirited efforts of the private citizens of Minneapolis have been more successful, and, perhaps, have better deserved success than the Society of Fine Arts. When the Society was first organized ten years ago now, it was in an unpromising field. It was a stony soil and an uncongenial one that it had to strike root in. The Art Idea had not been largely cultivated in Minneapolis then. The utmost practice, constant work and fidelity to the object which they had set before themselves as their goal were necessary if the founders of the little society could hope to attain success. Fortunately those who inaugurated the movement were faithful workers, full of pluck and of a steadfastness of purpose which did not readily grow weary in well doing. The poor little plant might easily have been suffered to starve in the wilderness. But it was nursed, and tended, and watered, until it has grown to-day to be a thing of which the city is justified in being proud. In the history of the development of art in the West, the work that has been done in Minneapolis deserves an honorable chapter beside the story of the art societies of Chicago, of Milwaukee, of Cincinnati and St. Louis.

The one man who, in early days, worked most hard for the society, was Professor William Watts Folwell, of the

State University. His desire was to supplement and to crown the noble public school system of the city and State by opening an institution for Art education. Retiring lately from the presidency of the society, he has been succeeded by the Hon. T. B. Walker, owner of the most important collection of paintings in the city. His generosity, guided by a strong love of Art and public spirited impulses, has tided the Society over many a difficult passage.

With these gentlemen have been associated as Directors, a board of ladies and gentlemen, most of them being well known in Minneapolis, and influential, who have all worked unselfishly, with no hope of profit or thought of credit to themselves, but with the single aim of making the city what it is to-day, the art centre of the Northwest. It is but justice to mention by name, Mr. John S. Bradstreet, Mrs. Clara H. French, Mr. William H. Hinkle, Mrs. Lucile Hinkle, Mr. R. B. Langdon, Mrs. Ella S. Martin, Mrs. Isabel C. Marston, Mrs. Grace M. B. Paine, Mrs. J. C. Crays, Mrs. Francis A. Pray, T. J. Richardson.

The first public manifestation of their interest and willingness to work for the diffusion of Art Culture was the holding of a series of loan exhibitions of paintings and other works. The exhibition of 1882 was on a grand scale, and included many works of excellence brought from distant cities. General public attention having been fortunately brought to this exhibition, it was visited by many thousands of people, not only of Minneapolis, but from near and distant points in this and neighboring States.

This exhibition marked the beginning of an Art Movement which is extending widely over the Northwest.

It was only after some years of struggling and precarious existence that the Society succeeded in establishing the Art

School known as the Minneapolis School of Fine Arts, which was its first ambition from its inception, and which has had a remarkable record in the six years of its life. This record is perhaps best told by the following table of the number of pupils who have been in the various classes in successive years. The school was opened in April, 1886, and the number of pupils has been as follows:

First year.....	29 pupils
Second year.....	53 pupils
Third year.....	68 pupils
Fourth year.....	71 pupils
Fifth year.....	109 pupils
Sixth year.....	134 pupils

The seventh year, now commencing, opens with better prospects and a larger initial attendance than any year so far.

The success of the school has been chiefly due to the good fortune of the Society in securing as Director Mr. Douglas Volk, who at the time of his engagement by the Society was known throughout the East as one of the most talented of the young American painters. He was for several years a pupil of Gerome at Ecole des Beaux Arts, and exhibited at an early age at the Paris Salon. Mr. Volk is an artist whose work will live and will always be prized. His portrait and *genre* work is admirable, and several of his pieces hold places of honor in the best private collections in this country. But more than this; having not only mastered the *technique* of art thoroughly himself, he has also acquired the faculty of imparting his skill. A good art teacher is as rare as an indifferent art critic is common, and Mr. Volk has proved himself to be one of the rare class. Only recently, a pupil who had graduated from the little unpretentious art school building in Minneapolis to one of the famous studios of Paris, wrote to Mr. Volk a letter, saying, that she, (for the pupil was a woman,) had been highly

complimented by her master on the excellence of the instruction which she had received. He saw, he said, a great deal that was very creditable in the work she had done.

A year ago the second epoch in the life of this Society occurred. The first was the founding of the Art School. This latter was the removal of the Society from the modest little frame building which had been its home, and the scene of its hopes and fears for years, to the splendid new Public Library building, one floor of which was set aside for the Society when the plans were drawn, and was constructed with the especial object of adapting it to Art School rooms and to a gallery. Here the Society has charge of an Art Museum, which contains many valuable objects of an artistic character, most of them loaned by citizens of Minneapolis. Here, too, the Art School is located, and the different classes held amid the best of surroundings.

Of these classes there are four—the Antique Class, Still Life Class, Portrait Class and Life Class, in which instruction is given in drawing from the object and antique; drawing from the cast and from still life; drawing from the draped model or living head, and drawing and painting from the living model, respectively. The school also conducts an evening class, and a Saturday class in drawing for children.

The school is well equipped with all the necessary properties for instruction. The instruction is as good as can be found anywhere. There is no make-shift work; no copying or other pernicious habit is allowed; the school is working to make itself a record, and it is making one.

In the spring of 1890 an important and unique exhibition was held in the school rooms, consisting of representative work sent by the leading Art Schools

of the country. This gave a rare opportunity for comparing the merits and methods of the different art academies, and the novelty of the idea, as well as the educational value of the exhibit, was highly appreciated, not only by the students of the school, but by the art loving public.

There being no other school in the Northwest the pupils are drawn from a large area of territory. The little plant has started its roots deep and is spreading its branches wide; and the wilderness is beginning to blossom.

The Officers and Directors of the Society for the year 1891 are as follows, to-wit:

Officers—T. B. Walker, President; William C. Whitney, Vice-President; Mrs. J. C. Crays, Treasurer; Mrs. Jane L. Austin, Secretary; Mr. Douglas Volk, Director of Art School.

Directors—Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, Mr. S. C. Gale, Prof. Wm. W. Folwell, Mrs. Kate K. McMillan, Mrs. Ella S. Martin, Mrs. Grace M. B. Paine, Mrs. Frances A. Pray, Mr. T. J. Richardson, Mr. T. B. Walker, Mrs. Lucile Hinkle, Mr. P. D. McMillan, Mr. W. C. Whitney, Mr. S. P. Snider, Mrs. Cecile V. Thompson, Mr. Clinton Morrison, Dr. Albert Shaw, Mr. H. P. Robinson, Mr. E. C. Gale, Mr. E. M. Johnson, Mrs. R. B. Langdon, Mrs. J. C. Crays, Mrs. J. C. Marston, Mrs. Clara H. French, Mrs. Jane L. Austin.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS

There are a large number of private schools in the city of which the limits of this article do not admit a full account. The Catholics and Lutherans have each several, as well as some other denominations. These are mostly for instruction in the common branches, including Kindergarten schools. There are others of a higher grade, among the most important of which may be mentioned the following:

Bennet Seminary was founded in 1869 as a Day School and a Family Boarding School for young ladies by Mrs. B. B. Bennet and her daughter, Mrs. Milligan, in a rented building on Fourth street, north of Hennepin avenue. In 1871 the school was removed to a new building on South Tenth street between Third and Fourth avenues. In the same year it was incorporated as The Minneapolis Female Seminary, with a board of trustees as follows: Dorillus Morrison, Levi Butler, Charles E. Vanderburgh, J. T. Wakefield, Charles A. Bovey, H. G. Sidle, E. B. Ames, J. C. Whitney, R. J. Mendenhall, J. A. Wolverton, C. H. Pettit, W. P. Ankeny, W. D. Washburn and W. W. McNair.

After Mrs. Bennet's death the Seminary was named for her and was carried on for a few years by her daughter and others, when it came under the charge of Misses Kenyon-Abbott. In 1888 a new board of trustees was formed and D. S. Gregory, D. D., took the presidency of the institution and held that position for one year. In 1890 Miss Sedgwick and Mrs. Sedgwick Smith became principals. Since 1883 the Seminary has had its location in a rented building at 629 Tenth street south. It is centrally situated, easily accessible by street cars and well supplied with all appliances for its use. It has accommodations for some twenty boarders. The Seminary is meant to be an undenominational christian school of the highest order for young ladies. Its alumnae number more than 100.

The present trustees (1890) are: J. B. Donaldson, D. D., Chairman; D. J. Burrell, H. W. Wagner, William H. Dunwoody, C. H. Pettit, C. B. Heffelfinger, D. M. Gilmore, Secretary.

Judson Female Seminary was founded by Miss Abby A. Judson, a daughter of Rev. Adoniram Judson, D. D., missionary to the Burmese Empire, in honor of whom it received its name. The school was first

opened on the 8th of September, 1879, at 411 Nicollet avenue, with four pupils. It began with an advanced course, but soon added a lower department. In 1881 new quarters were taken at 44 Sixth street south. In 1884 it was permanently

located at 1020 Harmon Place. Ladies were graduated in the eleven years of its history.

Minneapolis Academy was founded in September, 1879, and conducted for about five years as a business training and tutoring school. In 1884 its plan



MINNEAPOLIS ACADEMY BUILDING, 1890

located at 1020 Harmon Place. The institution continued its successful work until the summer of 1890, when Miss Judson gave up the enterprise. The institution had at one time nearly a hundred pupils. During the last year seventy-four were enrolled. Thirty-three young

ladies were graduated in the eleven years of its history. Since that time its aim has been like that of the leading New England academies, to prepare students for college and to give thorough training in all the branches properly belonging to a well ordered academy. With this

object, the institution has had a steady and growing success. It has had in all, more than 900 students. Six classes have been graduated, and the whole number of alumni is 78. The pupils of this year (1891) are about 180. In 1889 the Academy was incorporated, grounds purchased— $1\frac{3}{4}$ acres—at the corner of Harvard and Delaware streets Southeast, and a brown stone building was erected costing \$35,000. To complete the plan other buildings will be constructed.

A library has been founded by a gift from Mr. David Peabody, of Denver, Colorado, a former resident of Minneapolis.

The courses of study are Classical, Scientific, Literary, English and Music.

Both sexes are admitted to all departments. The Academy seems to be established on a permanent basis, is doing excellent work, has a fine opportunity, and promises to be more and more a valuable adjunct to the other educational institutions of the city. It is the first private school in the city to own property and erect its building. The present principal (1891) is Eugene D. Holmes, M. A. Associated with him is a corps of six teachers.

Stanley Hall is an English and Classical Day School for girls, located at No. 10 East 17th street. It was first opened September 16th, 1890, with Olive Adele Evers and Elizabeth Wallace as associated principals. It divides the school year as follows: First Semester, September 16th to January 30th; Second Semester, February 2d to May 29th.

The purpose of the school is announced as three-fold:

First—To make thorough and complete preparation for college a specialty.

Second—To provide advanced English and classical courses for young ladies not wishing to take a college course.

Third—By Primary and Grammar departments to give opportunity for continuous study from childhood to gradua-

tion under the same general management.

The school has an excellent location in one of the best resident portions of the city and is easily reached by the street car lines. The building is large and commodious and well fitted and furnished for its uses.

Curtiss Commercial College and Short-hand Institute.—An important element in the progress of Minneapolis is the high character and thorough training of her business men. They combine with the intellectual and moral standing of New England the breadth of Western culture and the special alertness and energy of the North Star State. To successfully compete in business lines here, requires a thorough business training, for success comes through the use of the best methods with the most persistent effort.

The youth of Minneapolis, those who are now counted among the young business men of the city, have been highly favored in having the opportunity of thorough preparation in a school which ranks second to none, not even those of the East. We refer to Curtiss Commercial College. The fact that nearly every business house of any importance is managed largely, if not entirely controlled, by graduates of this institution, is evidence of its worth and popularity and that the success of these young business men is largely due to the careful training, in accounts and general business methods, together with the details of business affairs and the routine of office work, afforded them in this school.

During the year 1874, Prof. C. C. Curtiss assumed control of the school which now bears his name. It was located in Bridge Square and not unlike other successful educational institutions, it had a small beginning, but unlike many, its curriculum far exceeded its patronage. This

met, however, soon became known, and the attendance soon began to increase, making it necessary to remove to larger quarters, which was accomplished in 1878 by occupying rooms at 253 255 Nicollet avenue. Again in 1884 Professor Curtiss found it necessary to enlarge, and he removed to the new Sibley block, where the college is still located. It occupies the entire fourth floor of the building which is 120 feet on Fifth street and 158 feet on Nicollet avenue. Last year nearly every available seat was occupied.

The school as now conducted has four departments: Department of Accounts and Business Practice; Department of Shorthand and Typewriting; Department of Penmanship, and Department of English. These departments are all equipped with substantial furniture and apparatus and manned by a faculty of the ablest educators to be found. The rooms are thoroughly lighted, heated and ventilated and are well adapted to the purpose for which they are used.

Since July 1st, 1889, the management of the College, as also the teaching, has been shared by Prof. C. S. Chapman, and together the proprietors have spared neither effort or expense in keeping abreast of their profession in every thing that could contribute to the success of their school and the thorough education of their pupils.

CHARLES CARROLL CURTISS, A. M., the President and proprietor of the Curtiss Commercial College at Minneapolis, is an educator by inclination, education and long experience. He assumed the ownership of a previously established business college nearly eighteen years ago, after an experience in teaching and superintending schools in various parts of the country of an equal period, and re-organizing it after his own ideas, some of which were new; has conducted it with

increasing popularity and growing numbers of pupils, so that the attendance of over three hundred fills, if it does not crowd, the roomy and elegant apartments which it occupies, amid the busiest part of the city; and its graduates are found in the banks and at the desks of most business houses of the Northwest, and most of them have become themselves proprietors. Indeed, the Governor's chair of a neighboring State is occupied by a graduate of this school, as is the President's desk of one of the banks of Minneapolis, while over one hundred of its pupils are officers of banks in Minnesota alone.

Prof. Curtiss comes from unadulterated Pilgrim stock, his ancestry being settled at Plymouth in 1630, whither they had come from England. His genealogy is recorded in a copy of the oldest English Bible in America, now in his possession. His grandfather settled in Oneida County, New York, one hundred years ago. His father, Horatio Curtiss, was a farmer, though much occupied with public affairs, having been sheriff of Oneida County, a captain in the State militia, and adjutant to the staff of Gen. Curtiss.

The subject of this sketch was born at Clinton, Oneida County, New York, August 23, 1837. He passed his boyhood on the paternal farm, working summers, and attending the common school until he was seventeen. He prepared for college at Hamilton Academy, and having a decided taste to become a teacher, entered the State Normal School at Albany, New York, in 1855. Here he passed two years in study, though he did not graduate until 1859, as he was compelled to teach in schools during intervals of study. A part of this time he was Assistant Principal of the House of Refuge, in New York City, where he had charge of one thousand turbulent boys.



"That experience," says Prof. Curtiss, "made me an executive officer in schools."

He was for a year Principal of the public school at Tarrytown, New York; then for three years Principal of the High Union School of Sing Sing. A business experience was added by a year's service as accountant in the International Fire Insurance Company of New York City. Two years he was Principal of the Bryant & Stratton Commercial College of Poughkeepsie, New York, and then Superintendent of a similar college of the same firm in Brooklyn, New York. For nearly two years he was employed in the department of Accounts in the Normal School at Oswego, New York, the leading Normal School of the State. In 1868, Professor Curtiss came to Minnesota, and was engaged as Superintendent of the city schools of Rochester for a year, when he was employed in the department of accounts in the State Normal School at Winona, remaining in this occupation for three years, and then for a year occupying the same position in the State Normal School at Winona, Mankato and St. Cloud.

He came to Minneapolis in August, 1873, and was employed for a year as Superintendant of Barnard's Business College, which, as before stated, he bought and re-organized as the Curtiss Commercial College.

About the time he came to Minnesota he was honored by receiving the degree of Master of Arts from Hamilton College, New York, under the shadow of which he was born and raised, though never a student there.

Professor Curtiss has occupied the position of President of the Western Penman's Association and of Chairman of the Penman's Association of the United States. He is author of Curtiss' System of Penmanship, which is used in many schools and colleges of the country. He

is also the author of a system of book-keeping used in his college, and a text book in many of the business colleges of the Northwest. He is a recognized expert in hand writing, having been the principal of a number of experts called on the trial of a noted forgery case in Minneapolis, a few years ago. His skill in distinguishing the characteristics of hand writing brings him many applications to decide suspected forgeries.

Professor Curtiss was married Christmas day, 1860, at Avon Springs, New York, to Miss Maggie Hamilton. Of five sons born to them, three survive—the eldest being an assistant in the Commercial College. This son married on the evening preceding Christmas eve, 1891, Miss Margaret Morris, a niece of President Benjamin Harrison.

It would be interesting to describe the scope and methods of the Commercial College, but space is too limited to admit such details. Suffice it to say, that the College presents during its daily sessions an animated scene. Here are hundreds of pupils, diligently pursuing the branches of knowledge useful in a practical business life. Some are noting in shorthand the rapidly falling words of a speaker; others are transferring the stenographic notes into legible print by the magic keys of the typewriter; while in separate contiguous offices many are engaged in the details of actual business, buying, selling, corresponding, billing, borrowing, depositing and paying—executing the multifarious operations of the bank, the store and the factory. The young man or woman going from this course of study and practice, equipped with a diploma, is ready to enter into practical business. Many hundreds, yes, thousands, throughout the Northwest, from the lakes to the Pacific coast, in honorable and successful business careers, attest the efficiency of their preparation here.

The University of Commerce and Finance. The central location and equipment of this Institution wins cordial commendation from visitors, and in its present form and methods is comparatively a new claimant to public favor. In 1889 the proprietors of this University originated its plans, the purpose being to unite some half dozen affiliated business schools, known as the Northwestern College and Branches, established and controlled by them in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan and North Dakota, in a central university. Long experience had convinced them that a much more extended curriculum than any usually followed by commercial colleges was demanded. A much broader plan was needed, more time and a greater variety of subjects seemed worthy of special study. Subjects that come within the domain of Banking, Insurance, Railroad Traffic, Civil Government, Revenue direct and indirect, Political and Constitutional History, Social Economics, and similar themes are taught at this University.

The President, Prof. H. L. Rucker, has had many years experience in the management of business schools, and Dr. Lawrence G. Hay, Principal, has had long experience as principal of a classical school, as principal of a college for young ladies, and was for many years a student of languages, oriental and classic.

The Minnesota School of Business was organized in 1877 by Prof. A. R. Archibald, and known for 12 years as the Archibald Business College. In 1888 it was purchased by Charles T. Rickard and Grove A. Gruman, who gave it its present name. It has five instructors, enrolls four hundred pupils annually, and has Business, Shorthand and English courses. Its special aim is to fit young men for remunerative employment and to assist them in obtaining it.

Bower Shorthand School. Among the

numerous educational institutions in this city, not one is doing more real good than the Bower Shorthand School. The present method of conducting business correspondence by shorthand writers is well known. That the demand for young men able to do this work rapidly and well has far exceeded the supply is not so well known. Business men who require skilled help of this kind find it very difficult to secure capable parties. The school is for the purpose of teaching directly and thoroughly everything essential to the training of an expert stenographer and typewriter. Making a specialty of this line of education, the school offers facilities which cannot be excelled. Its instructors are professional stenographers of reputation as practical teachers. Many young men recently admitted as members of the legal profession are graduates. Owing to the fact that for more than two years past every graduate of the school has received employment immediately after qualifying, the school has been compelled to seek extensive quarters, and those now occupied, an entire floor of the handsome office structure known as the Globe Building, are probably the handsomest suit of rooms ever devoted to purposes of business education.

The school was established in the spring of 1881, and has outgrown its accommodations four times. It is to-day the largest exclusive shorthand school in the West.

Mr. Geo. B. Bower, the principal, is well known as an energetic, progressive gentleman, of national repute as a stenographer, and who appreciates fully the importance shorthand and typewriting have assumed in the business world. The text books on shorthand not being very skillfully arranged, Mr. Bower has discarded them entirely, and has prepared for use in his school a method of

instruction which enables the students to master the principles of the standard system of shorthand thoroughly in about two weeks' time. The fact that these specially prepared lessons are daily being introduced in many of the successful business colleges of the country, shows their merit, and reflects great credit upon the author as a teacher and educator. The Bower Shorthand School is an institution of which any city might well be proud.

Stryker Seminary was founded by Miss Margareta L. and Miss Anna K. Stryker in 1884, and was first located on University avenue southeast. In 1887, Miss Margaret L. Stryker retired from the school leaving Miss Anna K. Stryker in charge, with her father, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D., as President. May 15th, 1889, the corner stone of the present building was laid, and in September of the same year the school removed to its new quarters in St. Anthony Park.

In the fall of 1887 this school was incorporated, with officers as follows: President, Rev. Peter Stryker, D. D.; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry C. Stryker; Principal and General Manager, Miss Anna K. Stryker.

This school has an established reputation as a first-class young ladies' Seminary, and draws a considerable share of patronage from Minneapolis, although located just outside the city limits.

From the foregoing list it will be seen that Minneapolis is well supplied with schools devoted to fitting young men and women for practical business life. They draw their support not only from a large class of city residents, but from nearly all the important towns in the State, and a considerable number from adjoining states. In this way they become a factor of no small importance in the growth and development of the city.

CHAPTER XI.

HISTORY OF CHURCHES.

BY REV. N. C. CHAPIN.

Minneapolis may be rightly called a City of Churches. The organized and incorporated religious societies number one hundred and thirty-one, and new ones are forming almost every month. There are many Missions and Sunday Schools which will soon develop into fully constituted churches. This argues well for the city—promises well for its future, since these religious enterprises are meant to promote, and do in fact, promote the truest welfare of a people. While they act directly upon the moral and spiritual life, they do also help to ensure material prosperity, intellectual culture, and the maintenance of order, and serve to elevate the personal, domestic and business life of a community. By their quiet influence they contribute largely to make the life that now is a good and noble thing, as also to make sure the realization of all best possibilities in the life that is to come.

Sketches of the history of these churches are here given, so far as the facts can be obtained. Special effort has been made to give the early history of the older churches. The larger number are of recent organization, and have almost no history. The facts have been

taken, as far as possible, from original sources—church records, pastors and other officials. A few items have been taken from the "History of Hennepin County." This record is brought down to the year 1889, with additional notice of some changes and new enterprises since that date.

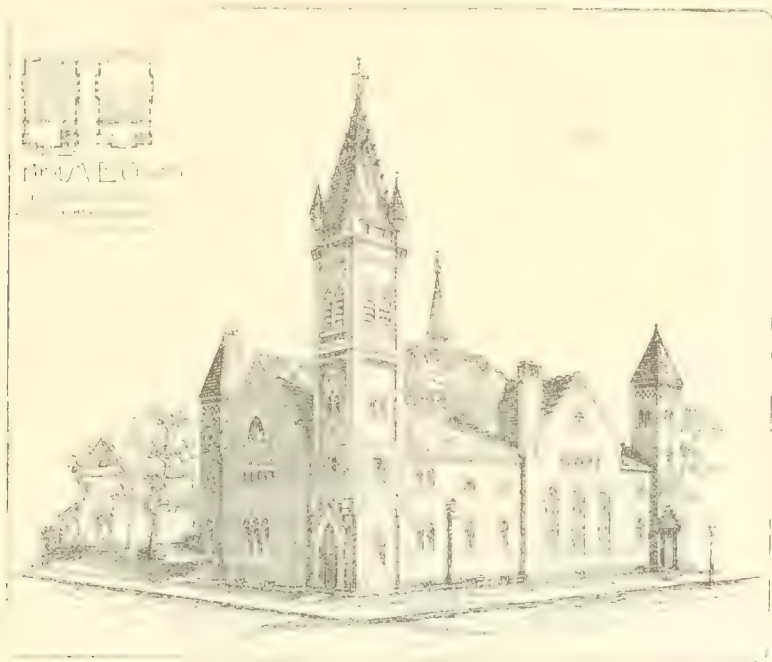
METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The First Methodist Episcopal church. The history of this church up to 1884 is drawn from addresses at the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Anniversaries by Rev. Chauncey Hobart, D. D., and Professor N. H. Winchell. From these addresses free quotations are made.

The earliest enterprise of the Methodist Church in Minnesota was a Mission among the Sioux Indians at Kaposia, begun in 1837 under the superintendence of Rev. Alfred Brunson, with Rev. David King as missionary. This Mission, prosecuted until 1843, was then transferred to Dr. Williamson, of the Presbyterian Church, and was carried on until 1853, when the Indians were removed to reservations on the Upper Minnesota. In 1846, Rev. J. W. Putman was sent from Rock River Conference to the St. Croix

Mission. He is believed to have been the first Protestant preacher in St. Anthony and St. Paul. From the days of the ambitious Franciscan monk, two hundred years ago, who first placed the foot of a European at the Falls of St. Anthony of Padua, to the establishment of the first Methodist class by Rev. Matthew Sorin, no systematic worship of God, according to the Christian faith, was witnessed on the banks of the Mississippi above Fort Snelling.

about 300. The village was about two years old, and was little more than a company of settlers living in small, unpainted cabins scattered along the river bank. A ferry boat made irregular trips across the river, not far from the present Central avenue bridge. A small log school house on Third street, now University avenue, between Second and Third avenues southeast, served the various Protestant churches for religious services. In 1849, the Minnesota Dis-



In July, 1849, Rev. Matthew Sorin, a "supernumerary" preacher belonging to the Philadelphia Conference, while visiting at the Falls of St. Anthony, organized the few Methodists living there into a class with John Draper for leader. This was the first step for the establishment of a Methodist church. Minnesota became a territory March 3d, 1849. The First Church at St. Anthony was organized four months later, July 7th. The whole population of the territory was 4,680, and that of St. Anthony

trict of the Wisconsin Conference was formed, with Rev. C. Hobart as Presiding Elder. The first stationed preacher, Rev. Enos Stevens, was appointed by the Wisconsin Conference of 1849, as a missionary to St. Anthony Falls. He was a typical Methodist pioneer missionary, such as most of the circuit riders of early Methodism were. His circuit included besides St. Anthony, Fort Snelling, Red Rock, Cottage Grove, Point Douglass and Bissel's Mound. The next preacher was Rev. C. A Newcomb, who

remained two years. Rev. E. W. Merrill, a local preacher, served the church in 1851-2. He afterwards became a Congregational minister. Rev. Eli C. Jones was appointed to this mission in 1852, and remained two years. During his pastorate a frame building for church purposes was erected, at the cost of \$1,000. Rev. S. T. Creighton took charge of the church in 1854, and was followed the next year by Rev. Andrew J. Nelson. Rev. Sias Bolles became pastor in 1856. A parsonage was built for him. The church building, which was now too small, was enlarged during his year of service. The financial troubles of 1857 threw the struggling church into serious straits, but through the good management of Rev. J. F. Chaffee, the next pastor, the society was able to hold its own. During his two years of service large additions were made to the membership. A quiet year and a half followed under the pastoral charge of Rev. Cyrus Brooks. He was followed by Rev. Thomas Day. After him came Rev. E. R. Lathrop, who served a year and a half in 1861-2. He was appointed chaplain in the 10th Regiment of Minnesota Volunteers, and his second year was finished by Rev. William McKinley, who remained until 1864—through the dark years of the civil war. He was a returned soldier chaplain, who, in broken health, was back from the "Eagle regiment," the Eighth Wisconsin. The pastors who followed were, Rev. C. F. Wright, Rev. F. W. Berry, who, after six months of service, died February 19th, 1866; Rev. Harvey Webb, who remained three years; Rev. J. W. Shank, Rev. D. Cobb, Rev. W. W. Satterlee, Rev. J. R. Creighton, Rev. S. G. Gale, Rev. Harvey Webb, Rev. J. W. Martin, Rev. T. McClary, Rev. Robert Forbes, Rev. A. C. Williams, D. D., Rev. John Stafford, Rev. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., Rev. W. C. Rice,

Rev. J. F. Stout, the present pastor. The Church has about 400 members. Its Sunday School numbers 275, with L. D. Williams as superintendent.

The old church building was sold in 1872 to Kincaid & Bailey for \$200, and was moved across the street. The new edifice was built on the same lots, and cost about \$7,000. The basement and lecture-room were finished so as to be dedicated in December, 1872. Rev. Samuel Fellows, now Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church, preached the dedication sermon. During the pastorate of Rev. S. G. Gale, 1874-5, the main audience room was completed and dedicated. It had seats for 500. The building, with parsonage, was valued at \$20,000. This property in 1890 was sold and has been made over into what is now the Hotel Windom. In the same year the church obtained possession of the house of worship previously occupied by Olivet Baptist church, on the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue southeast, and here its services are now held. The building is a fine structure of red brick, and is valued, with the lot, at \$40,000.

Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1855. Rev. William C. McDonald was the first pastor. Under his successor, Rev. J. D. Rich, the first building was erected on Third avenue south opposite Washington schoolhouse. The Church and lots were valued at \$4,000. Other pastors were Rev. T. M. Gossard, Rev. J. F. Chaffee, Rev. D. Cobb, Rev. John Quigley, D. D.; Rev. J. W. McGregor, Rev. G. C. Wells, who died during his pastorate; Rev. Mr. Fasig, filling out his term; Rev. A. Hollington, Rev. S. McChesney, Rev. S. W. Lloyd, Rev. Dr. Van Anda, Rev. G. W. Miller, D. D. The present pastor is Rev. H. H. French. In 1864 the lots for the new church and parsonage on the corner of First avenue south and Seventh street were bought by the Ladies' Aid

Society. The present Church was built while Rev. J. F. Chaffee was pastor, and the parsonage during the pastorate of Rev. G. C. Wells. The number of members is 478. The Sunday School has 350 scholars, with Dr. Jabez Brooks as Superintendent. The church has a mission at 607 Second street north, with a Sunday School numbering 100, and A. R. McGill as superintendent. There are 800 free sittings in the church. The whole property is valued at \$200,000.

In March, 1891, the corner stone of a new church edifice, on the corner of Grant street and First avenue south, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. This stone bears the inscription, "Wesley Methodist Episcopal Church." When the church takes possession of the completed sanctuary this will be its new name. It will be a noble structure of stone, will have seats in the main audienceroom for 1,200, and in the rooms adjacent and opening into this, 1,000 additional sittings. It will be ready for use about March 15th, 1892. The building and ground will cost at least \$140,000. A cut of the building is here given.

Hennepin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1875 by a secession from Centenary Church. The first building cost about \$3,000. The present building, a fine structure of red brick, stands on the corner of Hennepin

avenue and Tenth street, and near it, at 17 North Tenth street, stands the parsonage. The present number of members is 500. Rev. Alonzo Hollington was the first pastor. Others were Rev. C. M. Heard, Rev. J. F. Chaffee, Rev. R. N. McKaig, D. D., and Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D. with Rev. F. O. Holman, D. D., as associate pastor. Dr. Tiffany died in Minneapolis October 24th, 1891.



WESLEY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

Franklin Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1873. Rev. S. T. Sterrett was the first pastor. There are 300 members. The church building stands on the corner of East Franklin and Fifth avenues. Rev. R. N. McKaig, D. D., is pastor.

Twenty-fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in May, 1881, with 13 members. The pastors have been Rev. J. G. Teter, Rev. David Morgan, Rev. R. R. Atchison, Rev. H. J. Van

Fossen, Rev. John A. Simpson, Rev. J. C. Gullett, and Rev. A. F. Thompson. The number of members is 116. The Sunday School numbers 200, with Thomas A. Sunderson as superintendent. The church building stands on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Twenty-third avenue south. It was bought of a Swedish congregation and moved to its present site in 1882. The building cost \$1,350 and the lots \$1,200. It has seats, which are free, for

300. The whole property is valued at \$3,500.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, located on the corner of Twenty-eighth street and First avenue south, was organized as a mission in 1882 with about 20 members. Rev. James G. Teter was pastor from October 9th, 1882, until October 7th, 1885. Rev. J. M. Bull followed and remained until October 3d, 1888. After him came Rev. W. K. Marshall, D. D., and Rev. Peter Clare. The membership is 400. A. A. Kelly is president of the Board of Trustees, G. F. Getty, secretary, and G. A. Sweet, treasurer. The Sunday School numbers 350, with L. A. Cobb for superintendent. The church edifice was built and dedicated in 1886, at the cost of \$17,000. It will seat 500. The seats are free. The church is prosperous and growing rapidly.

Thirteenth Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. The church building is located on the corner of Thirteenth avenue south and Tenth street. It was built in 1883, and has, besides the auditorium, lecture rooms, parlor, kitchen and pastor's study. It has recently been much improved at an expense of about \$1,000. E. Kneeland is chairman of the Board of Trustees and C. W. Stewart, secretary. The present pastor is Rev. J. B. Hingeley. The church membership is about 350. The Sunday School numbers 445 with an average attendance of 300; P. G. Hanson is superintendent. A Ladies' Aid Society, a Society of Christian Endeavor and several other associations make up much of the working force of the Church.

The Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church. This church grew out of a mission established by the First Church on the corner of Seventeenth avenue northeast and Marshall street. Here a building was erected in 1875 costing \$650.96. This building was removed in October,

1882, to a lot on Jefferson street near Broadway. The church was organized December 25th, 1886. It has 94 members. Rev. J. E. Henderson is pastor.

Forest Heights Methodist Episcopal Church was organized October 28th, 1885 with 16 members. The first pastor was Rev. A. Campbell. After him came Rev. J. B. Freeman, Rev. E. S. Pilling, Rev. J. B. Hingeley, and Rev. C. A. Cressy. Rev. C. N. Stowers is the present pastor. The trustees are C. E. Olmstead, J. E. Clark, George S. Mayhew, J. E. Gallow, William Parker, P. R. Hamilton and P. G. Williams. The members of the church are 117. The Sunday School numbers 160, with P. R. Hamilton for superintendent. The church buildings, at 2022 James avenue north, was built in 1886 at the cost of \$3,700. The parsonage cost \$1,700. The Church property is valued at \$9,000. The audience room has free seats for 300 persons.

Lake Street Methodist Episcopal Church originated in a mission opened by members of Simpson Church. A Sunday-school was held in the town hall, corner of Lake street and Fremont avenue, and there was preaching by Rev. J. G. Teter and Rev. J. S. Garvin. In October, 1866, Rev. D. J. Higgins was appointed pastor and organized the Lake Street Church, November 10th, 1886, with fourteen members. Rev. T. F. Allen took charge in October, 1888, and Rev. J. W. Davids in 1891. The church has 123 members and 20 probationers. The Sunday-school has an average attendance of 122, with F. S. Pratt as superintendent. The church building is the old town hall made over, and stands on the corner of Lake street and Fremont avenue. It will seat 250. The whole property is valued at \$9,000.

Bloomington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has a church building on



J. F. Chaffee

REV. JAMES FRANKLIN CHAFFEE was born in the town of Middlebury, Wyoming County, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1827. His parents, Chaffees on both sides, belonged to the sturdy New England stock, having been among the colonists emigrating from old England prior to 1650. They removed to Northern Illinois when the son was seventeen years old, so that the whole period of his minority was passed upon the frontiers of civilization, where in labor and study he built up a hardy frame, upon a constitution inherited from temperate and laborious ancestors. His educational opportunities were such only as the common schools afforded, supplemented by hard study and a wide range of reading. How well he improved his slender opportunities for obtaining learning is attested by the graceful act of the Illinois Wesleyan University, which conferred upon him some ten years ago the degree of Doctor of Divinity.

Mr. Chaffee was received into the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church by the Rock River annual conference in the fall of 1848, at the age of twenty-one years. For the next nine years he shared the life of the itinerant ministry. His first charge was as junior preacher to the Carthage circuit, which included the city of Nauvoo. Successive appointments were at Oquawka, two years; Monmouth and Knoxville one year each, and Lewiston and Jefferson streets, Chicago, each two years. The latter was the leading Methodist church in the city with one exception.

In the meantime, during the first year of his ministry, he married Miss Calista Hopkins, who during all the subsequent years has endured with him the toils and responsibilities, and shared with him the felicities of a Methodist preacher's itinerant life.

Mr. Chaffee took up his residence in

what is now the city of Minneapolis in the fall of 1857, and was stationed at St. Anthony about Sept. 1st of that year.

During his first appointment in St. Anthony, which continued a little less than two years, though in feeble health, he conducted a series of meetings, for eight weeks, without ministerial help, which yielded one hundred accessions to the church. Throughout his pastorates the spiritual results of his labors have been fruitful in revivals of religion, and accessions to the church. In the spring of 1859 Mr. Chaffee was appointed to the charge of Jackson Street church, St. Paul, but returned to Minneapolis in the fall of 1860, to the then only Methodist church in Minneapolis. It was a frame building at the corner of Fifth and Oregon (now Third avenue) streets, opposite the new court house.

He was appointed chaplain of the Fifth regiment of Minnesota Infantry. Severe sickness compelled Chaplain Chaffee to resign his post from before Corinth, after a service of only six weeks.

In the fall of 1862 Elder Chaffee was appointed Presiding Elder of the Minneapolis District, which then included the whole northwestern frontier of the state, which had been devastated by the Indian outbreak of that year. For two years he traveled throughout this extensive field, strengthening the feeble churches and gathering others, furnishing his own horse, paying his own expenses, upon the annual salary of \$550. Two years later the Minneapolis and St. Paul districts were consolidated, and Elder Chaffee was made Presiding Elder of the new district,—continuing for the next three years—meanwhile the Methodist church in Minneapolis had been reorganized and the Centenary church formed. Elder Chaffee was appointed to the pastorate of this church in 1867, continuing its pastor for the next three years. At

this time the Centenary was the largest church and had the largest congregation of any of the city churches. In each of the three winters the church enjoyed revivals of religion, and its membership largely increased. In 1870 he was appointed to the Minneapolis City Mission which he accepted with a view to gaining a year of partial rest. The rest was, however, obtained by a change in the kind rather than amount of labor, for he devoted himself to the organizing of the Seventh street M. E. church, procuring with the aid of liberal members of the old church, the building of a convenient church edifice for the congregation, which has since become the flourishing Thirteenth avenue M. E. church.

For the next few years Elder Chaffee, filled a pastorate at Duluth, another at Faribault, another at St. Paul, and was Presiding Elder of the Winona district.

To the pastorate of the Hennepin Avenue M. E. church he was by special request appointed in 1879, and continued for three years.

The next four years were occupied with fulfilling the duties of Presiding Elder of the Minneapolis district. Through these years he was largely instrumental in the organization of a number of churches, and in raising funds for houses of worship. Among these were Twenty-fourth Street M. E. church, Simpson church, Bloomington avenue, Forest Heights, Western avenue, Taylor street and Lake street M. E. churches.

Since 1887 Dr. Chaffee has been Presiding Elder of the Winona district, a position which he still (Mar., 1893) holds.

In 1867, 1879, 1883 and 1891, he was elected delegate to the General Conference, and each time on the first ballot as leader of the delegation. The General Conference of 1892 elected him a member of the General Missionary Committee, the term of which will not expire until the meeting of the General Conference in

1896. His most important general service has been in connection with the educational work of the church. At the conference held at Mankato in 1871 he was, quite unexpectedly to himself, elected Agent of Hamline University. For the last five years Dr. Chaffee has been president of its Board of Trustees.

A most philanthropic work which has in recent years engaged Dr. Chaffee's attention, is the organization of Asbury Hospital, which, largely through the liberality of Mrs. Sarah H. Knight, the daughter of his old friend, T. A. Harrison, has been equipped and opened as a public hospital, but under the management of the Methodist churches. Dr. Chaffee is president and financial agent of the institution.

Dr. Chaffee has been a prolific writer for the press. Besides conducting the editorial work of the *Methodist Herald*, he has been a frequent contributor to the local and periodical press. Not alone does the discussion of theological and church subjects engage his pen, but speculative and scientific ones as well. Especially is he strong in meeting the cavilers at religion on scientific grounds. In theology he is liberal within the limits permitted to a loyal believer in the doctrines of his church.

Of a family of nine children born to Dr. and Mrs. Chaffee, but two survive. Their daughter, Carrie, is the wife of H. M. Farnham, Esq., and his son, Hugh G., is connected with the Security Bank.

While the Methodist church has claimed and received the chief labor of Dr. Chaffee's long and active career, he has been an active participater in all the stirring events which have given to Minneapolis during his residence in it a marvelous growth and expansion, especially in those of education, morals and charity. An effective and persuasive preacher of righteousness he has been a loyal, enthusiastic and helpful citizen.

the corner of Bloomington avenue and East Thirty-second street, with a parsonage in the rear of the church. There are 80 members. The pastor is Rev. Elijah Haley.

Foss Methodist Episcopal Church. The house of worship on the corner of Eleventh avenue north and Sixth street was re-built in 1885. There are 300 members. Rev. B. Longley is pastor.

North Methodist Episcopal Church was organized October 1st, 1885, and has 98 members. The building is on the corner of Forty-fourth ave. north and Emerson avenue. It was built in 1888. Rev. H. W. Knowles is pastor.

Taylor Street Methodist Episcopal Church. The building was erected on the corner of Taylor st. and Twenty-fifth avenue northeast in 1883. Rev. C. M. Heard is pastor.

Western Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has 185 members. Rev. R. M. Carter is pastor. The church building is on the corner of North Irving and Western avenues, and was built in 1886.

Minnehaha Church was organized in 1889, and a building erected and dedicated the same year, near the Falls of Minnehaha. Rev. E. H. Nicholson is pastor.

The City Missions are in charge of Rev. W. K. Marshall.

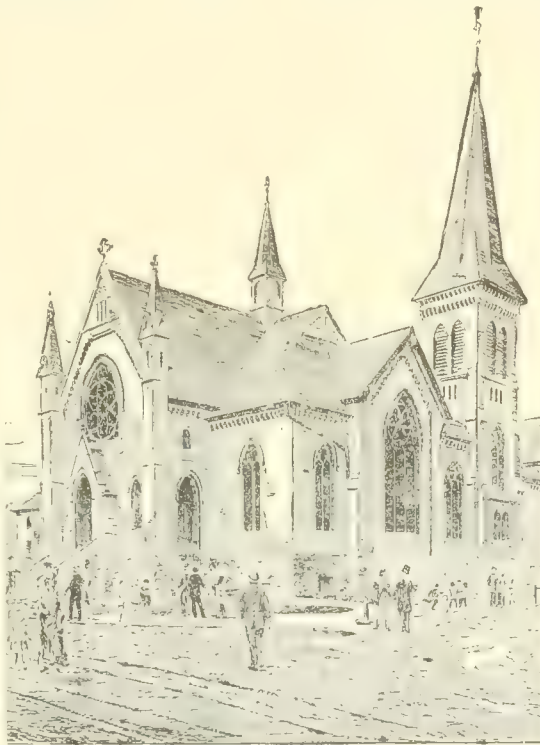
German Methodist Episcopal. There are three of these churches in three different sections of the city. The oldest is located on the corner of Second street and Tenth avenue northeast, and was organized about 1870. It has a neat frame building which cost about \$3,000, and was erected in 1886, with free seats for 200. There is a parsonage in the rear of the church, built the same year, at the cost of about \$2,200. The whole

property is now worth \$8,000. The Church has 40 members and a Sunday school with 60 scholars. Samuel Fischer is superintendent. The present pastor, is Rev. W. F. Eberhardt.

Second German Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1884, with 12 members. Its house of worship stands on the corner of Eighteenth and Lynedale avenues N. It is a frame building, was erected in 1886 and cost \$3,000. The prop-

erty, including lots and parsonage, is valued at about \$9,000. The Church has 60 members and the Sunday school 70, with John Huber as superintendent. The pastors have been Rev. Mr. Blume, Rev. Christian Nachtrieb and Rev. George Rhinefrank; Rev. W. A. Weiss is now in charge. The church has free seats for 450.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church (German) is located on the corner of



HENNEPIN AVENUE M. E. CHURCH

Eighteenth street and Thirteenth avenue south. The first house of worship was a frame building on the corner of Third avenue and Fifth street; afterwards the church bought of the Universalists and used a building on the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifth street south. The present building was erected in 1886 and has a parsonage adjoining it. There are free seats for about 300. The value of the property is about \$25,000. The church has about 100 members. The Sunday school numbers 125, with Albert Graber for Superintendent.

Norwegian Danish Methodist Episcopal Church. The church was built in

with four members by Rev. Mr. Hedgeman. It has a small frame building on Second street between First and Second avenues southeast; a congregation of about 30 and a small Sunday school. Rev. J. C. James is pastor.

St. Peter's African Methodist Episcopal Church is a colony from the First Church, has a frame building on Twenty-second street between Ninth and Tenth avenues south, and has about 50 members, with a Sunday school. The pastor is Rev. A. H. Williams.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Andrew Presbyterian Church. In 1849, Rev. E. D. Neill, who had begun



ANDREW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

1887 on the corner of Ninth street south and Thirteenth avenue. There are 220 members. Rev. J. C. Tollefsen is pastor.

Swedish Methodist Episcopal Church is located at 2526 Twenty seventh avenue south. It has 225 members. The pastors are Rev. N. M. Liljegren and Rev. C. A. Albertson.

St. James, or First African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1863

in St. Paul a work, which grew into the First Presbyterian church of that city, came to the Falls of St. Anthony, and held religious services every other Sunday in a school house, on what is now University avenue. In July, 1830, Rev. W. T. Wheeler, formerly a missionary in West Africa, took up this work. A Presbyterian church was formed, which afterwards gave up its name, and

was merged in another organization. In August, 1857, a church was organized as the First Presbyterian Church of St. Anthony. Westminster Church, on the west side of the river, was formed at the same time, and Rev. Levi Hughes became acting pastor of both churches. He was followed by Rev. James A. McKee. In 1861 the name of the church was changed, by Act of the State Legislature, and it became the Andrew Church. This name was adopted in memory of Mrs. Catharine Andrew, from whom \$1,000 were received for a church edifice. Rev. R. F. Sample became pastor in 1866. He resigned in 1868 to take charge of Westminster Church. The ministers who followed him were Rev. David Patten, Rev. Isaac W. Monfort, Rev. David Stewart, Prof. E. J. Thompson, Rev. Charles T. Chester, Rev. John Woods, Rev. J. H. Edwards, Peter Stryker, D.D., and Rev. William M. Kincaid, who was installed May 6th, 1890. The first church building stood originally on Second street, near Second avenue. It was dedicated April 14th, 1861. The lot, building and furnishing cost about \$3,200. In November, 1870, it was removed to the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue southeast. In 1890 this building was removed to the rear, and work upon a new church edifice was begun. The corner stone was laid Aug. 29th, 1890, with a historical address by Gen. H. B. Van Cleve, and addresses by Dr. D. J. Burrell and Dr. Peter Stryker. The building was dedicated May 20th, 1891, with a sermon by Dr. Robert Christie, of St. Paul, and words of fraternal greeting from President Cyrus Northrop, of the State University, Rev. J. S. Black, of the First Presbyterian Church, and Rev. J. F. Stout, of the First Methodist Church. The new edifice stands on the site of the old one. It is built of blue line stone, and in style is

mediaeval gothic. It is a handsome and unique structure. The main auditorium will seat 650, and the galleries 250. A chapel is to be built, connected with the main building by a corridor. The total cost will be about \$45,000.

This church has a flourishing Sunday school, an industrial school and several societies for different departments of church work. It has sent out a colony to aid in constituting what is called the Shiloh Church. Its Jackson Street Mission, sustained for several years, has grown into the church, known as The House of Faith.

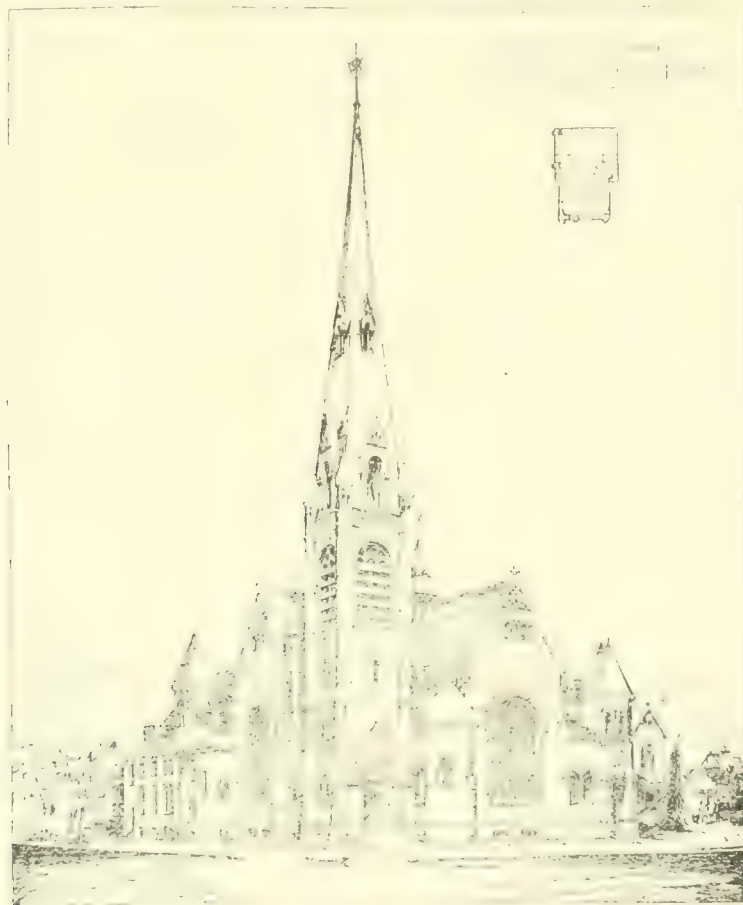
Of the six original members of Andrew Church, two—Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chute—retain their place in the church.

The number of members is 300. The elders are Hon. Richard Chute, Isaac McNair, J. P. Bonnell, J. B. Eustis, James T. Chute, John S. Clark, Edgar J. Couper and Wm. B. Morris. The seats in the main audience room are free and assigned. Current expenses are met by weekly offerings, pledged for the year.

First Presbyterian Church. As early as 1835 a Presbyterian church was organized at Fort Snelling, made up largely of army officers and their families. Services were conducted by Rev. J. D. Stevens, a missionary to the Sioux Indians. After January 1, 1837, services were generally held at the mission house at Lake Harriet. In 1840, Rev. Samuel W. Pond became pastor. In 1845, the first native Indian, Jane Lemond, was received into membership. The church was re-organized in 1849, and took the name of Oak Grove Church, with Rev. Gideon H. Pond as pastor. In 1862, the name was again changed, and became the First Presbyterian Church of Minnesota, at Minnehaha. During these years there were in all 53 members, and of

these seven were native Indians. The church was migratory, without a fixed center; the people were few and the field, for the most part, a wilderness. The clergymen who were the pioneers of Christianity in this region, deservespecial mention. They were Rev. Thomas S. Williamson, Rev. J. D. Stevens, Rev.

during a year earlier in the house of Col. John H. Stevens, on the river bank, near the site of the present Union Depot. Rev. J. C. Whitney was the first pastor. He commenced labor on the first Sunday in September, 1853. Services were held in a hall over a store in what is known as Bridge Square. This building was burned



Samuel W. and Rev. Gideon H. Pond.

The First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, which absorbed the older organization in 1865, was organized May 22, 1853, with 13 members. The first Elders were Dr. Albert E. Ames, Daniel M. Coolbaugh and Joseph N. Barber. Religious services were held

in 1854, and the congregation gathered in an upper room of the pastor's house for some months. The first church edifice was built on a lot at the corner of Fifth street and Sixth avenue south. It cost about \$1,850, and was called the Toothpick, by reason of its unique steeple. Mr. Whitney resigned in October, 1857,

and was followed by Rev. Francis A. Griswold, who remained until June, 1859. For the next six years services were suspended. The building passed into the hands of Rev. D. B. Knickerbacker, was removed and used for a parish school. In 1865, Rev. Henry Ward, of Buffalo, N. Y., began the work of resuscitation. The two congregations were united, and the church entered upon its new and vigorous life.

A chapel was built at the corner of Eighth street and First avenue south. Rev. A. H. Carrier was pastor from 1867 to 1871. In that time the church was enlarged and re-dedicated. In 1871, Rev. Henry N. Payne became pastor. During his pastorate the church on Park avenue was built, and was dedicated August 31, 1873. Rev. Daniel Stewart, D. D., became pastor June 1st, 1875. The building was remodeled, all debts were paid, and the membership increased to 150. In 1881, the pastorate of Rev. S. M. Campbell, D. D., began. The present large and handsome church building was erected in 1889 and dedicated February 10th, in that year. The entire cost of the building, ground and furnishings was \$75,415.26. It stands on the corner of Portland avenue and Nineteenth street. The number of members is 500. Nearly 300 of these were added during the pastorate of Dr. Campbell. This church has contributed largely to the organization and growth of other Presbyterian churches in the city. Bloomington Avenue, Highland Park and Stewart Memorial Churches have grown out of its missions. The Elders are Judge C. E. Vanderburgh, Charles W. Moore, Joshua Williams, Judge Ell Torrance, John C. Hall, Orton S. Clark, E. R. Ely, Alfred E. McKeenan and W. B. McIntyre. The Sunday School numbers 350, with W. B. McIntyre superintendent. The new church building will seat 1,100. The

present value of the church property is \$85,000. The church has eight societies for missions, home and foreign, for benevolent work and for engaging the young in christian service.

Dr. Campbell closed his pastorate in October, 1889. His successor, Rev. James S. Black, was installed in June, 1890.

Westminster Presbyterian Church was organized August 23d, 1857, with eight members. Services were held in the Free-Will Baptist Church and afterwards in Woodman's hall in the First National bank building. The church was incorporated April 6th, 1858. Rev. C. B. Dorrance preached from December 6th, 1857, to April 18th, 1858, and was succeeded by Rev. L. Hughes, who also supplied Andrew Church. In 1860-61 a church building was erected on Fourth street between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues, and was dedicated March 17th, 1861. This building was several times enlarged, and at last was removed to Franklin avenue for the use of the Presbyterian Church located there. Westminster was served by Rev. Robert Strong from October, 1862, until 1865. Rev. R. A. Condit was the first installed pastor, who was in charge from 1865 until December, 1867. Rev. R. F. Sample, D. D., took pastoral charge of the church March 8th, 1868, and remained until early in the year 1887, when considerations of health induced him to resign in order to become pastor of a church in New York City.

Rev. D. J. Burrell, D. D., was installed October 26th, 1887, and remained in charge until May, 1891, when he resigned to become pastor of a church in New York. The first elder was A. W. Oliver, chosen at the time of the organization. The membership is about 1,360, with 12 elders, viz: A. R. Miller, H. H. Brackett, B. F. Knerr, John Dunwoody, James R.

Hall, W. M. Tenney, John S. Crombie, Charles T. Thompson, John W. Thomas, J. S. McDonald, S. A. Harris, S. B. Williams. The corner stone of the present church edifice was laid July 13th, 1880, on the lot at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Seventh street, which was bought for \$10,000. The lecture room was occupied for the first time August 10th, 1882, and the main auditorium was completed a few months later. The church was dedicated, without debt, March 11th, 1883. The building cost \$150,000. The entire property has now a valuation of more than \$300,000. The main audience room will seat 1,200 and the lecture room 800.

The Sunday school, with W. M. Tenney as superintendent, numbers on its roll more than 1,000. The church supports four Mission Schools, Riverside, Hope, Fairview and Chinese, with an aggregate membership of about 2,200, also two Kindergartens and two Industrial Schools.

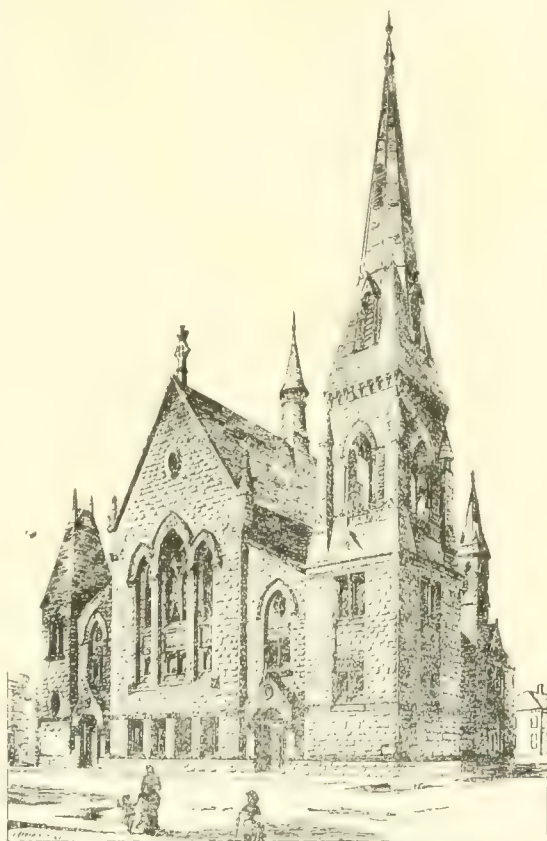
The new Riverside Chapel on the corner of Two and a half street and Twentieth avenue south was opened for Sunday school work March 1st, 1891, and was dedicated March 8th. The building is of brick and has room for 1,500 child-

ren. It cost with the ground \$12,000. The number in attendance is 600. James Paige is Superintendent. Besides the Sunday work a Kindergarten is conducted by a paid teacher with 75 children and an Industrial School is held on Saturdays.

The long pastorate of Dr. Sample, and the large growth of the church during

those nineteen years deserve special mention. His own words may be quoted here: "When I went to Minneapolis," he says, "in 1866 it was supposed the population at the Falls of St. Anthony would eventually reach 30,000. It was then about 10,000 and that of St. Paul 14,000. The most sanguine did not anticipate the marvellous growth these last years have witnessed. I took charge of Westminster Church March 8th, 1868. The number of communing members was 100. I

left it with a membership of over 1,000." Dr. Sample was an energetic leader of his people in the work of church extension, expending time and thought and money of his own in that work. The Franklin avenue church is largely indebted to him for its establishment and growth. The Fifth Church is the outgrowth of a mission sustained by Westminster Church



Westminster Presbyterian Church

during his pastorate. The Riverside mission was established during the same period, and Bethlehem Church drew a large part of its members from Westminster, and received large contributions from the same source. Dr. Sample tells of a special and continuous religious interest among his people for many years, up to the close of his ministry, which resulted in frequent additions to his own and also to other churches. "The gospel of Christ," he says, "was preached in dependence upon the Holy Ghost, and the people were urged to seek the high grounds of a scriptural, spiritual life." Of his coming to Minnesota he says. "A husky breath, detected by a friend when I was about to enter a railway car in Pennsylvania, led him to suggest that I spend my hay-fever season in Minnesota, and he provided the means of travel. I expected to make a visit only. The result was a pastorate of twenty-one years in Minneapolis, and there my chief life work was done."

Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church was organized December 21st, 1873, by a committee of St. Paul Presbytery, consisting of Rev. R. F. Sample, D.D., Rev. D. C. Lyon and Hon. C. E. Vanderburgh. The original membership was ten. The first elders were John Nicol, Leander V. N. Blakeman, Robert Shaw and R. S. Lee. Rev. A. A. Kiehle, the first installed pastor, took charge in 1874, and closed his pastorate February 12, 1878. Rev. Isaiah Faries was acting pastor from March 10th, 1878, to January, 1st, 1882. The present pastor, Rev. D. E. Wells, entered upon duty in February, 1882, and was installed March 8th of the same year. The total number of members received since the organization is 370, of whom 74 have been enrolled during the present pastorate. The present enrollment is about 175. The average attendance in the Sunday school for the

last seven years has been about 250, though nearly 600 have been annually enrolled. The congregation has given liberal support to benevolent enterprises, missions, etc. The church has under its care Bethany Mission on the east side of the river, between Franklin and Washington avenue bridges; Rev. D. B. Jackson has charge of this mission. This church was the outgrowth of a Sunday school held in the Norwegian College building, at the corner of Seventh street and Twenty-second avenue south. The house of worship was bought from the First Presbyterian Church. It stood originally on the corner of First avenue south and Eighth street. Its present location is on the corner of Franklin and Twenty-third avenues. The auditorium and lecture room will seat about 400. The sittings are free. Expenses are met by voluntary subscriptions and weekly offerings. The building has been materially enlarged and greatly improved in appearance during the present pastorate.

The Fifth Presbyterian Church was organized in December, 1879. Rev. A. W. Benson was in charge for three months. Rev. Daniel Rice, D.D., followed, and after him came Rev. Rockwood Mcquesten, Rev. J. S. Boyd in '85-6, and the present pastor, Rev. J. B. Donaldson, D.D., who entered upon pastoral duty in May, 1887. The church has 150 members. The elders are S. M. Williams, John Mills, Vernon Bell and George W. Taylor. The church edifice was built in 1883, on the corner of Lyndale and Fourth avenues north. The auditorium was 46 by 34 feet, finished in antique oak, unique in style. There were lecture room, library, study and kitchen. The cost was \$10,000. This building was burned in February, 1890, and a new one was built on the same site. The Sunday school numbers 225 with C. A. Donaldson, M. D., for superintendent.

The church sustains Good Will Chapel, with Sunday school, at 2107 Sixth avenue north, and an attendance of about 50, and Charles McAlister as superintendent. A Christian Endeavor Society and a Ladies' Missionary Society are well sustained.

Bethlehem Presbyterian Church. In 1883 Rev. Joseph Lanman began preaching in Avery Hall. He also organized a Sunday school and a Children's Missionary Society, named after Mrs. Gen. Van Cleve, The Van Cleve Mission Band. The

above mentioned, and fitted up tastefully, so as to be at that time the best church building in that part of the city. The cost of all this was about \$4,000. Of this sum Dr. R. F. Sample, of Westminster Church, gave \$500, the largest single contribution. In 1885 the building was dedicated free from debt. Mr. Lanman resigned in May, 1888, for a year of rest and travel in Europe. Rev. R. S. Feagles was installed in April, 1889. He resigned in April, 1890. Rev. David S. McCaslin took charge in Sep-



work grew in importance and promise, and in January, 1884, a Presbyterian Church was organized with twenty-one members, and was named Bethlehem. H. N. Avery and E. K. Baneroft were the first elders. Lots for a church edifice on the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Pleasant avenue were bought for \$1,800. The old Westminster Church, on Fourth street, then owned by R. S. Stillman, was given by him to Mr. Lanman for Bethlehem church, was removed to the site

tember, 1890. The church members are about 150. The Sunday school numbers 200, with A. L. Crocker for superintendent. The elders are Dr. H. N. Avery, Robert McFarlane, A. J. Murdock, M.D., and Edgar Bass. The church property is valued at \$8,000.

Oliver Presbyterian Church was at first called the Bloomington Avenue Church. Under that name it was the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school, founded by the First Presbyterian

Church in 1882. It was organized March 7th, 1884, with 14 members. May 10th, 1884, Rev. J. M. Patterson became pastor. Since that date the church has had a remarkable growth. It has received in all 600 members, of whom 510 are with the church still. The Sunday school has grown from 70 to 500. Providence Mission has been organized, lots purchased and chapel built, and it has now 125 scholars. A chapel was built soon after Mr. Patterson's coming. This was enlarged after two years to twice its original size, so as to seat 400. But this became too

was dedicated January 19th, 1890. It is built of native granite, has an audience room seating 1,000, and a lecture room opening into that, which will seat 600, also pastor's study, library, reading room, class rooms, kitchen and dining room. The spire rises 145 feet. The interior is heated by steam and lighted by electricity. The cost was about \$50,000. This congregation stands third in its denomination in the city, and has among its members some of the most substantial business men in South Minneapolis. The congregation voted that, upon the occupancy of the new building, the name



OLIVER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

small, and the foundation of a permanent church building was laid in 1888, and in May, 1889, the corner stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies. Mrs. Sarah E. Oliver, who gave real estate valued at \$33,000 to aid in erecting the building, deposited in the corner stone a Bible, Westminster Confession of Faith, manual of the church, picture of the old church, photograph of the pastor and his wife, also of Mrs. Oliver, and copies of the Presbyterian journals. The new church on the corner of Bloomington avenue and East Twenty-seventh street,

of the church should be changed, and be thereafter the Oliver Presbyterian Church. Rev. J. M. Patterson retired from this pastorate in October, 1890. His successor Rev. J. Lloyd Lee was installed May, 13th, 1891.

Highland Park Presbyterian Church was organized under the auspices of the Presbyterian Alliance, on the 19th day of March, 1884, with 9 members. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Dr. R. F. Sample, of Westminster Church. The Sabbath school numbered at the beginning 43, and Judge Ell Tor-

rence acted as the first superintendent. In August of that year Rev. N. H. Bell, of Nunda, N. Y., was called to the pastorate, and began his work in September, although not formerly installed until January 25th, 1887. For about two years the church occupied a small chapel on Dupont avenue north, near Twenty-first avenue, but on the 26th of September, 1886, the church building now in use, on the corner of Emerson avenue north and Twenty-first avenue, was dedicated. The cost of the property to the present time has been about \$10,000, with a merely nominal indebtedness still outstanding. The pastoral work of N. H. Bell terminated October 1st, 1888, and the church was without a pastor until February, 1889, when Rev. A. K. Harsha, formerly of Roslyn, Long Island, began his labors in this field, and on the 14th of May he was formerly installed as pastor. As is usually the case with young and feeble churches, for the first few years this organization was, to a large extent, dependent upon outside sources for financial support, but with the beginning of Mr. Harsha's ministry the congregation decided to become self-supporting, and the effort thus far has been crowned with success. All seats are free and funds are raised by voluntary contributions. The present membership of the church is 132, and of the Sabbath school, 192. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 225, to which the lecture room may be added, making the total number of sittings about 325. The officers of the church are as follows, viz: Elders, F. C. Wyant, Wm. Kilgore, Geo. W. Fiske, E. F. Meloney, Hugh Smith, F. H. Nutter. Deacons, C. E. Prince, I. G. Smith, Henry Leck; Clerk of Congregation, E. F. Meloney; Clerk of Session, F. H. Nutter; Superintendent of Sabbath school, C. H. Gilkerson.

The Stewart Memorial Presbyterian Church is located on the corner of Thirty-second street and Stevens avenue. The first location was Thirty-second street and Third avenue south. For grounds and buildings the church is indebted to the liberality of Hon. C. E. Vanderburgh. The building was erected in 1886. Soon after a Sunday school was organized, and preaching services were held more or less regularly until April, 1887, when Rev. A. B. Nicholls, of Quincy, Michigan, came into the field, and two months later organized a church with 25 members, June 6th, 1887. After supplying the church for one year, Mr. Nicholls was installed, the first pastor, June 6th, 1888, and holds that position still. In the fall of 1890 the church purchased a new site at the corner of Thirty-second street and Stevens avenue and the building was removed to this new location in the spring of 1891. The church has 170 members. The Sunday school enrolls 200, with an average attendance of 140. The church conducts a mission Sunday school at 3435 Garfield avenue. The house of worship is a frame building and cost about \$2,500, with about 250 sittings. Seats are free. The entire church property has a valuation of at least \$5,500.

The House of Faith Presbyterian Church was organized October 19th, 1887, with 18 members. The first elders were John Pitblado and Norman M. Mattice. Rev. Norman McLeod began work in this field August 15th, 1887, and was installed as pastor in May, 1888. He remained until near the close of 1890. Rev. L. P. Withington took pastoral charge in February, 1891. The church building stands on the corner of Broadway and Jefferson streets northeast. It was completed in November, 1888, at the cost of \$3,368.45, the grounds costing \$4,000. The main audi-

ence room will seat about 300. The elders are John Pitblado, Norman M. Mattice and W. M. Clark. The Sunday school superintendent is N. M. Mattice. The members of the church are 60. The average number in Sunday school is 60. Seats are free. Current expenses are met by voluntary offerings. The house of worship was dedicated November 17th, 1889, with a sermon by Dr. Burrell, of Westminster Church.

Shiloh Presbyterian Church is a child of Andrew Church, and was organized in 1884 with about 15 members. Rev. E. B. Caldwell was the first pastor. His pastorate closed with his death in 1887. Rev. William R. Reynolds was installed in 1888. The church has a chapel on Twenty-fourth avenue northeast, between Harrison and Polk streets. It has free sittings for 200. The building cost \$1,500 and was paid for by the Misses Andrew.

First Swedish Presbyterian Church has 37 members. Rev. C. C. Christiansen is pastor. The church edifice, on the corner of Nineteenth avenue south and Third street, was dedicated September 6th, 1891, with a sermon by Rev. J. L. Lee. There are seats for about 300. The building is valued at \$1,500.

Welsh Presbyterian Church has 200 members. The building stands on the corner of Franklin and Seventeenth avenues south, and was erected in 1882.

Hope Mission (Presbyterian). This was a mission of Westminster Church begun in January, 1882, in charge of Elder Pomeroy. It was organized as a church in 1884, but in 1886 the separate organization was given up, and it became a branch of Westminster, as it now is, having 23 members of that church in connection with it. Its headquarters are at Ninth avenue north and Third street, where a permanent edifice for its use was built, and was dedicated Novem-

ber 24th, 1889. It cost \$8,000, and has seats for 1,000 persons. Rev. J. S. Handyside has had charge of the church work. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 309, and an average attendance of 242. R. H. Jordan is superintendent. The property of the mission is valued at \$25,000.

CONGREGATIONAL.

What is now the First Congregational Church of Minneapolis was organized November 16th, 1851, as the First Congregational Church of St. Anthony, with 12 members. Rev. Charles Seccombe and Rev. Richard Hall conducted the services. Minnesota was then a Territory, and this church, the first of its denomination in the Territory, antedates by seven years the admission of Minnesota as a State of the Union. St. Anthony, on the east side of the river, with a population of a few hundred, was all, or nearly all, there then was, of what is now the city of Minneapolis, with its 200,000 people. Here, a year earlier, Rev. Charles Seccombe had commenced his labors as a home missionary. His work went steadily on for fifteen years—hard, self-denying, brave and faithful work, under many disadvantages, but with large and lasting results for good in the church and the community, which have grown to such importance from such small beginnings. He was installed July 30, 1854, and his ministry here closed June 10, 1866. His successors were the following: Rev. Orlando Clark, from August, 1866, until August 15th, 1867; Rev. Jay Clizbe, from Sept. 28, 1867, to May, 1868; Rev. Gabriel Campbell, from June, 1868, for one year. He was ordained by council at the request of the church October 27th, 1868. From July to December, 1869, there was no regular supply of the pulpit. Rev. Egbert B. Bingham served from December 7th, 1869, until August, 1870; Rev. James

Tompkins, from August, 1870, until May 15th, 1872. He was invited to become settled pastor but declined. For some months, until February, 1873, the church had no regular supply. Rev. George M. Landon was called to the pastorate February 11th, 1873. He was not installed, but served the church as pastor elect until May, 1875. Rev.

stalled April 5th of that year. His father, Henry Martyn Scudder, D.D., preached the installation sermon. He was dismissed April 20th, 1886. Rev. George R. Merrill was installed December 7th, 1886. For two years services were held in a school building erected by the town of St. Anthony for the University, and used for a University preparatory



Edward M. Williams was in charge from June 1st, 1875, until February 14, 1881. He was installed as pastor November 16th, 1876. The sermon was preached by Prof. Franklin W. Fisk, of Chicago. He resigned on account of ill health, much to the regret of his people. Rev. John L. Scudder was called to the pastorate in February, 1882, and was in-

school. This building stood not far from the site of the present Exposition building. It is no longer standing. The first church edifice stood near the corner of Central avenue and Fourth street northeast. It is standing still, and is used for church services by a Lutheran congregation. The basement was first used for public worship in 1853. The building

was completed the next year and was dedicated February 15th. Rev. Richard Hall preached the sermon. This sanctuary was used by the church for twenty-one years. A new house of worship, located on the corner of Fifth street and Third avenue southeast, built at the cost of \$20,000, was dedicated June 28th, 1874. Sermon by J. E. Roy, D.D., of Chicago. This building was enlarged in 1882 and re-dedicated December 9th of that year, with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. J. L. Scudder. This house was destroyed by fire in May, 1886, on the Sunday next after Mr. Scudder's retirement from the pastorate. The congregation used for its services a remodeled skating rink, corner of Fifth street and Twelfth avenue southeast, until the new church was ready. This building of brown stone, an imposing structure of fine architectural proportions, and in every way well furnished for all church uses, on the corner of Fifth street and Eighth avenue southeast, was dedicated March 4th, 1888, with an appropriate and interesting order of service prepared by the pastor, Rev. G. R. Merrill. Its cost was \$76,000. It will seat 800, and with the Sunday school room adjoining 1,500. This church has a membership of about 400 and a large congregation. Its sittings are free. Expenses are met by annual subscriptions, paid weekly. It is active and enterprising in various lines of church work; has a large and flourishing Sunday school; sustains several branch schools, and is the mother of two Congregational churches in East Minneapolis. The officers of the church are: Pastor, Rev. George R. Merrill; Clerk, C. E. Wingate; Treasurer, A. B. Church; Deacons, L. G. Johnson, C. H. Pratt, G. A. Wheaton, R. J. Borgehans, L. W. Campbell, Franklin Lyon and G. E. Hannum; Superintendent of Sunday school, Professor E. D. Holmes; Super-

intendent of Bethesda Sunday school, H. R. Chase; Parish Visitor, Miss Lucy E. Case. To this may be added the officers of the Society, whose style is the First Congregational Society of St. Anthony, viz: President, John Martin; Clerk, J. W. Perkins; Treasurer, L. A. Huntoon; Trustees, John S. Pillsbury, P. D. McMillan, D. M. Clough, C. H. Pratt, G. A. Wheaton.

Plymouth Congregational Church was organized April 28th, 1857, with 18 members. This was the first church of the order on the west side of the river. The first pastor was Rev. Norman McLeod, who remained until May, 1859. From that time the pulpit was chiefly supplied by Rev. H. C. Atwater until the settlement of Rev. H. M. Nichols as pastor in December, 1859. The sudden and sad death of Mr. Nichols by drowning on July 5th, 1860, again left the church without a pastor. Rev. W. B. Dada, and Rev. David Eastman supplied the pulpit until October, 1862, when Rev. Charles C. Salter began his ministry. He was installed pastor in September, 1864. He resigned in April, 1869. Rev. Henry A. Stimson was ordained and installed as pastor May 25th, 1870. During his pastorate of eleven years, 662 were added to the church. He was dismissed by council August 30th, 1880. For the next two years the church was supplied by Rev. William T. Beatty, D.D. In June, 1882, Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, D.D., began his pastoral work, and was installed May 24th, 1883. He was dismissed by council February 8th, 1886. Four hundred and eight were added to the church during his pastorate. Rev. Charles F. Thwing began pastoral work in November, 1886, and was installed December 8th of that year. Dr. Thwing was dismissed by council November 11, 1890, having accepted a call to the presidency of Western Reserve College in

Cleveland, Ohio. Dr. George H. Wells was called to the pastorate in August, 1891, and was installed October 30th of that year. The first deacons were W. H. Leonard and Cyrus Snow. The first house of worship stood on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fourth street; was dedicated in December, 1858, and was destroyed by an incendiary fire on the night of April 3rd, 1860, in retaliation, it is believed, for the faithfulness and activity of the pastor, Rev. H. M. Nichols, in the cause of temperance. A new building was erected on the same site and dedicated in September, 1863. It was enlarged in 1866. The growth of the congregation in the next five years called for a larger sanctuary. A new site was bought on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Eighth street, where the present church edifice was built. It cost with lot \$75,000. It was dedicated October 10th, 1875. It has seats for 1,250. In 1885 the vestry was enlarged and rooms provided for Sunday school and prayer meetings, and also reception rooms, a kitchen and a large parlor for social gatherings. This church has contributed largely to the formation of other Congregational churches on the west side of the river. Its members number more than 1,000. The deacons are Robert D. Russell, A. H. Young, L. I. Olds, George R. Lyman, George B. Shepherd, George H. Rust, J. E. Bradley, C. M. Cushman, D. C. Bell, H. E. Selden. The clerk is Harry B. Hendley. Sunday school superintendent, Hiram K. Cole. The home Sunday school numbers about 500. The church sustains a Bethel mission with kindergarten, day nursery and kitchen school, Immanuel Sunday school with gospel service Sunday afternoons, and a North mission with preaching and sewing school; also News Boy's Sunday school. It is active, enterprising and efficient in all good works. The

seats in the main audience room are rented, yielding a revenue of about \$13,000. The estimated value of the church property is \$175,000. This church has been noted for its large contributions to missions and other Christian enterprises of benevolence. Individual gifts by its members for church and charitable purposes have been frequent and generous. On February 16, 1890, Immanuel Chapel, at the corner of Thirteenth avenue northeast and Second street, was dedicated for mission work by the Society of Christian Endeavor in Plymouth church. The building cost about \$800. The Sunday school has 200 in attendance.

Park Avenue, called at first the Second Congregational Church, was an outgrowth of a mission established by Plymouth Church in 1865, in what was then the "lower part of the city." This mission was in charge of Rev. William Leavitt. The church was organized with 20 members, October 14th, 1867, and was named Vine Street Church, because of its location on Vine street, now Fifteenth avenue and Fourth street south. Mr. Leavitt was followed by Rev. Prescott Fay, who remained until 1872. Rev. Horace Bumstead was installed as the first settled pastor, February 4th, 1872. Mr. Bumstead retired from the pastorate March 17th, 1875, and was succeeded by Rev. E. S. Williams, who was pastor for eight years. During his ministry 257 were received into membership, and the church had a healthy growth. H. C. Hovey, D.D., was installed December 4th, 1883. His pastorate closed May 3rd, 1887. The church while under his charge received 220 new members. Frank P. Woodbury, D.D., began his work March 25th, 1888, and was installed by council May 5th, 1889. In July, 1874, the basement of a new church edifice at the corner of Eighth street and Thirteenth avenue south was

occupied, and the church took the name of the Second Congregational Church. The new building was completed at the cost of \$17,500, and was dedicated January 3rd, 1879. As the surrounding population became largely Scandinavian, it was decided to sell this building to the Scandinavian Baptists. Lots at the corner of Park and Franklin avenues were bought and a chapel built, which was dedicated January 4th, 1885. In 1889 the main building was completed, and opened for public service on the occasion of the installation of Dr. Woodbury, Sunday, May 5th, 1889. Its style is Gothic. It is built of Lake Superior brown sandstone with rough rock face. The main auditorium will seat 800. The chapel, separated from the main room by large glazed sliding doors, will seat 400. There are two memorial windows; one in memory of Mrs. A. H. Bode, one of the early members of the church; the other is a gift of Mr. George A. Brackett, and is in memory of Miss Alice B. King, daughter of Deacon O. B. King, one of the original members of the church. The building cost \$60,000. The property of the society is valued at \$80,000. The deacons are O. B. King, A. S. Adams, Albion Miller, George E. Bacheller, F. H. Carleton, George H. Spry. The trustees are Wyman Elliot, William Jennings, C. S. Bardwell, H. T. Bush and H. B. Smith. The Sunday school numbers 500, and has William Hooker for superintendent. Dr. Woodbury resigned his charge February 23rd, 1890. Rev. Dr. Smith Baker was installed October 13th, 1890. The sermon on that occasion was preached by Dr. E. B. Webb, of Boston, Mass. The church has 530 members.

Pilgrim Congregational Church had its origin in a Sunday school opened in 1863, at the southwest corner of Second street and Twentieth avenue north by

J. E. Bell, E. A. Harmon and others. The church was organized September 29th, 1873, with 22 members, all save two from Plymouth Church. For several years it received part of its support from Plymouth Church. The first minister was Rev. C. A. Hampton, whose term of service was from September 10th, 1873, to January 14th, 1877. Rev. George A. Hood, took charge of the church March 11th, 1877; was installed March 28th of that year, and resigned in January, 1884. He was followed by Rev. C. W. Merrill, whose work began November 1st, 1884, and closed November 1st, 1888. The present pastor, Rev. S. L. B. Speare, entered upon his duties early in 1889. The members of the church are 290. The number in the home Sunday school is 390. In 1885 a mission was established with headquarters at 211 Twentieth avenue north. A Sunday school is sustained near the same locality, which numbers 235. The church is well organized for work in seven societies, with a specific object for each. It also sustains a free kindergarten, started at the suggestion of Judge E. S. Jones, who gave the rent of the building on Fourteenth avenue north, near Washington avenue, and other substantial aid. Miss Nellie Wingate is engaged as teacher. The first church building was a chapel on the corner of Washington avenue and Fourteenth avenue north. The lots were given by J. E. Bell. It was sold in 1884. A block of stores now occupies the site, and the chapel, moved to the rear, has been fitted up for a double tenement house. With the proceeds of the sale of the old property lots for a new church were bought on the corner of Fourteenth avenue north and Lyndale avenue, where the present edifice stands. This building was completed in January, 1885. Its cost with lot was \$20,000. It will seat 650, and has

kitchen and dining room. Seats are free. Expenses are met by voluntary contributions.

Vine Congregational Church was the outgrowth of a Sunday school held in the brick school house on the corner of Lake street and Minnehaha avenue. This school was manned and carried on by the Second Congregational, now Park Avenue, Church. The church was organized February 9th, 1882, with ten members, eight from the Second Congregational Church, and two from the Franklin Avenue Presbyterian Church. The first communion service was held December 3rd, 1882, when 12 united with the church, making the membership 22. Rev. Samuel V. S. Fisher, began his work with the church June 1, 1882, and was installed Dec. 5th of the same year. There have been in all 145 members. The present number is about 100. The present house of worship was begun in August and finished in October of 1882. It is located on Twenty-third avenue south, one lot removed from Lake street. The building as furnished cost \$4,500. The congregation is steadily increasing. The growth of that part of the city has been slow, and that has conditioned the growth of the church.

Como Avenue Congregational Church was organized December 19th, 1882, in what is called Elwell's addition with 21 members. Rev. Americus Fuller was its first pastor. For six months Rev. E. L. Morse served as stated supply. Rev. H. W. Gleason followed and served as pastor from July 1st, 1885, to February 1st, 1888. Rev. George E. Paddock entered upon his work May 6th, 1888, and resigned in November, 1891. Public services were held for four years in a small house on Fourteenth avenue southeast. The present church was dedicated January 9th, 1887. It stands on Fourteenth ave-

nue southeast, between Como avenue and Talmage street, and cost with grounds \$15,000; will seat in the main audience room 350, and has a vestry adjacent that will seat 100. Sittings are free. Voluntary contributions meet current expenses. The Sunday school numbers 200. C. M. Way is superintendent. The church sustains a mission Sunday school.

Union Congregational Church was organized March 14th, 1883, with 17 members. As early as 1871 missionary work was begun in this locality. Rev. H. A. Stimson, of Plymouth Church, preached once a month. A Sunday school was opened and conducted by members of Plymouth Church. In 1878 a chapel was built and named Clarke Chapel, in memory of Edward Clarke, who died while in charge of the work. The first regular preaching was by Rev. B. F. Shuart in 1881. After the organization of the church Rev. H. F. Tyler became pastor. He was followed by Rev. G. A. Hood. Rev. W. M. Jones was installed May 17th, 1887. He resigned the pastorate in October, 1891. The resident membership is 65. The Sunday school numbers 175 with Mrs. W. M. Jones as superintendent. The church building is on Excelsior avenue, west of Lake Calhoun, one half mile from St. Louis Park railroad station. It cost about \$2,000. The parsonage was built in 1886, and cost about \$3,000. The whole property is valued at \$10,000. The church has had two branch Sunday schools, one at Edina, the other in West Minneapolis. The latter has become the Mizpah Church.

Open Door Congregational Church, in northeast Minneapolis, was organized January 29th, 1884, with 11 members. It grew out of a mission Sunday school sustained by the First Congregational Church, and after its organization was

for some years partly supported by that church. Rev. R. A. Torrey, who organized the church, was installed as its first pastor. He remained until December 1st, 1886, when he resigned, and Rev. K. F. Norris became pastor. The church has 125 names on its roll of members. The Sunday school has an average attendance of 137. The church building is a chapel on the corner of Jefferson street and Thirteenth avenue northeast. The property, including lots, is valued at \$6,000.

Lyndale Congregational Church. In 1883 a decided movement of population out along the motor line towards Lake Calhoun had set in. Here an encouraging nucleus of Congregational families was found, and a church was asked for. In the spring of 1884 Rev. Archibald Hadden was asked to take charge of this field and organize the church. A portable chapel was set up at the northwest corner of Lake street and Lyndale avenue, and on May 18 the first service was held with an attendance of 75, and a Sunday-school was temporarily organized. Regular services were held thenceforth, and July 16th the church was formally organized with 30 members and the pastor installed by council, Rev. R. A. Torrey preaching the sermon. A permanent location and edifice were soon needed, and later in the year the site covered by the present building was bought for \$1,800, and a chapel built with seats for 200 persons at a cost of \$1,400. This was dedicated February 1st, 1885. By the close of the first year the membership had increased to 70. Early in 1887 the need of larger quarters was apparent, and in May of that year ground was broken for the main building. It was completed the next year and was dedicated June 3rd, 1888. It had cost about \$19,000. The building of red pressed brick with light stone

trimmings stands on the corner of Lake street and Aldrich avenue, one block from Lyndale avenue. The auditorium will seat 450, and a balcony is provided for that will seat 200 more. There are a lecture and two class rooms, which will seat 200. There are also pastor's study, parlor and kitchen. The church property is now valued at \$26,000. The growth of the church has been rapid and the resident membership is about 200. The Sunday school has enrollment of over 300, with J. M. Norris for superintendent. The church is well organized for work, and is efficient in missionary, evangelistic, social and benevolent activities. It has a Society of Christian Endeavor with more than 60 active members. The deacons are W. G. Fisk L. D. Putnam, A. A. Abbott, C. C. Thayer, A. W. Gilbert, H. W. Knapp. Rev. A. Hadden resigned the pastorate March 8th, 1891. Rev. Willis A. Hadley succeeded him July 1st, 1891.

Silver Lake Congregational Church was organized February 3rd, 1886, with 25 members. A society bearing the same name was incorporated nearly two years earlier and a Sunday school was opened. Rev. Henry F. Tyler, the first pastor, was ordained and installed in June, 1885. He remained one year. Rev. George S. Bascom followed and remained until May 26th, 1889. The vacancy was filled by Rev. C. W. Merrill until October, 1889, when Rev. R. S. Cross became pastor. The number of members is 76. A. P. Reidhead is clerk. The Sunday school has 217 members with Frank Reidhead as superintendent. The church building stands on the corner of Fremont and Thirty-second avenues north, and is constructed of red brick, and has chapel and library rooms.

Fifth Avenue Congregational Church. This church grew out of a prayer meeting held in private houses in the neigh-

borhood of the present church edifice. In 1885 a Sunday school was started in a tent between Fifth and Sixth avenues, near Thirty-first street south. Late in the same year a portable chapel, on the corner of Third avenue and Thirty-first street, was used for the Sunday school. The church was organized April 9th, 1886, with 27 members. It has had for pastors Rev. H. F. Tyler, Rev. A. P. Salmon, and Rev. S. W. Dickinson, who began pastoral duty in 1887. The last named resigned in November, 1891. To Mr. Salmon the church is largely indebted for the building of the chapel, and for the starting of the work in the present field. Under the present pastor the church has more than doubled its membership and working forces. The present members are 71. Arthur Norcross, William M. Wood and Royal F. King are deacons. The Sunday school numbers 125, with E. P. Wheeler as superintendent. The chapel now in use, on the corner of Thirty-second street and Fifth avenue south, was dedicated in March, 1887. It cost with the lots \$3,000, and will seat 200. Seats are free. The whole property is valued at \$4,500. The church is well organized for work and has a hopeful future.

Mizpah Congregational Church of West Minneapolis was organized September 9th, 1888, with 18 members, the outgrowth of a branch Sunday school of Union Church. A church building was dedicated November 17th, 1889. It has seats for 200; its cost was \$2,500. Rev. James McPherson is pastor. The Sunday school has 60 members. H. H. Frink is superintendent.

Bethany Congregational Church grew out of a Sunday school opened in January 1889. Preaching services began February 21st, of that year, when Rev. Samuel J. Rogers, the present pastor, began to hold services in Odd Fellows' hall on

Harrison street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth avenues northeast. The church was organized April 1st, 1889, has 37 members and a Sunday school of 150. A frame chapel, built at the cost of \$1,500, on the corner of Twenty-sixth avenue and Taylor street northeast, was dedicated on Sunday, October 5th, 1890.

Lowry Hill Congregational Church was organized October 3rd, 1890, with 64 members, of whom 41 came from Plymouth Church. A chapel was built at the junction of Hennepin and Lyndale avenues, and first occupied September 14th, 1890. It was dedicated October 12th of that year with a sermon by Rev. D. N. Beach, of Cambridge, Mass. Rev. Harlan P. Beach took charge as pastor elect August 30th, 1891, and was installed October 7th, with a sermon by Rev. F. A. Noble, D. D., of Chicago.

Oak Park Congregational Church was organized February 6th, 1891, with 34 members. Rev. N. D. Fanning, pastorelect, was stricken with apoplexy just after preaching on Sunday, February 1st, 1891, and died a few hours later. Rev. George E. Lovejoy began duty as pastor elect July 1st, 1891, and was installed September, 8th, 1891, with sermon by Rev. Smith Baker. Services are held in a building on the corner of Sixth and Humboldt avenues north. On this site a chapel will be built.

The First Scandinavian Church was organized in December, 1890, with nine members. Rev. L. C. Johnson is pastor. A chapel on Seventeenth avenue south, near Lake street, was dedicated February 1st, 1891.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.

Holy Trinity Church was founded under the auspices of the Associate Mission for Minnesota, which landed at Fort Snelling in June, 1850, and consisted of

Rev. James Lloyd Breck, dean of the mission, Rev. John Austen Merrick and Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson. The first service in East Minneapolis, then St. Anthony, was held on Sunday, July 7th, 1850, by Rev. T. Wilcoxson, to whom were assigned St. Anthony, Sauk Rapids, LaCrosse and Point Douglass stations. The first episcopal visitation was made by Right Rev. Dr. Kemper on Sunday, August 4th, 1850. The parish was formally organized on Easter Monday, 1852. The first minister in charge was Rev. Timothy Wilcoxson. October 1st, 1852, Rev. J. S. Chamberlain was assigned to duty at St. Anthony and several stations north and south of that place. Rev. David B. Knickerbacker, afterwards rector of Gethsemane Parish and now bishop of Indiana, was sent to aid Mr. Chamberlain, who remained in charge until 1857. He was succeeded by Rev. Charles Woodward, rector from April, 1857 to 1859. The rectorship was vacant for about one year. In November, 1860, Rev. Mr. Neely, afterwards bishop of Maine, assumed temporary charge, and remained until May 5th, 1861, Mr. Knickerbacker resuming then the care of the parish until 1862. In March, 1863, Rev. Alpheus Spor became rector and remained until 1865. Rev. Dr. Smallwood followed, but died, universally revered and regretted, January 2nd, 1867. The parish again became dependent upon the pastoral care of Mr. Knickerbacker, and so remained until October 4th, 1867. He was followed by Rev. Abraham Reeves, who remained only

a few months. Rev. John Anketell succeeded him and served for a similar brief period. Rev. George L. Chase then became rector, and remained until September 30th, 1874, when he assumed the wardenship of the divinity school at Faribault. Mr. Chase was assisted for several years by Rev. Charles H. Plummer, and was succeeded, in October, 1874, by Rev. Frank C. Coolbaugh, who remained until October 4th, 1875. Rev. Theodore M. Riley, of Philadelphia, was elected rector December 4th, 1875, and entered upon his duties January 15th, 1876. He remained until January 15th, 1882, leaving then to become the professor of ecclesiastical history in Nashota House, Wisconsin. After a vacancy of several months, Rev. Augustus J. Tardy, of Pass Christian, Mississippi, accepted the rectorship, assuming charge August 13th, 1882. On account of ill health Mr. Tardy resigned and gave up his charge September 14th, 1884. For several months services were kept up by two young laymen, Messrs. Rollitt and Grimes. Rev. A. J.



HOLY TRINITY EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Graham, the next rector, entered upon his duties November 30th, 1884, and is still in charge of the parish. The corner stone of the first church building was laid by Dr. Breck, October 30th 1850, Rev. Mr. Wilcoxson being present, and Rev. Father Gear, chaplain at Fort Snelling, making the address. This building stood on the corner of Second street and Second avenue northeast. Under the rectorship of Rev. Mr. Chase a new stone church building was erected on the corner of Fourth street and

Fourth avenue southeast. It remained unfurnished for several years. The ceremonies of consecration were conducted by Right Rev. Dr. Whipple, bishop of the diocese, May 30th, 1878, Ascension day. Rev. C. W. Ward, of Winona, preached the sermon. In 1880 a rectory was built on the lot adjoining the church, \$1,000 towards its cost being given by Mrs. Caroline H. Delano. The font now in use in the church was made of stone taken from the top of the Falls of St. Anthony in 1856. The altar, enlarged, is the one in use in the days of Breck, Merrick and Wilcoxson. The bell was hung in 1854. The church building was enlarged in 1890, doubling thus its seating capacity, at the cost of \$7,600. It now has 500 sittings. At the opening service December 14th, 1890, Bishop Gilbert officiated, assisted by the rector, Rev. A. J. Graham. The bishop's sermon was largely reminiscent. A vested choir of men and boys was introduced at this service. The pews in the church are rented. The entire property is valued at \$32,500. The church has a mission in Fridley Park, with a building called Holy Trinity Chapel. The number of communicants is 189. The Sunday school numbers 112. The officers are: Rector, Rev. A. J. Graham; Senior Warden, Winthrop Young; Junior Warden, John G. Hall; Vestrymen, Fred. Farrington, H. M. Lyon, F. L. Lynde, J. H. Sandberg, W. H. Brinley, George S. Grimes, George Evans.

Gethsemane, the oldest of the Protestant Episcopal churches on the west side of the river, began its life, which has proved so vigorous and fruitful, in 1856. "In that year," says the late rector, Rev. A. R. Graves, in his anniversary sermon, 1888, "a little church in a town of about 5,000 inhabitants, was dedicated to the service of the Most High, and the opening exercises of Gethsemane Parish took place. A young deacon,

David Knickerbacker, officiated. Like David of old he trusted in the Lord of Hosts, believing that the seed sown in the wilderness would bring forth good fruit. At the same time there also came, traveling many hundred miles in a stage coach that he might be present, the pioneer of missionary bishops, Jackson Kemper, whose hair was gray with age, but whose faith was as strong and whose ardor was as fervent as when he first donned the robes of priesthood. Had the few worshipers who then belonged to the parish, been able to pierce the future, they would have been doubly glad. In 32 years it has rooted itself, thrust forth its branches and yielded yearly fruit to God. Bishop Kemper, now sleeps the sleep of the just, the young deacon is himself a gray haired bishop, and many of the old members of the parish have gone to their long home. Yet the work has gone steadily on. Prosperity came and some of the more important movements that were accomplished were as follows: The first rectory, the parish school, the founding of the brotherhood 20 years ago, one of the first of the kind in the country; the starting and sustaining of the Cottage hospital, now St. Barnabas, for 12 years; the missions which have, some of them, grown into churches, All Saints, St. Andrews, the chapels at Minnetonka Mills, Oak Grove and Howard Lake; the institution and maintenance of the surpliced choir; the building of the present grand church, which was opened four years ago; the opening of the kindergarten with its training school for teachers; and perhaps as important as all of these, the establishment, with the aid of the other churches, of the City Missionary Society, which is doing such noble work. With the exception of St. George's parish, in New York City, there has been no such large growth in the country as

we have had here." The history of the church is almost identical with the record of the life work of its first rector for 27 years. A very devoted, enterprising and energetic pastor was he, now known as Right Rev. David B. Knickerbacker, D. D. Educated at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., and at the General Theological Seminary, ordained as deacon in 1856 by Bishop Potter, appointed missionary to Minnesota, advanced to the priesthood by Bishop Kemper in 1857, he became rector of Gethsemane in 1859. In 1861 he also supplied the pulpit of Holy Trinity. He was chosen missionary bishop of Arizona and New Mexico in 1877, but declined. In 1883 he was elected bishop of Indiana and left Gethsemane for that larger work. To him this parish is chiefly indebted for its growth, and this city for the religious and charitable enterprises begun and furthered by his people with him for their courageous leader. Under his successor, Rev. A. R. Graves, the church continued to prosper and to sustain the manifold activities so well begun. The number of communicants is 765. The Brotherhood of Gethsemane, mentioned above, is made up of business churchmen, who give time and money to aid the rector in his work. The corner stone of the first church edifice was laid August 5th, 1856. The church was first used for divine service December 7th, 1856, and was consecrated on the 16th of the same month. It had a bell, presented by eastern friends of the rector. Its sittings were made free with welcome for all who would come. As the congregation grew, more room was needed, and in 1865 the building was enlarged at the cost of \$5,000, doubling its capacity, and was re-consecrated by Bishop Whipple. Ground for a new church, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Ninth street south, was bought for

\$7,000, and the present large and beautiful structure of cream colored sand stone was there built, at the cost for land, building and furnishings of \$63,000. It will seat 650, and has a chapel adjoining which opens into the main room and will seat 250 more. The rectory was completed in 1859 at the cost of \$1,600. It was enlarged in 1868. In 1866 the parish lecture and school room was built, costing \$1,000, and a parish school was maintained for some years. The surpliced choir with choral service was introduced in 1881. St. Barnabas hospital was established in 1870, and was maintained by the Brotherhood of Gethsemane for 12 years, and then turned over to trustees with property valued at \$30,000. It was permanently settled in its new building in 1882. Most of the Episcopal churches on the west side of the river are the children of Gethsemane, the mother church. This church, since its first year, has been maintained as a free church. Its sittings are neither rented nor assigned. It has supplied the county jail with a weekly service for the last 17 years. The whole property of the church is valued at \$110,000. In October 1889, Rev. A. R. Graves, the rector, was elected missionary bishop of West Nebraska. He left Gethsemane to take up these new duties, January 1, 1890. His successor, Rev. J. J. Faude, began duty as rector February 16, 1890.

The St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church. At the request of a number of parishioners of Gethsemane parish, permission was granted by the bishop to establish a new parish in Minneapolis; and in 1868, the parish of St. Mark's was organized by the election of the following officers: Senior Warden, William T. Lee; Junior Warden, Henry T. Welles; Vestrymen, W. P. Westfield, C. M. Hardenburgh, James Murison, J. Welles Gardner, Albie Smith, George F. Bolles, W. H. Brown,

and John Paul. The first service was held in St. Mark's Chapel, at the corner of Fourth street and Hennepin avenue, early in July 1868. Sermon by Rev. E. S. Thomas, of Faribault. Mr. Thomas was chosen rector, but declined. Rev. A. Bradley, of Wicasset, Maine, became the first rector, and began duty on St. Mark's day, 1869. He remained about eighteen months. During this time the number of communicants increased from sixty to one hundred and twenty-seven. A daily service was kept up, and a church school sustained. Rev. E. S. Thomas, again invited to the rectorship, accepted and took charge of the parish, October 1st, 1870. He was succeeded by Rev. Sydney Corbett, June 1st, 1875. Mr. Corbett resigned January 2nd, 1880, and Rev. T. B. Wells, D. D., entered upon his duties as rector October 17th, of the same year. In June, 1891, Dr. Wells, in failing health, left for Japan, and died at sea, on his way homeward, early in August of that year. The number of communicants is 410. The new church building on Sixth street, between Nicollet and Hennepin avenues, was completed, furnished, and occupied during the rectorship of Rev. E. S. Thomas. The first service was held on Christmas day, 1870. A large, three manual Hook organ was bought for \$5,600, and a rectory lot secured. The cost of church edifice and lot, rectory lot, church furnishings, organ and parish schoolhouse, was \$42,005. The building cost \$27,105. The sittings are 700. The officers are: C. M. Hardenbergh, Senior Warden; W. B. Folds, Junior Warden; Vestrymen; R. B. Langdon, A. H. Linton, C. W. Case, L. Christian, C. McC. Reeve, S. E. Neiler, Wesley Neill, S. P. Snider. The Sunday school, which numbers 167, has Hector Baxter as superintendent.

The church has had an Industrial school, with Mrs. T. B. Wells as manager; St. Andrews' Brotherhood; a La-

dies' Aid Society, and a Young Ladies' Society. It contributes to the support of St. Barnabas Hospital, Sheltering Arms, the Home for Children and Aged Women, the Woman's Home and Girls' Lodging House. The church is supported by annual pledges, and the offerings. Regular attendants have sittings assigned them. At evening service all seats are free. The entire church property is valued at \$100,000. A building for church work has recently been added to the main edifice.

The All Saints' Protestant Episcopal Church. In May, 1871, the Portland Avenue Mission was established by the Brotherhood of Gethsemane. A mission chapel, which had been used in North Minneapolis, and afterwards on the corner of Fourth street and Hennepin avenue, was moved to the corner of Nineteenth street and Fourth avenue south, the lot having been given by C. M. Loring. This mission was under the care of Dr. Knickerbacker until May, 1875, when the parish of All Saints was organized, and Dr. Knickerbacker was chosen rector. The first vestry was; Senior Warden, J. H. Pearl; Junior Warden, J. I. Black; Vestrymen, S. J. Baldwin, J. A. McGinniss, C. Hyatt, G. W. Kellogg, LeRoy Robertson, J. E. Turner, E. H. Holbrook. In 1880, when Dr. Knickerbacker resigned, there were 56 communicants, and 50 families in the congregation. Rev. W. S. Pease became rector in August, 1880. In the same year the church was repaired and improved, at the cost of \$685. Rev. L. F. Cole, entered upon the duties of rector, July 1st, 1881. A rectory was built in 1883, costing \$2,100. Rev. E. J. Purdy, began duty June 1st, 1886. It was found expedient to change the location of the church, and in 1886, a lot was bought on Clinton avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. The old prop-

erty was sold in June, 1887, for \$7,500. The new church was begun and finished the same year, and was opened by Bishop Whipple, on Sunday, November 6th, 1887. Its cost with lot, was about \$7,000. There are free seats for 250 and room for 50 more sittings when needed. Ground was broken August 5th, 1891, for an addition to the church edifice, costing \$2,500. There will be a new chancel, guild-room, vestry and other rooms for the rector's use. The number of communicants is 125. The Sunday school numbers 127, with Robert Lyle for superintendent. The entire church property is valued at \$8,300. The wardens are: LeRoy Robertson, Thomas Saeger. Rev. E. J. Purdy gave up this charge in 1890, and September 7th, of the same year, Rev. A. Alexander was instituted as rector, by Bishop Gilbert.

The St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church. This church, a child of St. Mark's, was organized June 21st, 1880, with 12 members, of whom four are still connected with the parish. It is one of the younger parishes in the city, but numerically as large as the mother parish. Rev. Floyd W. Tompkins was the first rector, entering upon the work in July, 1880, and remaining two years. He did good service, and left a parish of 100 members. Rev. Treadwell Waldron began duty as rector in January, 1883. He was a man of fine, scholarly attainments, and an attractive preacher. He resigned in November, 1885, after a rectorship of nearly three years, leaving 200 communicants. The present rector, Rev. Frank R. Millspaugh, assumed the rectorship February 24th, 1886. A small, church building was erected during the rectorship of Mr. Tompkins, near the corner of Hennepin avenue and Twelfth street. This was afterwards enlarged to its present capacity of 750 sittings. Under the administration of the present

rector, most of the debt on the church edifice and lot has been canceled, and the parish now holds a property valued at \$40,000. The parish includes 425 families, and there are 400 communicants. This church provides regular missionary services at Hassen, Hennepin County, and at Buffalo, Delano, and Rockford, in Wright County. It does its proportion of charitable work for the diocese and the city, and is one of the leading parishes in Minnesota. The wardens are William Ragan and C. L. Wells, M. D.

Grace Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1883. The same year the church edifice was built, on the corner of Sixteenth avenue south and Twenty-fourth street. The sittings are 150, and are free. Rev. C. E. Hixon is rector. The number of communicants is 175. The Sunday school numbers 99, and has the rector for superintendent. A. H. Kittell, and John Parslow are wardens. The value of church building and lots is \$5,500.

The St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church was at first a mission of Gethsemane, begun in 1857, was organized in 1874, is located on the corner of north Sixth street and Twelfth avenue. The building was erected in 1883. Rev. W. Wilkinson is rector and superintendent of the Sunday school. L. O. Merriam and M. Yost are wardens. There are 70 members of the church, and 109 in the Sunday school. The value of the building is \$8,000. It was consecrated by Bishop Whipple, September 23rd, 1890. Rev. J. V. Prosser was the first rector. The mission was at first located on the corner of Washington and Seventeenth avenues north.

The St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church. The church building, on the corner of West Thirty-second street and Pleasant avenue, was erected in 1887. It has 100 free sittings. The number of

communicants is 95. The Sunday school numbers 100. The rector, Rev. William B. Hamilton, is Sunday school superintendent. F. H. Hall, and M. O. Little are wardens. The whole value of church property is \$5,800.

The City Missions (Protestant Episcopal), are in charge of the city missionary, Rev. C. K. Capron, who, in September, 1890, followed Rev. William B. Guion in that service. They are Ascension, at 2526 East Twenty-sixth street; Holy Innocents, at the corner of Twenty-seventh street south and Emerson avenue; St. John's in Maben's Hall, at the corner of Fifteenth street north and Fifth avenue; St. Matthew's in Odd Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Harrison and Fifth streets northeast; Mission of Minnehaha in a school house, at Minnehaha. There are 171 communicants, and 744 in the Sunday schools. Rev. Dr. S. M. Haskins has given several lots to the missions.

A Chapel for St. Matthew's Mission, on the corner of Twenty-fifth avenue and Fillmore street northeast, was dedicated October 27th, 1889, with a sermon by Rev. E. C. Bill. There are 200 sittings.

BAPTIST.

What is at present the Olivet Baptist Church of Minneapolis was organized as the First Baptist Church of St. Anthony, July 13, 1850, with ten members. It was duly "recognized" by a council called for that purpose, of which Rev. J. P. Pearsons was the moderator. The original members were W. C. Brown, George F. Brott, Sarah Pratt, Joshua Draper, C. T. Stearns, Cornelia Stearns, Mary Gerdus, Louisa Munson, Alpha Nickerson, Mary G. Stearns. The early records of the church are defective, with long intervals in which there are no entries. No name of pastor or preacher is given until February, 1854, when Rev.

L. Palmer is mentioned as pastor, who seems to have served for one year. Other ministers who were on duty, each for only a short time were: Rev. L. Whitney, Rev. J. C. Hyde, Rev. W. H. Humphrey, Rev. R. M. S. Pease, Rev. D. S. Dean and Rev. Dr. Allen. For two or three years, 1867-1870, Rev. Asa Drury served as pastor. He died, very greatly regretted, March 8th, 1870. Rev. H. W. Stearns was ordained pastor October 19th, 1870, and remained two years. Rev. W. W. Moore followed. After him were Rev. W. A. Jarrel, Rev. A. A. Russell and Rev. Sewall Brown, who closed his work in October, 1880. Rev. M. D. Shutter, whose pastorate was longer than that of any of his predecessors, came to this charge in June, 1881, and left it in 1886. He was followed by Rev. W. P. McKee, who was settled as pastor September 1st, 1887, and still holds that office. After many years of struggle and earnest effort on the part of a faithful few, the church is now prospering and has before it a promising future. The membership is 163. The deacons are E. D. Bowen, E. C. Hall, George Edwards, F. L. Darrow. The Sunday school, with E. K. Smith as superintendent, has an enrollment of 200. There is a Christian Endeavor Society with 50 members. The church also sustains a number of missionary and benevolent organizations. In February, 1879, the name of the church was changed by act of the legislature, and it became the Olivet Baptist Church of Minneapolis. A chapel, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Second street southeast, was first used for public services. Afterwards a church building was erected on the same lot. After some years this was removed to the corner of Fourth avenue and Fifth street southeast. On the completion of a new edifice the old church was sold to a Swedish Lutheran congregation and is still used by that society. A third

house of worship was built and dedicated on the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenue southeast. This is a fine building of red brick, valued with the lot at \$40,000. It was occupied by the Olivet

Methodist congregation, and was dedicated in January, 1890. It has 600 sittings and cost, with site and furnishings, \$20,400. The building on Fifth street is now used by the First Methodist Church.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

Church until, by an exchange of property, the church took possession of its present sanctuary, located on the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Fourth street southeast. This house was built for a

The First Baptist Church. For the early history of this church a paper, read by J. A. Wolverton at the laying of the corner stone of the present church building, has been, by permission, freely drawn

upon. In a small unpainted house, the residence of Deacon Asa Fletcher, which is still standing on what is now Portland avenue, the First Baptist Church of Minneapolis was organized March 5th, 1853. Its constituent members, ten in number, came from the church in St. Paul and the church in St. Anthony. They were Rev. E. W. Cressey, Mrs. M. P. Cressey, Timothy Fletcher, Mrs. Margaret Fletcher, Joshua Draper, Asa Fletcher, Nancy Fletcher, Mary Gordon, Harriet N. Jackins and Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, of whom none are now members of the church. At first the church worshiped from house to house. A home missionary, Rev. E. W. Cressey, preached to the little company as often as his other duties allowed. From November, 1853, Rev. T. B. Rogers served the Church until the spring of 1854, preaching for the most part in private houses, once or twice in a hall over Chamber's store on Bridge square. Fletchers' hall was afterwards, and for many months, the meeting place. The building stood at the foot of Helen street, now Second avenue south, on the bank of the river. Access to this hall was by an outside stairway so frail in appearance, that nervous persons ventured upon it with trembling. The room was rough, and its furnishings of the rudest. Seats were few but not far between, made of plank and supported by empty boxes and nail kegs. The pulpit corresponded, a platform six or eight inches high, for top a board smoothed by a saw and supported by two side pieces of the same sort, with pieces of lath nailed on to brace it up. The worshipers, however, were not troubled by their uncouth surroundings. Prayer, praise and holy thoughts hallowed the place for them. On the evening of June 22nd, 1854, in this hall, Rev. A. A. Russell preached as a candidate to seven auditors, of whom four were members of

the church. After the service these four gave the preacher a unanimous call to the pastorate, and the call was at once accepted. In July, 1854, a Sunday school was organized, with Asa Fletcher as superintendent, and with a library of less than two dozen books. Late in this year the hall was plastered, and otherwise made fitter for church uses. Services were held here until September, 1856. At that time the church took possession of another Fletcher's hall, near the corner of Second street and Second avenue south. In March, 1857, the pastorate of Rev. A. A. Russell closed. His three years of service added materially to the numbers and strength of the church. Rev. Amory Gale became pastor in July, 1857. He remained not quite a year, closing his work in June, 1858, and entering upon new duties as superintendent of missions for Minnesota. He died at Jaffa on the shores of the Mediterranean. In 1857, on a lot at the corner of Third street and Nicollet avenue, given to the society by Hon. Henry T. Wells, plans were formed for building the first house of worship. The basement room of this building were first occupied February 6th, 1858. This was, at that time, the largest and best place for religious services in the city. For more than two years, from 1858 to 1860, the church was without a pastor. In October, 1860, Rev. J. R. Manton took the pastoral charge. After his resignation the church was again without a minister for more than a year. July 15th, 1865, Dr. L. B. Allen, of Burlington, Iowa, accepted a call to the pastorate. In 1866, the vestry room, on the corner of Third street and Nicollet avenue, was found too small. The walls of the building seemed insecure, and it was decided to level the walls and sell the material. The church used Harrison hall until the new house should be completed on the

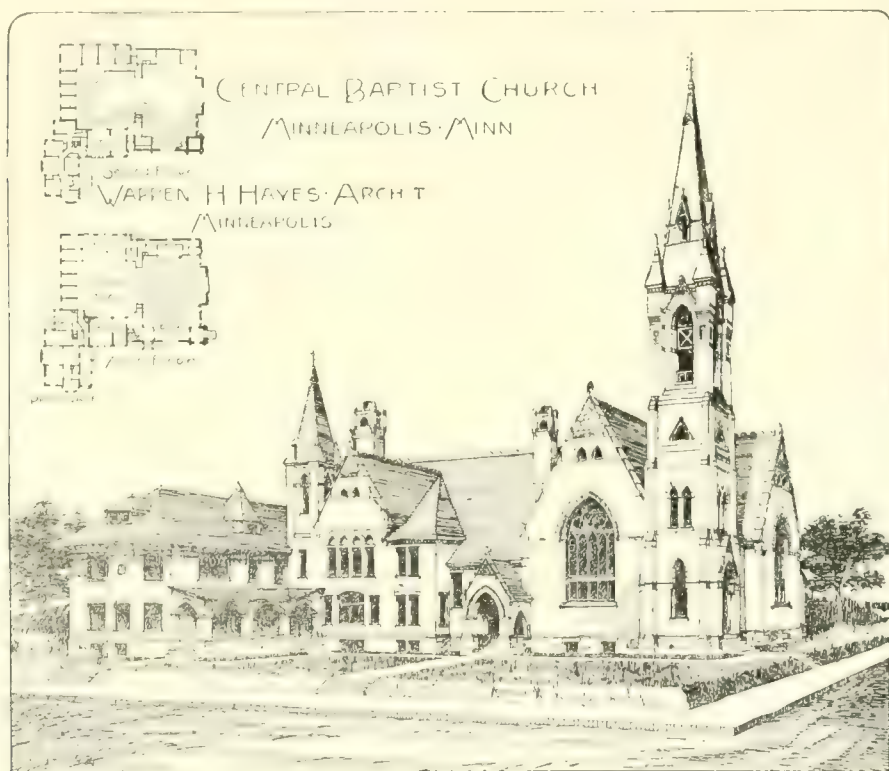
corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, this lot having been procured in exchange for the other. Dr. Allen closed his pastorate in December, 1867. In the April following Rev. W. T. Lowry became pastor. The new church edifice was completed in 1868, and dedicated November 29th of that year. It was a frame building with seats for 320. At the same time Mr. Lowry was ordained and installed. He remained until March, 1871. In 1868 seven members left to unite with others in forming the Central Baptist Church, and in 1871, 18 Swede members were dismissed to become members of a Swede Baptist Church, organized July 30th of that year. In November, 1871, Rev. T. W. Powell entered upon his duties as pastor. He resigned July 5th, 1874, Rev. H. C. Woods followed, beginning his work November 1st, 1874. In 1876 the house of worship was enlarged, newly furnished, and supplied with an organ costing \$3,000. It was rededicated September 24th, 1876. In 1881, 57 members were dismissed to form with others a new Baptist church in connection with the Jewett Chapel Mission. In 1883, 22 left to join others in organizing Calvary Baptist Church. Rev. H. C. Woods closed his pastorate of nine years in September, 1883. Rev. William T. Chase, D.D., entered upon his duties as pastor in March, 1885, and remained until February, 1889. In October of that year, Rev. Wayland Hoyt, D.D., was called to the pastorate, and early in 1890 he entered upon duty as pastor. The number of members is 726. In the Sunday school there is an attendance of 350, with J. B. McArthur for superintendent. The deacons are: E. N. Brown, Frank W. Jewett, J. C. Hoblit, M. B. Critchett, Alexander Barnes, J. A. Wolverton, John Day Smith, Willard J. Dadmun, E. C. Lyon, G. S. Butler. The trustees are: W. A. Barnes, C. J. Rock-

wood, S. G. Cook, A. R. Potter, George A. Pillsbury, C. E. Reynolds and W. W. Huntington, with George A. Pillsbury as chairman. The local benevolent work of the church is done through the Baptist Union, a city missionary organization. The church building, on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street, was sold with the ground for \$103,000. Lots were then bought on the corner of Tenth street and Harmon place for \$17,000, and here the new and noble edifice was built of Kasota stone, finished in cherry, with all the best church appliances at the cost of \$135,000. This building was dedicated in January, 1887, with a sermon by the Rev. P. S. Hansen, D.D., of Chicago. The main audience room will seat 1,250. The seats are rented. The church has a large and fine organ, the gift of Charles A. Pillsbury and his sons Charles A. and Frederic Pillsbury. Its cost was \$8,000. This church is the mother of all the Baptist churches on the west side of the river.

Central Baptist Church. The following is partly taken from a paper read by T. E. Hughes at the sixteenth annual meeting, December, 29, 1885. The Marshall Street Baptist Church was organized December 29th, 1869. The name of the church has been twice changed. The first location was on the northeast corner of Marshall and Ninth streets. The name Marshall was dropped in 1873, at which time Marshall street became Fifth avenue, and the church took the name of Fifth Avenue Church. Ten years later, when the church moved into the present edifice, on the corner of Fourth avenue and Grant street, it was re-named the Central Church. At the date of organization the population of Minneapolis, not including St. Anthony, was about 13,000, and the First Church was the only Baptist church on the west side of the river. The first members were 39.

The first pastor, Rev. A. Cole, remained until early in the year 1871. The first deacons were W. N. Mason and James Sully. The first trustees were H. Ball, Jr., L. C. Bisbee, Amory Gale and Philip Herzog. Rev. William Wilder followed Mr. Cole, and remained pastor a little more than one year. Rev. R. E. Manning, a theological student in Chicago Seminary, supplied the pulpit for a time. Rev. F. K. Roberts took the pastoral

duty September 1st, 1888, and resigned in May, 1890, to become secretary of the American Baptist Foreign Missionary Society. Rev. Charles A. Reese became pastor January 4th, 1891. The first church building was bought of the Union Baptist Church. It stood at what is now 514 Nicollet avenue, and was removed to the corner of Marshall street, now Fifth avenue, and Ninth street. In 1884 this building was sold,



charge in October, 1873, and remained until the spring of 1876. The pastors who followed were: Rev. Charles E. Hewitt, D.D., Rev. Horace L. House, who remained two and one half years, Rev. Fred L. Gates, who took charge of the church early in 1880, and was ordained September 22nd of the same year. His pastorate closed April 1, 1888. Rev. Henry C. Mabie, D. D., commenced pas-

and was used by the Mayflower Congregational Church, after removal to the corner of Bloomington avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The present church edifice is situated on the southwest corner of Grant street and Fourth avenue south, opposite the Central High school. It was completed in 1883, and first used November 25th of that year, and dedicated January 31st,

1884. It has seats in the large audience room for 525, and by opening the doors into the parlors, will accommodate 300 more. The seats are free. The building cost \$28,000. The church property is valued at \$60,000. The members of the church are 360. The Sunday school numbers 383, with John T. Barnum superintendent.

The Fourth Baptist Church is the outgrowth of a mission Sunday school, which was started in July, 1874, by members of the First Baptist Church. Begun in a very humble way it soon outgrew its original quarters, and in November of the same year a building was erected for its use and dedicated as Jewett Chapel. For five years it grew and prospered, until in 1880 Rev. S. Adams was placed over it by the Baptist Union as its missionary pastor. His labors were so fruitful that, at length, it was thought best to organize an independent church. Accordingly 57 members of the mother church were dismissed to form a separate organization. The new Church was formed December 19th, 1881, and Rev. T. G. Field, of Winona, became its pastor. The chapel was twice enlarged and a new edifice soon was needed. The place selected was the present location, at the corner of Dupont and Eighteenth avenues north, where the commodious edifice now used was built. It is valued at \$25,000. In January, 1887, the membership had grown to 250, when Mr. Field resigned, but continued by request to serve the church until September, 1887. Rev. Milton F. Negus, of Attica, New York, the present pastor, was called, and entered upon his pastorate December 4th, 1887. Since the beginning of his service the membership has grown from 266 to 303. The society is free from debt, and has a field large and full of promise. The deacons are Henry A. Cheney, Boston W. Smith, A. L. Burn-

ham, Carey Emerson, John H. Scott, Charles Cress and James O. Weld. The superintendent of the Sunday school is W. J. Abernethy, and there are 20 teachers. The church sustains a memorial mission school with 80 members, for which a permanent building is needed. It also has a Young People's Association and several missionary organizations. The financial plan of the church requires, for meeting all current expenses, definite pledges of definite amounts, payable, as a rule, weekly.

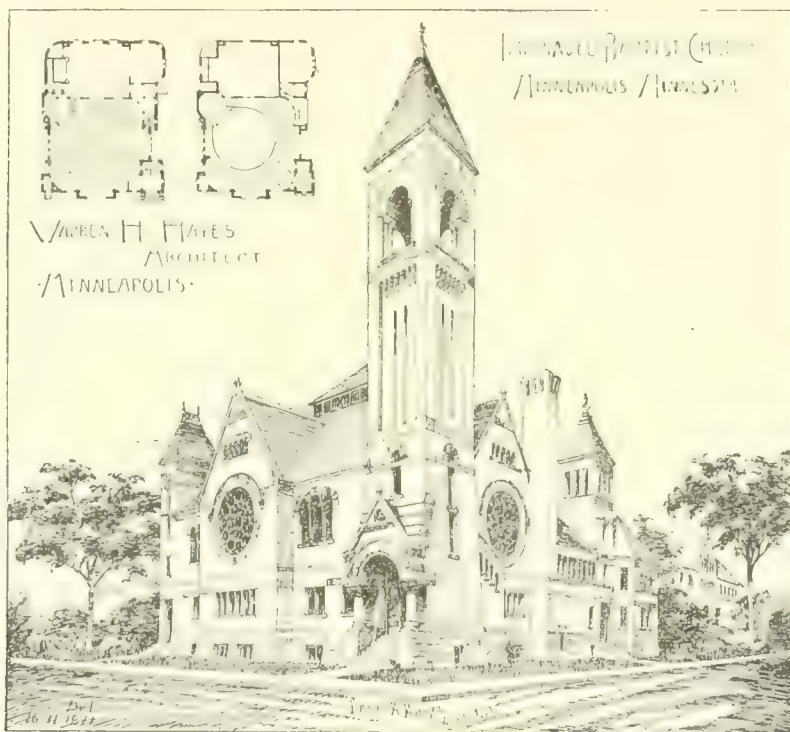
Immanuel Baptist Church was organized with 26 members, March 25th, 1883. The first deacons were M. S. Gray, George L. Crosier and H. H. Smith. The first pastor was Rev. D. D. MacLaurin, who entered upon his work in April, 1883, and closed his pastorate in November, 1890. He was followed by Rev. W. H. Geistweit the present pastor. The number of members is 454. The deacons are H. H. Smith, George L. Crosier, T. R. Newton, R. S. Towle, David Haverstock, H. F. Green, and A. L. Cosler. The Sunday school numbers 606, with E. M. Hulett for superintendent. The church building is located on the corner of Bloomington avenue and Twenty-third street. It was built in 1883 and 1884 and cost \$64,300. It has 1,170 sittings; seats are free. The property of the society is valued at \$75,000.

Calvary Baptist Church was organized May 6th, 1883, with 24 members, all but one from the First Baptist Church. The first deacons were Rev. H. N. Herrick, and F. K. Pratt. The first pastor was Rev. W. W. Pratt, who served from May 6th, 1883, to September 28th, 1884. The present pastor is Rev. G. L. Morrill, who began his work December 1st, 1884. The deacons are W. D. VanDuzee, G. H. Swasey, Charles W. Coe, H. W. Hall, John S. Allen, W. S. Hughes,

and F. K. Pratt. The present membership is 325. The Sunday school numbers 150, with C. H. Moss, superintendent. The church first used a chapel, built by Christ Church (Reformed Episcopal), which was bought and moved from Hennepin avenue near Tenth street, to the corner of Twenty-sixth street and Blaisdell avenue. On this site a new edifice was begun in August, 1888. The chapel of this building and a part of the main

by Rev. F. McNamee now in charge. The number of members is 75. The Sunday school numbers 90, with Dr. C. A. Chase, superintendent. The church building is located at the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Madison street northeast, was built in 1887, and cost with lots, \$10,000. It has sittings for 400. The seats are free.

Tabernacle Baptist Church, on the corner of Eighth street and Twenty-third



audience room were completed in February, 1889. At that time the chapel was first used for public worship. The building will be finished and furnished as soon as possible. It will cost about \$40,000. The chapel will seat about 500 and the main auditorium 1,200; seats are free.

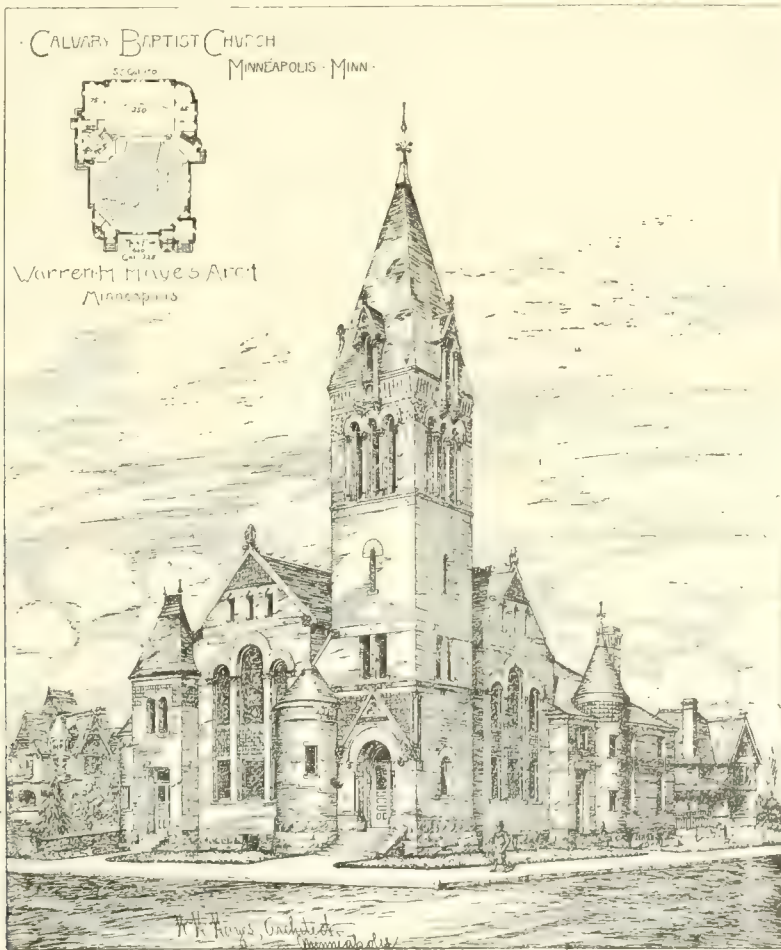
Grace Baptist Church was organized in June, 1885, with 25 members. The first pastor, Rev. C. R. Sargent, was settled October 1st, 1886, and was followed

avenue south, is the outgrowth of Tabernacle Mission, was organized as a church October 1st, 1889, has 105 members, and Rev. S. E. Price for pastor. E. T. Stone is Sunday school superintendent.

The First Swedish Baptist Church was organized July 11th, 1871, with 24 members, most of them from the First Baptist Church. The first meetings were held over a blacksmith's shop on Nicollet Island. Afterwards a hall over

the National Exchange Bank was used. Prayer meetings were held regularly, while as yet there was no pastor. A Sunday school also was carried on, with F. W. Molensten as superintendent. In January, 1872, Rev. John Ring was called to the pastorate. The hall soon was overcrowded, and a church building

and a half. During this time the membership had increased to 63. His successor was Rev. J. A. Peterson, who resigned because of failing health, after six month's service. In May, 1875, Rev. A. B. Orgsen became pastor. During his pastorate the membership increased, and a parsonage was built. Rev. John An-



became a necessity. Rev. Amory Gale, whose memory is precious to the Swedish Baptists of Minnesota, bought a corner lot on Twelfth avenue and Sixth street south, for \$1,000, which was paid for chiefly by the Baptist Union. Here a neat building, costing \$3,000, was erected. Rev. John Ring served a year

derson followed, serving 18 months. Rev. Frank Peterson entered upon his duties in June, 1881. The house of worship was enlarged to double its former capacity, and the church and Sunday school increased largely in numbers. In the midst of this progress and prosperity the church building was destroyed

by fire. Not daunted by disaster, the society continued its services without interruption in Harrison's Hall, and very soon bought, and took immediate possession of the church building, on the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Eighth street south, before owned and occupied by the Second Congregational Church. This, which is the present sanctuary, will seat 1,200 persons; seats are free. The property is valued at \$25,000. There are 550 members, and who make this the largest Swedish Baptist Church in America. There are five mission societies, two Sunday schools, and one mission in South Minneapolis is called the Bethel Mission, for which a chapel is now building. The Sunday school numbers 350. A. H. Nelson is superintendent. G. A. Hagstrom is superintendent of the Mission school.

Elim Swedish Baptist Church was organized February 24th, 1888, with 55 members, who came from the First Swedish Baptist Church. It grew out of a Mission Sunday school established somewhat earlier in East Minneapolis. The church held its services at first in a hall, on the corner of Harrison street and Twenty-second avenue northeast. In July 1888, it took possession of its own chapel, on the corner of Jackson street and Twentieth avenue northeast. The building cost about \$1,000, and the two lots, \$2,500. The membership is 97. The Sunday school has 80 members, and David Hernlund is superintendent. Rev. Petrus Ostrom entered upon his duties, June 1st, 1888. He was followed by Rev. C. A. Sandvall, who is still in charge.

The First Norwegian and Danish Baptist Church held services in a building, erected in 1880, on the corner of Thirteenth avenue and Seventh street south, until April, 1891, when a new edifice with 400 sittings was dedicated on the same site. Rev. Iver Larsen is pas-

tor and Charles Larsen is Sunday school superintendent. There are 125 members.

The First German Baptist Church was organized in March, 1885, with 30 members. The first pastor, Rev. F. A. Petereit, began his work early in 1884, and served until January, 1886. In November of the same year, Rev. J. Albert, the present pastor, entered upon his charge. The chapel stands on Twentieth avenue north, above Lyndale avenue. It was built for a Sunday school, by W. W. Huntington, and presented to the Fourth Baptist Church. In 1885 it was bought for \$5,000, half of which sum, was given by the First and Fourth Baptist churches. The present value of the church property is about \$9,000. The number of members is 74. The Sunday school numbers 60, with F. Brasler for superintendent. The trustees are John Siemers, Charles Werrett, and F. D. Praesler. There is a Young Peoples' Society, with 24 members.

Bethesda (colored) Baptist Church was organized July 27th, 1889, with 25 members. At first, services were held at 505½ Washington avenue south. A new chapel, on Eighth street south between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, was dedicated January 31st, 1892, with addresses by Hon. Isaac Atwater, Hon. George A. Pillsbury, J. B. Bassett, John Day Smith and Rev. W. H. Geistweit. The main auditorium will seat 400. This is the first church building for colored Baptists in the city. Rev. J. W. Dunjee is pastor and Jasper Gibbs superintendent of the Sunday school. There are 56 members.

City Temple Baptist Church is located at the corner of Seventeenth avenue south and Sixth street. Rev. O. A. Weenolson is pastor, and James A. Camp, superintendent. This church has grown out of a missionary enterprise conducted by Mr. Weenolson.

Baptist City Missions. The Baptist Churches carry on union city missionary work in co-operation, under the name of the Baptist Union; J. A. Hoblit is president and Carey Emerson, secretary.

The Tabernacle Mission was organized in 1884. Rooms were secured at the corner of Riverside and Twenty-fourth avenues south, where gospel meetings, Sunday school, and an Industrial school were held. The main work lay in the Sunday school, which at first, numbered about 75, but increased so that larger quarters were soon needed. These were secured on the opposite corner, in a new building. The policy was to make the rooms attractive, by means of plenty of light, both by day and night, decorated walls, pictures, flowering plants, singing birds, good heat, and ventilation, thus making the most inviting spot in that part of the city for many whose homes were far less pleasant. As still more room was wanted, a fine lot was secured on the corner of Twenty-third ave-

nue and Eighth Street south, facing Murphy Park. Here a brick building was erected, costing \$12,000, in which, besides the main chapel, were eleven smaller rooms for a free dispensary, library, reading room, study, infant and other classes, and accommodating about 900 children. The whole work was organized for most effective service, and was manned largely by teachers from the Baptist churches in the city. The outgrowth of this mission is the present Tabernacle Church, organized October 1st, 1889.



BETHEL SWEDISH BAPTIST CHURCH

The Emerson Avenue Mission is located at 910 Emerson avenue north, and has Sunday school and gospel meetings. The enrollment is nearly 200 with an average attendance of 149. C. J. Rockwood is superintendent. There is occasional preaching. Several members of the Sunday school have joined the Baptist churches. The support of the school costs from \$250 to \$300 a year. The school raises about \$75. A new chapel is needed and will probably be built soon by the Baptist Union.

The Bethel Mission (Swedish) is a Sunday school with Industrial school, and is located on Twenty-ninth avenue near Twenty-sixth street south, J. W. Strandberg is superintendent.

Chicago Avenue Mission is located at the corner of Chicago avenue and Thirty-third street. E. R. McKinney is pastor, and C. L. Bonner Sunday school superintendent.

Memorial Mission is a Sunday school, on the corner of Thirty-second avenue north and Second street. F. S. Abernethy is superintendent.

Dane-Norwegian Mission, located at 2632 Thirteenth avenue south, has J. M. Nelson for superintendent.

Bethany Mission, on the corner of Russell and Thirtieth avenues north, has for superintendent J. C. Langvay.

Free Baptist. The First Free Baptist interest in Minnesota was the planting of a church of 17 members, at the Falls of St. Anthony, in 1854. It was moved across the river, when the tide of population set that way, and a substantial

brick edifice was built, on Washington avenue, near First avenue north. About 1871 the old building was sold, and a new house of worship, at the corner of First avenue south and Seventh street, was built and dedicated without debt. This property was sold in 1890, and on June 28th, 1891, the present house of worship was dedicated, with a sermon by the pastor, Rev. F. L. Hayes. It is built of brownstone and cost \$53,379.92. The building stands on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Fifteenth street. The main audience room with lecture room adjacent and gallery, will seat 1,000. The first pastor was Rev. Chas. G. Ames. He was followed by Rev. Mr. Hayden, Rev. A. D. Williams, Rev. R. W. Bryant, Rev. H. N. Herrick, who remained from 1866 to 1871; Rev. C. Payne, Rev. A. J. Davis, Rev. A. A. Smith, who served from 1879 to 1884; Rev. J. B. Jordan, Rev. J. J. Hall, Rev. G. A. Burgess, and the present pastor, Rev. Francis L. Hayes. The church numbers 200 members. A paper called *The Church Helper* is edited by the pastor and published monthly, in the interest of the church.

Stevens Avenue Free Baptist Church was organized in 1855, with 18 members. The first pastor was Rev. A. A. Smith, who remained until 1887. The church has 150 members. Rev. H. S.

Roblee was his successor. The church building, which stands on the corner of Stevens avenue and East Twenty-eighth street, was erected in 1883.

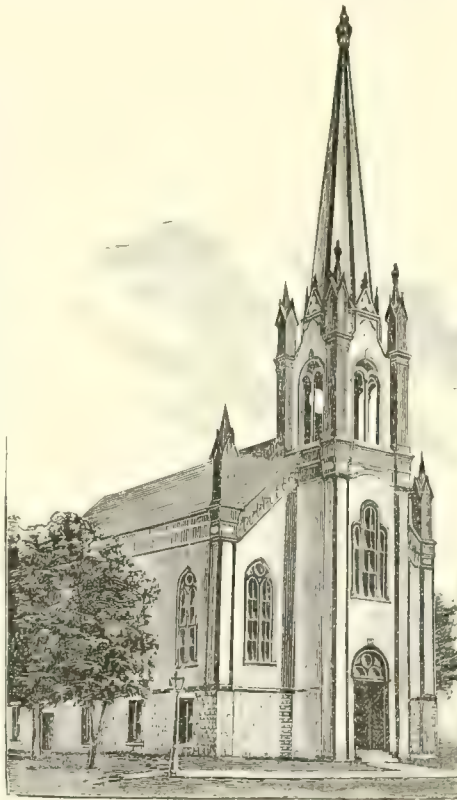
CATHOLIC.

The names, St. Anthony and Hennepin, force themselves upon the mind of the historian, who investigates the earliest Catholic annals of Minneapolis. These names carry us back to the year

1680, when Father Hennepin, a Franciscan priest, gave to the roaring cataracts of the Mississippi the name of St. Anthony of Padua.

"Louis Hennepin was the first to stand upon Pilot Knob, and drink in the Eden-like beauty of all the eye could scan; the first to listen to our far-famed cataract, and to gaze with admiration on its radiant bow, while his soul expanded amid such glowing scenes. He left the mark of his enthusiastic devotion to his church on everything he touched."* The early travelers describe

these falls, and the surrounding country in glowing terms. "Long before coming in sight of the grand scene, the ear is greeted by the deep, solemn roar, that truly resembles the sound of many waters. It seems indeed as though some mighty strife were going on, amid the elements of nature. A strong and irresistible feeling steals over the senses,

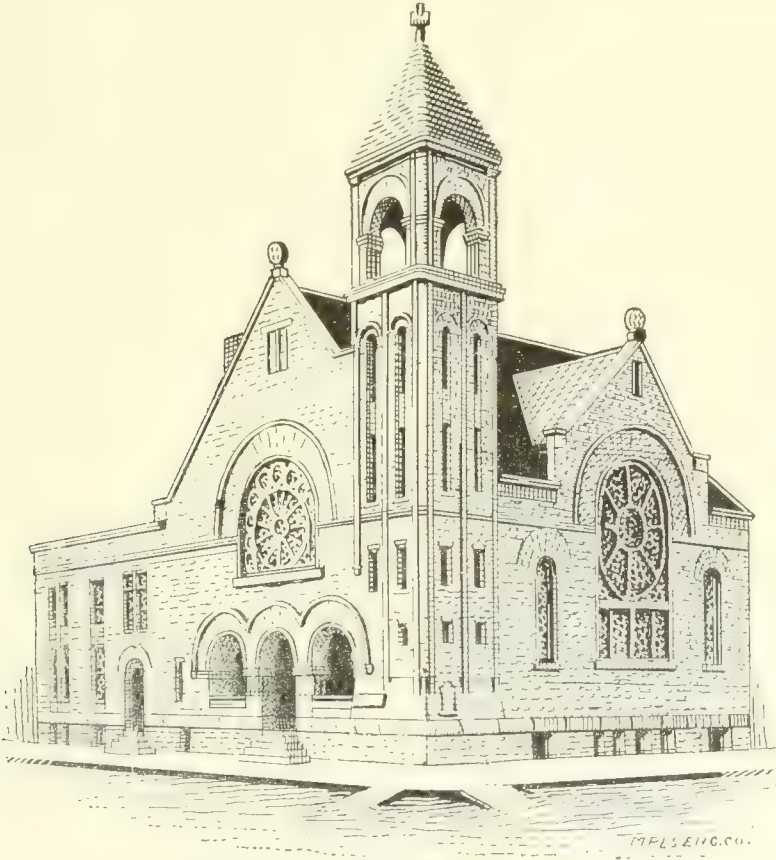


FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH. ERECTED 1870.
TAKEN DOWN 1891.

a feeling that awakens a spirit of admiration for the Almighty's handiwork. The falls at length burst upon the enraptured view,—the noble Falls of St. Anthony."

For 150 years after the discovery and naming of the Falls by Father Hennepin, religion and civilization utterly failed to gain a permanent footing in that far-famed Eden of the Northwest, bearing

land where now stands the church and other buildings of St. Anthony of Padua, and in 1849 commenced the frame building, first used as a church. Father Ledon, the first resident pastor, took charge of that congregation in the year 1851. He was a native of France. He completed his studies in the diocesan seminary of Belle. At the invitation of Bishop Loras, of Dubuque, he left his flourishing pas-



FIRST FREE BAPTIST CHURCH. ERECTED 1890.

the name of St. Anthony. The present growth of catholicity must trace its origin to the year 1830, when St. Anthony was included in the diocese of Archbishop Henny of Milwaukee, who sent Father Galtier to visit the place as a missionary. Two years later Father Ravoux, then stationed at Mendota, purchased the

torate in the diocese of Belle, to devote the best energies of his vigorous manhood to the vast and arduous missionary field, of the Upper Mississippi Valley. His missionary field extended along that valley from Lake City to St. Cloud, embracing among many minor stations, the congregations of Red Wing, Osseo, Anoka, Dayton, Etc. Father Ledon was

noted for his scholarly erudition, for his apostolic zeal and exemplary piety. He was far famed as a spiritual advisor, and esteemed by all as the model priest and apostle. In the year 1855, he left St. Anthony for St. Paul, where he continued his priestly labors until his return to France. It is worthy of note, that on his return to France, he was re-installed to his first pastorate.

In the year, 1855, Father Fayolle, the college companion and intimate friend of Father Ledon was called from Little Cannady to take charge of St. Anthony. During his pastorate, he commenced the erection of the present church edifice, a stone building, 65x140 feet, on the corner of Ninth avenue north and Main street, East Division. In the year 1860, the accumulated burdens of his difficult charge, proved too much for his physical endurance, rendering him incapable of further missionary labors.

In the year 1860, Father John McDermott arrived and remained in charge of St. Anthony until 1866, completing the church and building a school house, and establishing the first parochial school in the city.

Rev. F. Tissot, the successor of Father McDermott, is a native of France. In the year 1854, he, in company with seven youthful aspirants to an apostolic life in the American Missions, came to this country, at the invitation of Father Ravoux, the diocesan administrator of St. Paul. He completed his theological studies at the Lazarist Seminary at St. Mary's of the Barrens, near St. Louis, Mo. In the year 1858, Rt. Rev. Bishop Smith, of Dubuque, Ia., ordained him priest for the diocese of St. Paul. Immediately after his ordination he was put in charge of 24 missions, included in the extensive territory of Wabasha, Goodhue and Dakota Counties. It is difficult for the imagination to realize at this dis-

tant date the untold hardships of the pioneer priest, in the bleak prairies of the northwestern wilds. For eight long years Father Tissot, labored perseveringly and faithfully, among the stray Catholics in that vast district, founding new congregations, building churches and schools, instructing children and adults for the reception of the sacraments, winning numerous converts to the faith and speeding to the bedside of the sick and dying, to administer the last consolations of religion. For all emergencies the young Levite proved equal to his obligations. The fame of his piety and profound learning, of his never-flinching fidelity and apostolic zeal, soon found its way to the Propaganda. Rome offered him the mitre, but the saintly priest prevailed upon Rome to alter that choice, preferring to lead the life of the humble missionary. In November, 1866, Father Tissot was put in charge of St. Anthony of Padua.

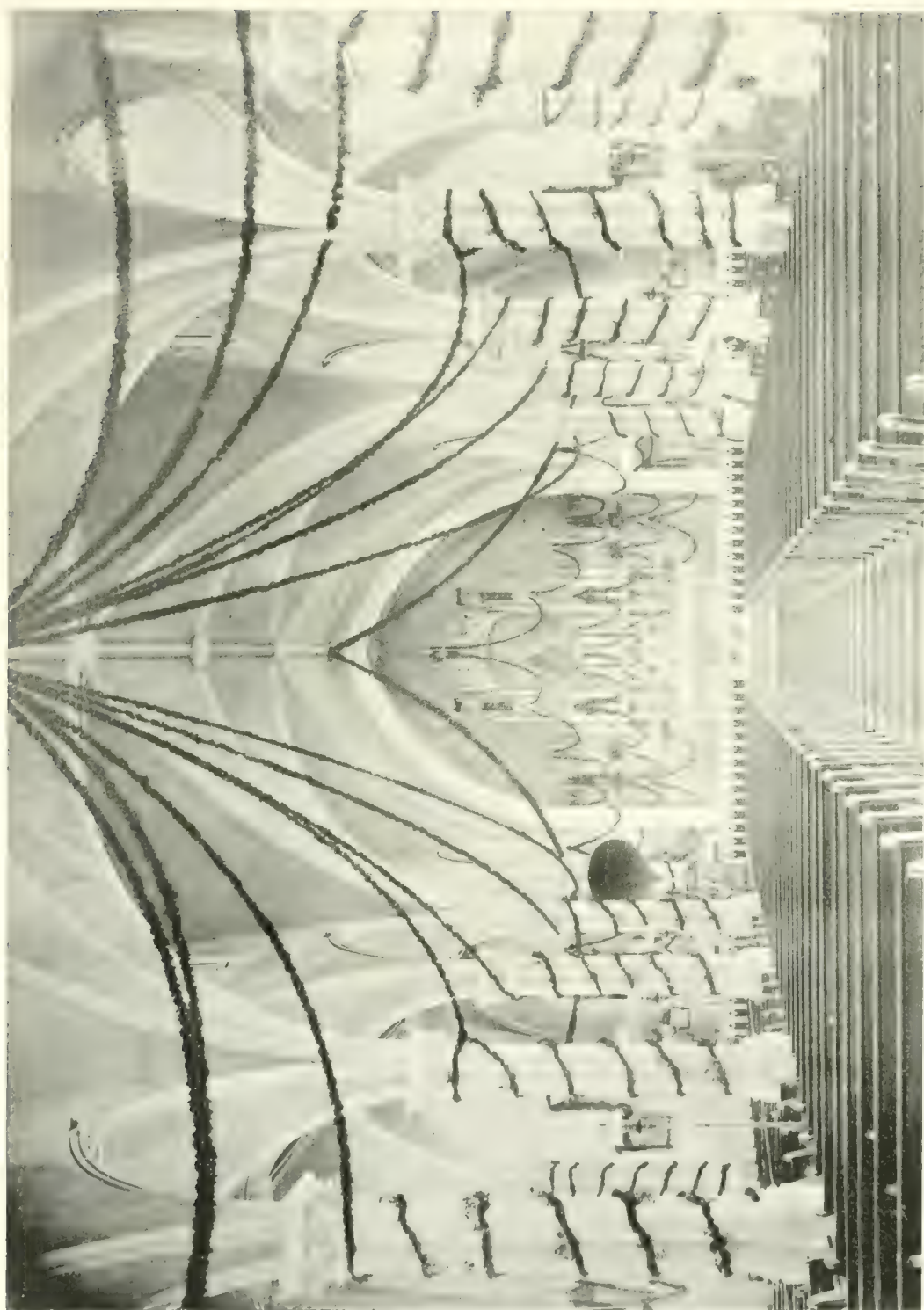
In the same year he began the erection of an elegant and substantial parsonage. He enlarged the parochial school to accommodate 350 scholars. For two years he remained sole pastor of East and West Minneapolis. In the year 1868, the Catholics numbered 500 families. In the same year Father James McGolrick, the present bishop of Duluth, came to Minneapolis and immediately began the organization, of a congregation in the West Division of this city. The cause of catholicity grew and prospered under the blessed labors of these men of God. The parishes of St. Anthony and of the Immaculate Conception, must refer their present flourishing condition, to the energetic labors, the indomitable zeal, the rare spiritual and mental endowments, and the able financiering abilities of Fathers Tissot and McGolrick.

They worked with the people, and



HOLY ROSARY CHURCH, DOMINICAN FATHERS RESIDENCE AND SCHOOL BUILDING, CORNER OF
EIGHTEENTH AVENUE AND EAST TWENTY-FOURTH STREET





INTERIOR, HOLY ROSARY CHURCH

for the people, thus gaining their never-wavering confidence and support. Father McGolrick was identified with every public movement and improvement of the city at large. Religion, science and public weal, found in him an able advocate, ever ready to lend the powerful influence of his voice and pen, to further the best moral and religious interests of his fellow men. He loved man for God's sake, irrespective of creed or nationality. As in the case of Father Tissot, the fame of his rare ability reached the Propaganda. Rome offered him the mitre, but would not listen to a refusal. Father J. McGolrick is now the much revered Bishop of Duluth.

In the year 1888, Rev. Father Tissot, resigned his pastorate and retired to the Dominican convent, at Twenty-fourth street and Eighteenth avenue, South Minneapolis. There he lives a comparatively quiet and uneventful life, spending his leisure hours in the prosecution of his favorite scientific and literary studies. He is a master of the European languages; a profound historian, philosopher and theologian. But above all, he is esteemed as a spiritual director. Day by day, his numerous friends resort to the convent to receive the spiritual advice and guidance of the Reverend Father.

Rev. James O'Riely is the present pastor of St. Anthony.

Holy Rosary Church, under charge of the Dominican Fathers, was founded in the beginning of 1878. Towards the close of 1877, Rt. Rev. Bishop Thomas L. Grace, D.D., of the Order St. Dominic, at the suggestion of Rt. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., Coadjutor Bishop, of St. Paul, entered into communication with the Very Rev. Stephen Byrne, Provincial of the Order, inviting the Dominican Fathers to accept a congregation and establish a house of their order in South Minneapolis. Father Byrne, who was an ardent

admirer of the great Northwest, and an able advocate of Western immigration, at once obtained the necessary permission from the Master General of his Order, and in the following month of May, 1878, the Rev. Thomas L. Powers, O. P., of Washington City, was appointed to take charge of the new establishment in Minneapolis. Father Power, who was a thorough business man, as well as a faithful pastor, commenced at once the arduous labors of his new charge in South Minneapolis, which, at that time, was an extensive prairie with comparatively few residents of any denomination. He purchased two and one-half lots on Fifth street and Nineteenth avenue, 165x166 feet, and moved thereon an old church building which he purchased from a Scandinavian congregation, who were building a new and larger edifice for their religious services. In this unpretentious building the present Holy Rosary congregation was organized in the summer of 1878. At once it became apparent that larger accommodations were necessary, and in July, the same year, a new frame church, 125x50 feet, was commenced, and was dedicated three months later on the first Sunday of October, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Grace officiating and Very Rev. Stephen Byrne preaching the sermon. Besides Father Powers the following clergymen of the same Order were connected with Holy Rosary Church, namely: Rev. J. P. Turner, J. A. M. Daly, J. S. Collins and C. V. Metzger. These fathers worked most assiduously throughout the state of Minnesota and the entire Northwest on missionary labors, investing their hard earned income in the new foundation of their order in South Minneapolis. So successful were they in their labors that they felt justified in laying the foundation of their convent on June 22nd, 1879, less than a year after their church had been opened

for services. This convent was pushed forward with marvelous rapidity, and was fit for occupation in the following November. It is an elegant substantial stone and brick building, 45 feet in front by 95 feet deep, and is at present (1892) used as a school. In September, 1879, the Fathers secured the services of six Dominican Sisters from Sinsiniawa Mound Academy, Wisconsin, who opened a school in the original church, which was fitted up for that purpose. This school became so popular that steps were taken to erect a suitable building. Property was secured on Sixth street, plans were drawn and even a foundation laid for an elegant building, but subsequent developments, as we shall see later on, caused the Fathers to change their plans, and this building was never completed. Father Power's term of office, as regulated by the constitution of his Order, expired in the year of 1881, and Rev. James Dominic Hoban, then pastor of the Dominican Church in Newark, N. J., was selected to succeed him. Father Hoban's administration of the affairs of Holy Rosary Church, whilst conservative, was eminently successful, and when he completed his term he left many warm friends and devoted admirers, both Catholic and protestant. He was succeeded by Rev. J. A. M. Daly in September, 1884. Father Daly's administration was signalized by wonderful increase in scholars and school accommodations for the rapidly increasing congregation. He was ably assisted during his term of office by the Very Rev. Stephen Byrne, Thomas L. Power, C. A. Splinter, D. R. Towle, J. D. Rush and H. A. Brewer, who divided their time between parochial duty and hard missionary labor throughout the entire Northwest, from the Indian Territory to the very heart of the British Dominions, and from the Ohio line

to the Pacific coast. Few pastors accustomed to the convenience of large cities, sumptuous churches and fashionable congregations, can form a just estimate of the labors and hardships undergone in those years by this heroic band of Dominican missionaries. Father Daly was succeeded in March, 1886, by the Very Rev. P. A. Dinahan, who had then completed his term of office as pastor of St. Peter's Church, Memphis, Tennessee, the former home of Archbishop Grace, a church, which we might mention in passing, had suffered fearfully during the terrible yellow fever epidemics in that city, nine of its able clergymen having died of that awful scourge in three years. Father Dinahan was a man of extraordinary parts. During his term of office, from 1886 to 1889, he accomplished more than the ordinary pastor does in a whole life-time. Entering upon his duties he saw the imperative necessity of building a larger church and locating it at a more central position in the parish. Accordingly he purchased the site now occupied by the Holy Rosary church and convent, on Eighteenth avenue and Twenty-fourth street south, and without delay commenced the erection of those two elegant master-pieces of architecture, that are a credit to our city. The convent, which is headquarters for the Dominican Order in the Northwest, is a very substantial four story structure 60x80 feet, finished throughout in the most approved workman-like manner, with all modern improvements. The new church is generally considered the best building of the kind in the West, and the largest in the Twin Cities. The church is a cruciform building of Gothic style, 196 feet long by 107 wide in transepts and 80 feet in nave, with ceiling 14 feet high in basement, and 42 in the upper church. The seating capacity of the





R. M. Bloomer C. P.

basement is 2,000, and the auditorium of the upper church is 1,800 in pews, with room for a total of 2,200, including gallery. The basement and auditorium capacity being 4,200. The stained glass windows are gems of beauty and design. The altars, pulpit, pews and general finish are of most exquisite design and of superior workmanship. The walls are of Kettle River sandstone, well known for its durability and its fire proof qualities. The symmetrical proportions and imposing solidity of the building with its lofty towers make it one of the most admired buildings in our city. The entire cost of the church and convent, including grounds, was \$204,000. The new Holy Rosary church was dedicated December 9, 1888. Father Dinahan's term of office expired in the following May. Rev. J. P. Turner, of New York, was elected to succeed him, but on account of delicate health and the arduous labors and heavy financial burdens resting on the place, he resigned his office the following July. Father Turner was succeeded by the Rev. R. M. Bloomer, of Louisville, Ky., who took charge of Holy Rosary Church September 1st, 1889.

Very REV. RAYMOND M. BLOOMER, O. P., was born at Zanesville, Ohio, December, 9th, 1854. He received his collegiate education at the Dominican College of St. Joseph's, near Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. In the year 1874 he became a member of the Dominican Order. Five years later he was ordained priest. As a student he gave evidence of remarkable mental parts. The ablest Dominican professors in theology and philosophy were his teachers. Ever since his ordination he has held important offices of trust and honor in the various Dominican congregations of Zanesville and Columbus, Ohio, of Louisville, Ky., and of Memphis, Tenn. In September, 1889,

he was elected prior for Holy Rosary Convent of South Minneapolis. As in other cities, so in Minneapolis, has he won the good will, the esteem and unqualified admiration of all people, irrespective of creed or nationality; by his winning address; by his genial and affable disposition; and by his rare, business and pastoral abilities. His large circle of friends and admirers embraces the clergy and the people, the rich and the poor, the laborer and the man of business. In February, 1892, he went to Kentucky to attend a business chapter of the United States Province of the order. In the caucus for the election of a new provincial for the United States, Very Rev. R. M. Bloomer, O. P., was favorably mentioned by many of the fathers composing that chapter. He is mentioned as a favorable candidate for the new provincialship.

The annual report of the years 1898-'91-'92 show a phenomenal development of Holy Rosary Parish, a proof of the rare pastoral abilities of the Very R. M. Bloomer, O. P. He is naturally endowed with the happiest qualifications of the popular organizer, all his undertakings wear the magic of popularity and receive the spontaneous and unanimous support of his numerous congregation. The four church societies proper to the Dominican congregations, namely, the Holy Name Society, for men, young and old; the Altar Society, for the married ladies; the Young Ladies' Sodality and the St. Thomas Sodality for boys and girls, are in a most flourishing condition, having trippled their membership within the past two years. The Sunday school, numbering 800 children, is under the direction of Very Rev. R. M. Bloomer. He has a staff of 75 able Sunday school teachers. The Rev. Pastor devotes great attention and untiring zeal to the artistic features of divine service. The beau-

tiful sanctuary of Holy Rosary church displays to a nicety the rich and attractive ceremonial of the Catholic church. The surplused choir of 100 altar boys is an attractive feature, not less charming than the children's choir of 300 voices, who have their service of song every Sunday at 9 a. m. The rosary procession of these 300 children, bearing the 15 banners on which are represented the 15 mysteries of the rosary, is an inspiring and touching ceremony that takes place at 3:30 p. m. on the first Sunday of each month. The salaried choir of 75 voices, with its unrivaled quartet, ranks foremost among the musical organizations of the great Northwest. But the crowning effort of the Very Rev. Pastor is his erection of a grand four story stone and brick school and hall, located on Eighteenth avenue between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth street, South Minneapolis. The cut of the school here given easily convinces the reader of its superior elegance, size and beauty. On October 30, 1890, ground was broken for this new edifice, and on Sunday, June 21st, 1891, the Rt. Rev. Archbishop, of St. Paul, laid the corner-stone with imposing ceremonies, Rt. Rev. A. Christi, of Ascension Parish, preaching the dedicatory sermon. The fact that over 4,000 people thronged to witness the imposing ceremony is a sufficient evidence that the Catholics of the entire city are in sympathy with this promising educational institution. The size of the building is 135x128 feet, has 12 school rooms, averaging 32x57 feet with a ceiling 14 feet high. The basement is used as a gymnasium, and during the winter months as a play-ground for the children. The fourth floor, with a ceiling 18 feet high, is one large hall, having a seating capacity of 2,000. This hall is used as occasion may demand for parochial assemblies, society and circle meetings, concerts and extended courses

of lectures during the winter months. It is the largest and most commodious hall in the Twin Cities to be found in connection with any educational institution. On each floor devoted to school purposes there is a corridor running the entire length of the building 14½ feet in width, which proves a great safe-guard against danger of fire, and if occasion should arise will give ample opportunity for all the children to make their escape from the building without serious accident. The tone of education imparted in Holy Rosary school is in keeping with the solidity and elegance of the new building. The highly educated ladies, who have charge of this school, are in intimate touch and harmony with the latest, the best and the most scientific method of education in vogue either at home or abroad. All teachers are graduates from Sinsinawa Mound, Grant County, Wisconsin, one of the best institutions in the world of betters, enjoying the most laudatory approbation of the American Episcopacy. The system of object teaching and that of conducting examinations combines the ripest experience of the various public school systems of Pedagogy in vogue in the United States. Both the pastor and the people of Holy Rosary Parish are justly proud of their excellent school.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception is in charge of Rev. J. C. Byrne. The building stands on the corner of Third street and Third avenue north. On these lots a small frame building was erected in 1869, and used for religious purposes until the present large edifice was completed in 1872. This was the first Catholic church built on the west side of the river. Father James McGolrick was pastor for 20 years. He was in 1889 appointed Bishop of Duluth. The church building is a fine structure of stone, and near it stands the Catholic

Association Hall, a brick building erected in 1879-80. The lots on which the church stands, were bought by Father McDermott in 1866, and a school house was built by him, and was afterwards burned.

St. Boniface (German) has a large, frame building, on the corner of Second street and Seventh avenue northeast,

to the church. The congregation, with 75 families at first, is under the charge of the Benedictines, and has 250 families, with about 700 communicants. The first Benedictine pastor was Rev. Augustine Wirth. The present pastor, who took charge in June, 1889, is Rev. Placidus Wingerter, O. S. B.



ST. JOSEPH'S GERMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

erected in 1884, with sittings for 800. Seats are rented. It has a parish school in a building near the church, with 250 scholars. There is a convent belonging to the church. The Sisters of Christian Charity have charge of the parochial school. There is a parsonage adjacent

St. Stephen's Parish was organized in 1885. It used at first for public services, a small, frame building on Clinton avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-fourth streets. The parish has grown rapidly. The corner-stone of the new church edifice, on the corner of Clin-

ton avenue and East Twenty-second street, was laid, with impressive ceremonies, August 18th, 1889, Archbishop Ireland officiating. The building has been completed, and on May 10th, 1891, was consecrated with a sermon by Archbishop Ireland. It is built of brown stone, and finished inside in red oak. It cost about \$60,000. The congregation numbers about 1,200.

Notre Dame de Sourdes (French) has a church edifice on Prince street, between Central and First avenues. It was originally the house of worship owned by the First Universalist Society of St. Anthony; was bought by the Catholics, enlarged and first used by them in July, 1877. It has seats for 750. The pews are rented. The property is valued at \$50,000. The first pastor was Rev. W. Brunelle. After him came Rev. L. Chaudonnet, Rev. P. S. Dagnault. The present pastor is Rev. J. A. Soumis. The congregation is French and numbers 350 families, with 2,200 communicants. The church has a convent, on the corner of Sixth avenue northeast and Fifth street, with a building worth \$12,000, and a parish school with 285 children.

Church of St. Elizabeth. In 1876, a Society of St. Vincent was organized for the German speaking Catholics in South Minneapolis. Rev. A. Kuisle, of St. Joseph's Church, attended to their spiritual needs. This society purchased lots for a school house, on the corner of Seventeenth avenue and Eighth street south, for \$1,100. In 1883, a parish was organized, with a resident priest. Rev. Peter Joseph Jeram was appointed by Bishop Grace, first pastor. The parish was incorporated as the Church of St. Elizabeth with directors as follows: Thomas L. Grace, Augustin Ravoux, P. J. Jeram, Francis Graf, and Joseph Holscher. Lots were bought, on the corner of Fifteenth avenue and Eighth street south, for

\$11,000, and here the church edifice was built, costing, with furnishings, \$13,000. In September, 1884, Rev. P. J. Jeram was called to St. Thomas' Seminary, and Rev. Bernard Sandmeyer the present pastor became his successor. The parish has a membership of 200 families, or about 1,000 communicants. It has a parochial school with 150 pupils, and two teachers, Sisters of Christian Charity. There are four societies connected with the church, viz: St. John's Mutual Aid Society, Gesellen Verim for young men, St. Elizabeth Society for married ladies, and St. Rosa de Lima for young ladies. Each of these has about 40 members.

St. Joseph's German Catholic Church has a new house of worship on Fourth street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues north. The corner-stone was laid in June, 1887. The basement was finished in 1888, and was used for religious services until September, 1889, when the building was completed. It was dedicated September 15th, of that year, with a sermon in English, by Archbishop Ireland, and in German, by Rev. Father Porte. At the close of the services, 127 new communicants were confirmed. The church is built of white brick and sandstone, and is an imposing structure. It will accommodate 1,000 persons, and has cost \$50,000. The parish now has, besides the church building, a hall formerly used for worship, a parsonage and school, and four lots, reaching across the block from Fourth to Fifth streets. Rev. Andrew Straub is pastor. This parish was established in 1875, by the Order of St. Benedict, and put in charge of Father Stucken Ramper. It is the largest of the three German Catholic parishes in the city.

The Church of the Holy Cross (Polish) has 150 members. Rev. James J. W. Pacholski is pastor. The building was erected in 1884, and stands on the corner

of Four and a half street and Seventeenth avenue northeast.

St. Clotilde Church (French) has a church edifice, built in 1887, on the corner of Lyndale and Eleventh avenues north. It has 250 members. Rev. Eugem Martin is pastor.

St. Lawrence Church is located on the corner of Seventh street and Twelfth avenue southeast. Rev. James O'Reilly is pastor.

The Greek Catholic Church has a church building, erected in 1888, on the corner of Fifth street and Seventeenth avenue northeast. Rev. A. G. Toth is rector.

The Church of the Ascension was organized as a parish in June, 1890. It uses a temporary building with seats for 600, on the corner of Eighteenth and Bryant avenues north. Rev. Father Christie is pastor.

FRIENDS.

William W. Wales, the first "Friend" to settle here, came to St. Anthony in May, 1861. The first meeting of Friends in Minneapolis was held June 1st, 1854. Regular Sunday services commenced April 22d, 1855, at the residence of Joseph H. Canney. A meeting house was built in 1860, on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Eighth street, and first used in December of that year. A Sunday school was organized at the same time. The mid-week meeting was first held in June, 1861. The number of members at first was about 20. The present number is 111. The Sunday school numbers 50. A. V. Talbert is superintendent. The ministers are: A. V. Talbert, William W. Wales, Elwood Hanson and Mrs. Mary T. Meader. The meeting-house will seat 400; seats are free. The property of the Society is valued at \$40,000. Plans are on foot for the purchase of lots for a new house of worship.

A branch of the original "Religious

Society of Friends," called the Lake Street Meeting, was formed, with 31 members, in South Minneapolis, March 14th, 1886. The first meetings were held in Chestnut Hall, on the corner of Nicollet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. A mission with a Sunday school, had been established by the Friends in 1883, and a chapel built for this mission, on the corner of Tenth avenue south and Twenty-fourth street. This chapel was moved in 1886 to Stevens avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Lake street, and is now used by this branch society for religious services. It will seat 200; seats are free. There is a Sunday school with 50 members. Mr. Worrall is superintendent. The members of the Society are 90. The ministers are: James P. Pinkham and Mrs. Emma F. Coffin. The elders of both Societies are: A. H. Lindley, R. J. Mendenhall, William Pettit, William Dewees, Mrs. Eliza J. Lindley, Mrs. Emily D. Brown, Mrs. Abby G. Mendenhall, Mrs. P. H. McMillan, Mrs. Ruth S. Worrall and Miss Mary Penrose.

UNIVERSALIST.

The first Universalist Society in Minnesota was that of St. Anthony, which was organized near the close of 1855, with about 50 adherents. Earlier than this there had been preaching in St. Anthony by Universalist ministers. The place of meeting was Central Hall, on the corner of Central avenue and Main street. Rev. Seth Barnes, who came to St. Anthony in June 1855, was the first settled pastor. He has been called the apostle of Universalism in Minnesota. He remained in charge until 1866, except for two years, during which he was disabled by ill health. In that interval Rev. W. W. King served as pastor. Mr. Barnes died suddenly August 12th, 1866. Other ministers were: Rev. David Clark, Rev. Herman Bisbee and Rev. W. H. Harrington. In 1859 the Society built a

stone church on Prince street, overlooking the Falls. The vestry was used for religious services in the autumn of that year. The building was completed and dedicated in 1858. Its cost, with furnishings was \$20,000. It was, considered, at that time, the best church building in Minnesota. In 1869, the Society was disbanded and never re-organized. The building and lot were sold to the French

called. He served as pastor for two years. Rev. L. G. Powers followed, and remained until January, 1889. Rev. S. W. Sample of Chelsea, Mass., was called to the pastorate, entered upon his work in July, 1889. The original church building, which cost \$8,500, was enlarged in 1888, to more than double its former size, with Sunday school rooms and church parlors, at the cost of about



ALL SOULS CHURCH

Catholics, who have enlarged it and are still using it.

All Souls Church, at first named, The Second Universalist Parish, of Minneapolis, was organized in 1884. Early in 1883 a church edifice was built, on Eighth avenue, between Sixth and Seventh streets southeast. Dr. J. H. Tuttle, of the Church of the Redeemer, preached Sunday afternoons, until April, 1884, when Rev. L. W. Boynton was

\$27,000. The number of members is 225, and about 150 in the Sunday school. The auxiliary societies are, a Ladies' Aid Society and a young people's association, known as St. Christopher's Guild, organized for practical helpfulness. The creed of the church is, Love to God and Man.

The Church of the Redeemer. Dr. J. H. Tuttle, for twenty-five years pastor of this church, furnishes the following sketch of its history.

A small number of Universalist families, some of whom had moved from the East Side, then St. Anthony, and who had been attached to the Society there, had held irregular meetings in Minneapolis, securing only occasional preachers.

The first attempt at organization was made at what was called the Cataract House, on the corner of South Washington and Sixth streets, October 24th, 1859. W. D. Washburn was appointed chairman, and Richard Strout, secretary. The following were officers and trustees: William D. Garland, F. R. E. Cornell, Thomas H. Perkins and W. D. Washburn.

The Society was small, it had no church to worship in, and not being able to secure a pastor, its progress was slow until the Winter of 1884, when it received new life and courage through the preaching of Adolphus Skinner, D. D., of Utica, N. Y. Dr. Skinner was a partial invalid, and like the celebrated Dr. Bushnell, whose published letters did so much to bring the towns at the Falls into notice, came here to spend a few months for the benefit of the climate. He was one of the most eminent theologians and speakers in the denomination, and hence his fame and eloquence drew large congregations. Meetings were held in Woodman Hall, on the spot where the Morton block stands. The congregation at once experienced a deep religious awakening, and showed a renewed zeal. A re-organization was effected. The following officers were elected: Geo. W. Chown, Dorilus Morrison, Harrison Williams, Geo. Dillingham, E. A. Vezie, trustees; William B. Cornell, clerk, and Geo. W. Chown, treasurer. Dorilus Morrison was chosen chairman of the board, which position he has held up to this time, 1889.

The records of the Society during these years are very meagre, and it is presumed

that little occurred of importance in its business affairs, beyond the annual meetings, and the election of officers. A Sunday school was formed before, or at the time of Dr. Skinner's advent, under the charge of J. S. Fall.

The spiritual power of Dr. Skinner's preaching increased the desire among his hearers to have a church organization also, and to observe the holy rites of Baptism and the Lord's Supper. Hence a church was established in connection with the society. Thomas H. Perkins and Harrison Williams were made stewards, or deacons.

At the close of Dr. Skinner's too brief visit and labors, during which period the society and church prospered greatly, Rev. J. W. Keyes, a young man, and graduate of the theological school at Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., was called as the first-settler pastor. His ministry was short but successful. The Church grew in numbers and influence.

The next settled pastor, who has remained as such to the present time, a period of 23 years, outranking in his time of pastorate, by more than half this period, any other clergyman in the city, was Rev. James H. Tuttle, D. D. He had been settled several years, over the Church of the Redeemer, in Chicago, and came here at a unanimous call of the Church, the first week in July, 1866.

The first church building erected by this Society, was located on the corner of Fifth street and Fourth avenue south and was commenced during the last year of Mr. Keyes' ministry. It was completed and dedicated in October, 1866. Rev. D. M. Reed, recently deceased, preached the sermon and Rev. Sumner Ellis, D. D., who died two or three years ago, in Chicago, assisted in the services. The cost of the building was near \$18,000. It was regarded as an attractive church for that day. The first piece of



CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER.

frescoing ever done in the town was down in this church; the first complete church organ brought into town was put up here; it was a gift from W. D. Washburn.

The congregation kept possession of this spot, spending some of its most memorable years here, until 1874, when it disposed of the property, to the German Methodists, and moved into the handsome vestry of the new, but then unfinished, stone edifice, at the corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south, and since known as the Church of the Redeemer.

The old church on Fifth street passed through varied fortunes, succumbing finally, a year or two ago, to an accidental fire. Its charred remains, at this writing, give a dreary appearance to that once attractive corner.

The Church of the Redeemer, already mentioned, with its imposing walls, large, magnificent windows, and well-proportioned tower 212 feet in height, was an object of pride to the congregation worshipping there, and a fine monument to the city also. It cost \$70,000 or \$80,000. It was dedicated on Sunday morning the 10th of July, 1876. The dedication sermon was delivered by Rev. A. Miner, D. D., of Boston. Dr. Robert Collyer, Unitarian, then of Chicago, now of New York, offered the invocation, and Rev. Geo. H. Deere, D. D., then of Rochester, Minn., now of Riverside, Cal., the prayer. At 3 o'clock p. m., Dr. Collyer preached; Dr. Sumner Ellis, who, as above stated, assisted at the dedication of the old church, 10 years before, in the evening. The regular choir at that time consisted of Misses Barton and Anderson, Dr. Bowman and C. B. Eustis; Charles B. Marsh was organist; he served altogether as organist for a term of 11 years; when his seat at the instrument was made vacant by death.

The building committee were: W. W. Eastman, Rufus Stevens and O. A. Pray. A. B. Barton was afterwards appointed in place of Rufus Stevens, deceased. The Trustees were: D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn, O. A. Pray, Paris Gibson and A. B. Barton. The Church Clerk was James C. Tuttle, since deceased; he was a son of the pastor.

The congregation then worshipping in the Church of the Redeemer, is practically a quarter of a century old; nominally it is a little older. It has been richly blessed in many ways. The grace of God has settled upon it. It has grown steadily in numbers and wealth, and in good works we hope. It has been united; it has had no dissensions; it has, however, been visited with some adversity; it has suffered one great calamity in the loss of its beautiful church by fire. Great volumes of smoke issued from all parts of the great temple for hours; the march of the flames was slow but irresistible. The roof fell in late in the afternoon. The thick, heavy walls, covered with hanging masses of ice remained. The tower, with its clock and chime of nine bells—these were a gift from W. D. Washburn, was comparatively uninjured. Very little of the church furniture was saved. It was a fearful scene. Members of the congregation gathered here and there, watched with moist eyes and sorrowful hearts the destruction of their church home. Great multitudes of citizens came and people from other churches, manifesting deep sympathy for the Society in its sudden loss. The Congregational, Methodist, Unitarian and Jewish people, at once offered the use of their places of worship, but, although the bereaved members of the Church of the Redeemer were grateful for this touching exhibition of Christian kindness they decided to announce that they would hold services for awhile, in the Grand Opera

House. They continued their meetings here, with the exception of a few Sundays when they occupied the Unitarian Church, for a whole year, or until the following Christmas, when they returned to the vestry of the so-far restored Church of the Redeemer. The burned church was heavily insured, fortunately, and hence the Society was more encouraged on this account, to proceed at once to rebuild. At this date, the new church, considerably enlarged and somewhat changed in the interior, but standing on the old spot, is almost ready for dedication. The new structure will cost nearly \$30,000 more than the first. But the Society is strong, and able to bear, it is presumed, the additional expense. Between 300 and 400 families are connected with the congregation, and it has about the same number of church members. The church has a seating capacity of something more than 1,000. The congregations are large. Among its supporters are some of the most prominent people in the city. Its largest supporters, financially, in former years, have been: D. Morrison and W. D. Washburn. The trustees at present are: Dorilus Morrison, W. D. Washburn, O. A. Pray, M. B. Koon and Thomas Lowry. Geo. H. Fletcher, is clerk; H. W. Briggs, is treasurer.

The choir is composed of Prof. Harnsen, organist; Mr. and Mrs. Monroe, Mrs. Lillian Stoddard Bertrand and Henry Elliot. William Powell is superintendent of the Sunday school. There are 300 children in the Sunday school, and two large Bible classes. The school meets at 12 M. The weekly conference, or prayer meeting in the church, gathers on every Thursday evening. The Young People's prayer meeting is held every Sunday evening previous to the regular service. The other auxiliary societies are: The Young Men's Universalist As-

sociation, the Ladies' Social Circle, the Flower Mission, the Aid Society, organized to help the poor.

The pastor's care and labors had increased so much that the Society secured for him, five years ago, an associate pastor, Rev. L. D. Boynton, who remained awhile, and then in April, 1888, Rev. Marion D. Shutter was called to be associate pastor. The restored church was dedicated, November 24th, 1889, with a sermon by Dr. Tuttle. The new structure outside is like the old one, except that 20 feet are added to its length, which gives 250 additional seats, and improves the symmetry of the building. The interior is much changed and improved. There are several memorial windows, and a large organ which cost \$11,000.

On Sunday, June 28th, 1891, Dr. Tuttle offered his resignation, wishing it to take effect on the first Sunday in July following the 25th anniversary of his pastorate. In November, 1891, his resignation was accepted, and he was made pastor emeritus. At the same time Rev. M. D. Shutter was chosen pastor.

REV. JAMES H. TUTTLE, D. D.—The life of a good and useful man is not defined by dates. He lives in deeds and influence, and not in chronological tables. So far as the dates go, however, the following are the most important in the career of Dr. Tuttle: He was born at Salisbury, Herkimer County, New York, July 27, 1824. His early educational advantages were not great, but he attended the Academy at Fairfield, N. Y., for more than a year, and afterwards spent two years in Clinton Liberal Institute. Plans were formed for attending Harvard University, but they were never carried out. Whatever he may have lacked in early training, however, he has more than made up by diligent and faithful study and extensive travel. He has been a life-long student, and few men are bet-



Yours, truly,
J. H. Tufts.

ter informed upon most subjects than Dr. Tuttle, or can put their knowledge into more attractive forces. He was brought up in a Baptist family, but while quite young his religious views changed, and he became a Universalist. Soon after this change took place, he decided to enter the ministry. "I can sincerely say," he writes in his recent book, "that I never for a single hour, if for a moment, regretted that I chose the ministry for my profession, and the Universalist Church for my field of work." His first settlement was at Richfield Springs, New York, when he was but twenty years of age. The next was at Fulton, Oswego, County, New York, where, in 1848, he married Harriet E. Merriman. Of this union two sons were born. The mother died in Dresden, Germany, whither she had gone hoping to recover health and strength. Her death occurred in 1873. In 1886 the elder son, James, passed away in his early manhood. He was a man of sterling worth, spotless integrity, and great business ability,—universally honored. The younger son, George H., is one of the most prominent of the young physicians in New York City. The subject of this sketch remained at Fulton until, in 1853, he was called to Rochester, New York. The success of his ministry in the two smaller fields he had cultivated, assured the larger church in the more important place, that he who was so "faithful over a few things" was qualified for the charge of greater responsibilities. Nor were the hopes of the Rochester parish in vain. His ministry "increased in excellence and power as the years passed away." In 1859 he removed to Chicago, taking the pastorate of the Second Universalist Church,—a society neither large nor rich, but which rapidly grew in numbers and influence under his ministry. In 1866 a

few Universalist families in Minneapolis were worshipping in Harrison's Hall, while their first meeting-house was being erected. Dr. Tuttle came up from Chicago to preach before the Universalist Convention of the State. The trustees of the new society invited him to bring his family, spend the summer vacation at Minneapolis, and preach for them on Sundays. He came, and the summer has lengthened into a quarter of a century. In his own recent sketch of the society, he says: "In 1866 Minne- was but a village. It was incorporated as a city the following year, with Dorilus Morrison, the chairman of our church trustees, as first Mayor. Our only railroad then had its terminus at St. Paul and St. Cloud. The first railroad from the South, and the beginning of the vast system of roads now centering here and in St. Paul, was completed in 1866." The church, under his leadership, grew with the growth of the city. In October of the year that saw the beginning of his pastorate, he led his people into the new edifice, of which he says: "This new temple would seem humble enough now, doubtless, but it was worth the much enthusiastic pride we took in it then. It was centrally located, convenient, large enough for the time, and not without architectural attractions. It seated about 400, and was generally well filled, often crowded." In this building, which was located at the corner of Fifth street and Fourth avenue south, they worshipped until 1874, when they removed into the vestry of the stone edifice, at the corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south. This structure was dedicated July 10th, 1876. In this new home, larger and more beautiful than the former, the Society, which had greatly increased during the years, met for worship, until the building was destroyed by fire, January 15th, 1888.

Within two years, the church was rebuilt and enlarged, and at the re-dedication, Dr. Tuttle preached the sermon, November 24th, 1889. Last July the 25th anniversary of his pastorate was celebrated,—an event in which representatives of all denominations in the city participated, speaking words of praise and affection, concerning the noble life that had so long blessed the community. At this time he resigned his active pastoral office, and was made pastor emeritus for life,—while his associate, Rev. Marion D. Shutter, D. D., was elected active pastor.

Dr. Tuttle's life is interwoven with the history of the city. No man stands higher than he in the estimation of the community. He has been prominent in all good works; identified with all charitable and humane enterprises, and always upon the side of rational reforms. His influence has extended far beyond this city, and in neighboring towns and states he has been widely sought, for the lecture platform as well as for the pulpit. He is known and loved by people of all religious beliefs and of no belief,—by all who recognize the supremacy of character. Regardless of creed, hundreds in doubt and trouble, seek his counsel and consolation. The young invoke his benediction at the marriage altar; the bereaved desire his sympathy at the open grave. He knows how to rejoice with those who rejoice, and how to weep with those who weep. Dr. Tuttle, as a preacher, has an earnest manner; a sympathetic voice; his style is picturesque with illustrations often quaint; his diction, full of grace and happy phrases, with occasional gleams of genial humor; his spirit reverent, tender and humane. One can not hear him without feeling that he is deeply sincere, and that, above all other things, he is anxious to do his hearers good. And the good he has done

throughout these years, can not be computed. Many a weary and burdened soul, after listening to one of his comforting discourses, has gone from the church feeling, "This was none other than the house of God and the gate of Heaven."

But it is not only in public life, or in the pulpit, that Dr. Tuttle has made himself felt. Socially, his power is very great. He is the life of every circle into which he enters. His coming seems to put new spirit into all. He is a delightful conversationist, and his varied studies and wide travels furnish unending suggestion and illustration. The personal attachment of his friends is peculiarly strong. One of them writes: "I am devoutly grateful for myself, my wife, and our dear child, that into our lives has come this sweet friendship; through all the years it has grown stronger. Individual experiences of joy and sorrow, have only refined and intensified it. It will live on." The writer of this sketch has said elsewhere: "Such an association as ours is, I believe, rare in the history of pastorates. Our personal friendship has grown through all these years, and there is no probability that it will ever be impaired or broken." Scores of others would, undoubtedly, bear similar testimony. The attachments would be impossible unless there were in himself a large capacity for friendship. He loves, or he would not be so warmly loved. "The mark," he says, "when drawn across my official relation with you shall not, I trust, cancel any of our mutual affections and interests. I shall claim still my old place in your hearts and at your firesides. My life has taken so deep a root among you that transplanting now would destroy me."

In closing this brief account of Dr. Tuttle's life, we may sum up: Few pastorates have been of longer duration





Maria D. Shutter.

than his pastorate in Minneapolis, and none have been more successful, in all that deserves the name of success. A minister's work is not to be measured by spasmodic activities, not by the applause of the hour, but by permanent results. Time judges all our work, and over that of Dr. Tuttle has written in letters of light—"Well done!"

MARION D. SHUTTER.

REV. MARION D. SHUTTER, D. D., the present pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas County, Ohio, August 4, 1853. His earliest training was entrusted to his maternal grandfather, an eccentric man of education, especially in the languages, but with little or no fondness for business. Whatever this kind of education may have lacked, it certainly possessed the virtue of allowing the child a natural development of his powers. Not until he was twelve years of age was he permitted to attend school. His father, a Baptist clergyman, never received a salary of more than five hundred dollars a year, a small sum on which to support a family and start a son in college. Entering Denison University, Granville, Ohio, at the age of sixteen, Mr. Shutter alternated each year of study with one of teaching until at the age of twenty-two he graduated. His junior and senior years were spent at Wooster University, Ohio. Then followed some years of discipline in public speaking, preaching to a small Baptist congregation in Sullivan, Ohio. He received for the first year of his labor two hundred dollars, and "found himself." He has since said publicly that when he considers the quality of the sermons he then preached he thinks he was much overpaid. Fortune favored him. There came a call from Oberlin, Ohio. This he accepted on condition

that he be allowed to prosecute his theological studies in the seminary of that town. The following year found him a senior student in the Baptist Theological Seminary in Chicago. Graduating from this course in 1881 he took his first charge in Minneapolis, on the east side, in a thirty by fifty feet chapel. During the five years of his ministration this Olivet Baptist society built and dedicated the edifice now standing on the corner of Fifth street and Ninth avenues southeast. Slowly but surely he had been growing out of his old faith, and one Sunday morning he quietly told his people so. Without forming any new relations, only convinced that he could no longer honestly sustain the old, he resigned his charge and withdrew from the denomination.

He was invited by Dr. Tuttle, pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, to speak in his church (Universalist), and soon afterward he became Dr. Tuttle's associate. This relation existed for five years, when, on the resignation of the senior pastor (1891), he was made pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, with Dr. Tuttle pastor emeritus. Here are Dr. Tuttle's own words with regard to this whole matter:

"Rev. Marion D. Shutter, who for five years had been a successful and much loved pastor of the Baptist—Olivet—church, in this city, having grown quietly into what he deemed a wider faith, plainly and effectually explained to his people on a Sunday morning his changed condition of thought, and resigned. His farewell words were published on the following day in the city papers, and they pleased me so much by their clearness and frankness, that although we had met but once or twice and could not perhaps have recognized each other on the streets, I immediately addressed him a note asking permission to meet him in

his study, or receive him in mine. I had been a Baptist in my earlier years, and was anxious to know the history of his change, and to compare it with mine. We talked freely. He appeared to understand little, except in a general way, of our denomination, and not to have examined its doctrines particularly; to have parted from his associates without any definite idea of where he should go or what new relations he should form. I invited him to preach in the Church of the Redeemer. He preached a second and a third time; and so satisfied were we all with his thought and manner and spirit, and so natural and generous was his treatment of our advances, that he was at once secured as my associate. Fortunately for all concerned, no great sensation occurred among those whom he left nor among those to whom he came. The pleasure with which we welcomed him was not offset by any ill-feeling, so far as we heard, in those who reluctantly resigned him to us. He parted in peace from his old friends, and quietly began his work among his new ones. His associate pastorate began the first Sunday in April, 1886. Five years of his life work among us have now passed, and they have been in all respects years of mutual harmony and success. His rare powers in the pulpit and his example every where promise a hopeful future for him and for the church. He rises every week higher and higher in the esteem and admiration of his people. His congregations are large and increasing."

Mr. Shutter has a clear, sympathetic voice, and one cannot hear him without feeling that he is deeply in earnest.

Still a young man he has but just begun his work, and yet he has made himself felt not only in the community and in the Northwest, but in the East also, from pulpit and lecture platform. Last June, St. Lawrence University, at

Canton, New York, conferred upon him, at the early age of thirty-seven, the honorary title of Doctor of Divinity. His name is on the list of editorial contributors of four periodicals. More of his sermons are printed in the denominational papers than from the pulpit of any other one minister of his denomination, and many of his sermons and addresses are published in pamphlet form.

He is warm hearted, generous, and and enjoys and tells an admirable story. His life is his religion, and that is essentially sunshine. The demons of melancholia are driven down steep places into the sea by his very presence.

Mr. Shutter's wife, whose maiden name was Miss Mary E. Wilkinson, is a lady of rare culture and social powers, who studies with her husband, and greatly assists him in this way and others in his work. They have one child, a son, Arnold Wilkinson, who, at this writing, is less than two years of age.

The Third Universalist Society grew out of a Sunday school opened in Chestnut Hall, Feb. 22, 1885. The society was organized May 5, 1885, thirty-three persons being present and participating. The first pastor was Rev. W. R. Dobbryn, who remained in charge until September 1st, 1887. For more than a year there was no pastor. Services were held by the city pastors Sunday afternoons. Rev. L. G. Powers entered upon pastoral duties January 1st, 1889. In September, 1891, Rev. M. Wing was called to the pastorate, and was installed on October 11th, 1891. A beautiful lot for a house of worship was bought for this society by the Church of Redeemer early in 1886. Upon this lot, on the corner of Blaisdell avenue and Twenty-seventh street, a small frame chapel was built in 1886, at the cost of \$700. In this building, somewhat enlarged and improved, re-

ligious services are now held. Plans are laid for a new and commodious structure to be built at an early date. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 125, and about the same number make up the Sunday congregations. The number of families actively identified with the society is not far from 40.

The Fifth Universalist Society. On the third day of March, 1889, Rev. L. G. Powers held the first Universalist service in North Minneapolis. Afterwards regular services were held on Sunday afternoons by Mr. Powers and Rev. M. D. Shutter in Somer's Hall, 1501 Twentieth avenue north. The congregation thus gathered was formally organized into a religious society on Sunday, June 16th, 1889, and a board of five trustees was elected. A lot has been purchased and preparations are being made for the erection of a church edifice.

The Fourth (First Swedish) Universalist Church was organized December 16th, 1886, in the Church of the Redeemer. At the same time and place Rev. August Dalgren was ordained. Both Universalist and Unitarian ministers took part in the services. Three languages were used. Rev. D. S. Crane, of Galesburg, Illinois, preached the sermon. This is the first and only Swedish Universalist church in the world. The original members were 15. There are now 50. Rev. August Dalgren, the founder of the church, is its present pastor. He is a native of Sweden, received his academical education in the State seminary of Sweden, and his theological training in this country at Lombard University. This church has no house of worship. Services are held in Labor Temple, at the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue south, with a congregation of about 60.

LUTHERAN.

German Lutheran Trinity Church, located on the corner of Fourth street and

Ninth avenue south, was organized in 1856, by Rev. F. Sievers, senior of Michigan, with three members. Mr. Sievers was at that time making a visit to a mission for Indians near Brainerd, and founded this church on his return. The first pastor was Rev. John Horst. After him came Rev. Paul Rupprecht, Rev. Ernst Rolf, Rev. William Friedrich, Rev. John H. Herzer, and the present pastor, Rev. Frederic Sievers, whose service began in 1879. The church members number 300. The Sunday school numbers 100 with the pastor as superintendent. The church has a parochial school with 70 scholars, and Theodore E. Berg as teacher. The house of worship was built in 1868 and enlarged in 1885. It has free seats for 500. The church has a mission in North Minneapolis, with preaching Sunday afternoons, and a parochial school with 40 scholars. Rev. L. Achenbach has charge of this mission. A lot has been bought and a chapel will soon be built.

The Norwegian and Danish Lutheran Trinity Church is located on the corner of Tenth avenue and Fourth street south. It was organized in 1866, with 20 families. The first pastor was Rev. N. Olsen, who came from Dakota County, Minn., and organized the church. The first settled pastor was Rev. O. Paulsen, who came in 1868. After him were Prof. S. Oftedal, Rev. Gustav Oftedal and Rev. M. Falk Gjertsen, who began work in 1881. The first house of worship was a frame building, on the corner of Twelfth avenue and Third street south. A chapel was built in 1870 on the present site, has twice been enlarged, and the auditorium will now seat 1,200. The seats are free. The building has cost \$5,000. The whole property is worth \$20,000. The number of communicants is 750. The home Sunday school has an enrollment of 250, with C. Raughland as superintendent.

There are two mission schools, one in Bethany chapel, at the corner of Twenty-second street and Twenty-fifth avenue, with 150 scholars and Olaf Nash as the superintendent; and the other at the corner of Lake street and Fourteenth avenue south, with 35 scholars and Odin Moe as superintendent. During Mr. Gjertsen's pastorate three missions have been organized, two of which have become independent churches, viz: St. Olaf's, corner of Aldrich and Fourteenth avenues north, with Rev. N. Iversen as pastor, and St. Peter's in northeast Minneapolis, with Rev. E. Gynild as pastor. The church has established a Lutheran Deaconess' Institute and Hospital at 2731 Hennepin avenue, for training deaconesses to be sent out as nurses for the sick poor, and for providing nursing and medical treatment for such as may be brought to the hospital. A Scandinavian Young Men's Christian Association was started by this church in 1882, and has headquarters at 415 Cedar avenue. In connection with this church is the Tabitha Relief Society, managed by ladies, for visiting and relieving the poor. It spends in charity \$400 or \$500 a year in money, besides providing clothing, fuel and food for the needy. There is also a Young Ladies' Society, incorporated in 1886, for establishing a Home for working girls. Lots are already bought on the corner of Fifth street and Nineteenth avenue south, on which a suitable building will be placed in the near future. This church and the Swedish Augustana church, at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Seventh street south, were organized at the same time and are the oldest Scandinavian churches in the city.

The St. John's German Evangelical Lutheran church is located on Main street between Sixth and Seventh avenues northeast. The church building was erected in 1869. The early records were

destroyed by fire, and the exact date of the original organization of the congregation cannot be given. It was reorganized with 11 voting members in April, 1881. The voting members at present are about 50, the communicants 200. Before 1881 there were three pastors in succession. The pastorate of Rev. M. H. Quehl, who is still in charge, began in 1891. The Sunday school numbers 50 and the pastor is superintendent. There is also a parochial school with 65 pupils, and F. Mehrstedt as teacher. The school house and parsonage are on the same lot with the church. The entire property is worth \$5,000.

The Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Church was organized Sept. 25th, 1874, with 16 members. This was one of the earliest church organizations in North Minneapolis. No regular services were held until the autumn of 1877, when Rev. J. Auslund, the pastor of the Swedish Evangelical Lutheran Augustana Church, began to hold weekly meetings. The church had no settled pastor until Rev. A. J. Enstam accepted a call in 1884. He is still in charge. Under his ministry the church has grown steadily and now numbers about 260 members. The chapel used for the first years became too small, and in 1886 plans were laid for building a new sanctuary. In 1888 the work was begun, and on the second Sunday in December the basement was first used for public worship. The building was completed in May, 1891, and on June 14th of that year was dedicated. It stands on the corner of Fourteenth and Lyndale avenues north. The main auditorium has seats for 1,000. The basement affords an excellent Sunday school and lecture room, the building cost \$15,000. The Sunday school numbers 150, with A. P. Berglund for superintendent. The church has also a parochial school.

Augustana Swedish Lutheran Church has 1,300 members. Rev. Chas. J. Petri is pastor. The church is located on the corner of Eleventh avenue and Seventh street south. The River Flat and South Side Missions are under the care of this church.

The Danish Evangelical (St. Peter's) Lutheran Church has now 200 members. Rev. Adam Darr is pastor. The church was built in 1887, and is located on the corner of Twentieth avenue and Ninth street south. It has a branch service at Minnehaha once a month.

The Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Church has 150 members. Rev. Ingvald Eisteinsen is pastor. The church is located on Fourth street between Fifth and Sixth avenues north.

The Immanuel (German) Lutheran Church was built in 1886 on the corner of Eighth street and Twenty-first avenue south. The pastor is Rev. H. Schroeder.

The Immanuel Evangelical (Norwegian) Lutheran Church is located on Monroe street northeast between Fourteenth and Fifteenth avenues. The church was built in 1850. It has 391 members with L. J. Jerdee as pastor.

The Church of Our Saviour was built in 1870 on the corner of Seventh street and Fourteenth avenue south. There are 1,200 members. Rev. Ole P. Vangsnes is pastor. The church sustains the South Minneapolis Mission, which was organized in 1888, and is superintended by Ludvig C. Foss.

The Immanuel (Swedish) Lutheran Church was organized in 1884. It is located on the corner of Fifth street and Fourth avenue southeast. Rev. Andreas Carlson is pastor. There are 227 members.

St. John's. Rev. A. Thiele is pastor. The church is located on the corner of Third street and Sixteenth avenue north, and was built in 1888.

The Immanuel Danish Evangelical Lutheran church is on the corner of Franklin and Twenty-sixth avenues south and has 76 members. Rev. Anders S. Nielsen is pastor.

St. Olaf's has a membership of 388. Rev. N. Iversen is pastor. The church, built in 1886, is on the corner of Bryant and Fourteenth avenues north.

St. Paul's Church is located on the corner of Fourth street and Fifteenth avenue south. The building was erected in 1882. There are 461 members. Rev. Ingvald Eisteinsen is pastor.

St. Peter's Church was organized in 1887. The building is on Tenth street north between Twentieth and Twenty-first avenues. Rev. H. W. Hartig is the pastor. There are 180 members.

Swedish Evangelical, St. Paul's, was organized in 1887, and has 125 members. It is located at the corner of East Twenty-fifth street and Bloomington avenue. A. Palmstrom is deacon.

Zion has a building, erected in 1887, on the corner of Sixth street and Twenty-fourth avenue north. There are 300 members. The pastor is Rev. J. Halverson.

St. John's English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in June, 1883, with seven members by Rev. G. H. Traibert, the present pastor, who began his work in January of the same year. The present number of members is 190. The Sunday school has an enrollment of 200 with A. Holt as superintendent. The house of worship, which stands on the corner of Eighth avenue and Fifth street south, was bought of a Swedish congregation in 1883, and with the grounds cost \$9,000. It was remodeled in 1888 at the cost of \$2,000. It has free seats for 400. There is a parsonage adjacent to the church. The whole property is valued at \$30,000.

A Bohemian Lutheran congregation

meets in the German Lutheran Trinity church at 8 a. m. on Sunday. It was organized in 1888 and has about 60 members. The pastor is Rev. Charles Hauser.

The St. Peter's Norwegian Lutheran Church dedicated a church building on the corner of Fifteenth avenue and Madison street northeast, July 7, 1889, and the pastor, Rev. E. E. Gyalid, was installed. The building is of wood and modest in size. About 20 families belong to the society.

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church (English) was organized March 12, 1890. Its location is at the corner of Garfield avenue and Twenty-eighth street. There are 30 members. Rev. F. Leatherman is pastor.

SWEDENBORGIAN.

On the 17th of November, 1867, a temporary organization was formed under the name of the Minneapolis Society of the New Jerusalem. Meetings were held in a hall or private house, conducted chiefly by laymen. A legal society was organized and three trustees chosen September 10, 1868. Two years later a neat frame building for worship was erected on the corner of Fifth avenue south (then known as Marshall street) and Ninth street, with seats for about 120. This was dedicated November 20, 1870, Rev. J. K. Hibbard, D. D., of Chicago, officiating. The religious society was organized in permanent form with a membership of 25, Jan. 22, 1871. The first pastor, Rev. Edward C. Mitchell, took charge of the church in April, 1871, and resigned early in 1880. He had been, for most of this time, serving also the society in St. Paul, which, upon his resignation in Minneapolis, became his single charge. For the next six years the church had no pastor. Lay readers conducted the services. Among these was William H. Butterfield, who on October

20, 1886, was ordained and became pastor, serving as such until March, 1888. The present pastor, Rev. J. S. David, began his work with this church in January, 1889. He was formerly connected with the Wesleyan Methodist Church of Nova Scotia, his native province. In 1882 he was ordained as a minister of the New Jerusalem Church, and has preached in several towns of New England and Canada. The society still worships in the little church on Fifth avenue, and is free from debt. Its members are about 40. The congregation numbers about 60. Seats are free. Services are held on Sunday morning regularly, and during a part of the year there are Sunday evening lectures or talks. The Sunday school has five teachers and about 25 scholars. Charles F. Barber is superintendent.

UNITARIAN.

The First Unitarian Society of Minneapolis was organized in October, 1881. It was to be a Society "in which people, without regard to theological differences, may unite for mutual helpfulness, intellectual, moral and religious culture, and humane work." The pastor from the first has been Rev. Henry M. Simmons. The trustees are S. C. Gale, O. C. Merriman, Dr. A. Barnard, E. S. Corser and Dr. Geo. F. French. Robert Hale and Woodbury Fisk were among the number from the origin of the society until their death in 1888. The Sunday service is at 10:30 A. M., with an audience of about 400, half of whom are members. There is a Sunday school, a Ladies' Charitable Society and a Unity Club, with different sections for literary and other work. The place of meeting at first was in Elliot's Hall, on Nicollet avenue; afterwards in the Hebrew Synagogue until October, 1886, when the basement of the new building was used, on the corner of Eighth street and Mary Place, until June of the next



FIRST UNITARIAN CHURCH

year. This edifice is built of Laverne quartzite, has a solid and substantial look, is well proportioned, and ranks among the finest church buildings in the city. The entire cost of ground, building and furnishing was \$75,000. At the dedication service, June 5th, 1887, the pastor gave an address. The formal dedication was made in a specially prepared responsive service, and a dedicatory prayer by Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., pastor of the Church of the Redeemer. Other addresses followed by Rev. Kristofer Janson, Rev. S. M. Crothers, and Rabbi H. Iliowizi.

SAMUEL CHESTER GALE was born on September 15th, 1827, at Royalston, Worcester County, Massachusetts. His parents were Isaac and Tamar Goddard Gale, and he was the seventh of ten children, five sons and five daughters. Amory, the eldest, was a clergyman of the Baptist Church, a graduate of Brown University and Newton Theological Seminary, and was long prominent as a pioneer missionary in Minnesota. Harlow A., a younger brother, settled in Minneapolis as early as 1856, and was to some extent the means of attracting his brothers thither.

The father of Mr. Gale was a farmer, and died when Samuel was eleven years of age. His mother, left with slender means and a large family, could do little for the education of her children, beyond sending them to the red school house of the district. At five Samuel was apprenticed to a maternal uncle to learn the tanner's trade. The experiment was not a success. His attention was frequently on his books during business hours, when it should have been given to hides, and it soon became evident he had mistaken his vocation. After 12 years of apprenticeship he obtained his release, and set about preparatory for college. This required time and no small amount

of pluck and energy. He was dependent entirely upon his own exertions. Teaching school at intervals and attending academies in the vicinity he entered Yale College at twenty-two, and graduated after taking a full course. By the kindly aid of an uncle he was fortunately able to continue in college without interruption after his entrance. He took his full share of college honors, among others having been chosen as class orator—a selection which goes to the best writer and speaker of the class.

After graduation Mr. Gale was engaged in teaching. He spent a year in the Harvard law school, at the end of which time he entered the law office of Bacon & Aldrich at Worcester. While pursuing his studies there he came to Minneapolis on a visit to his brother, and was so captivated by the attractions of the place that he did not return to the East, but continued his studies here for a few months in the office of F. R. E. Cornell, when he was admitted to the bar. This was in 1857.

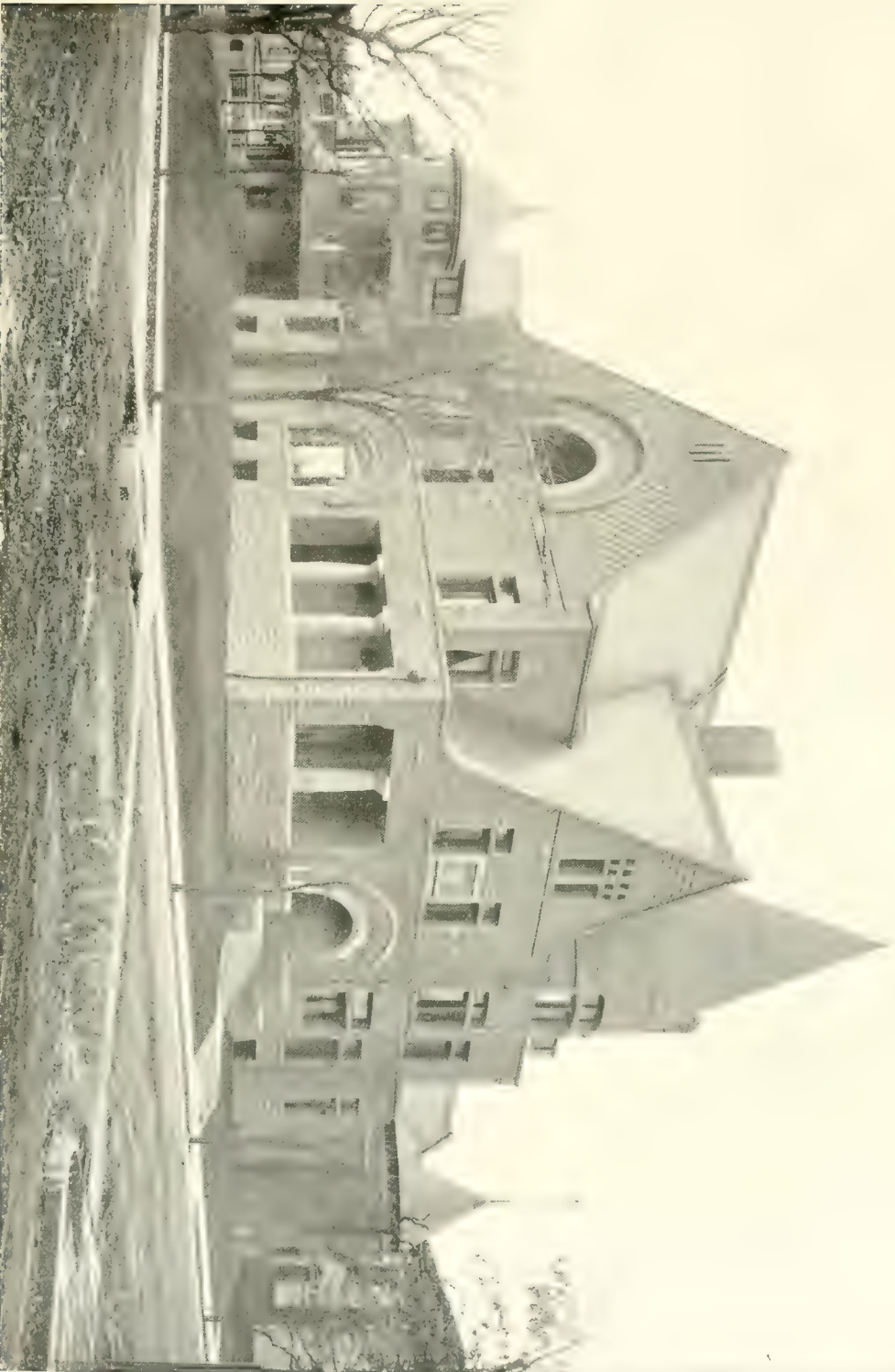
At this time Minneapolis was little more than a hamlet. The profitable litigation arising out of pre-emption business, in 1885 was mainly ended, and titles from the government were secured. There were no extended commercial transactions to give rise for much employment of lawyers. The financial panic of that year still further limited legal business. But the keen business foresight of Mr. Gale left no doubt in his mind that there must be a future for Minneapolis, though he did not then dream that in his day it was to reach its present proportions. In 1860 in connection with his brother, Harlow A., and later with Geo. H. Rust and his nephew, A. F. Gale, he opened a real estate loan and insurance office under the name of Gale & Co.

Having thus drifted into this business it will be easily understood that it must,



S. C. Zah





RESIDENCE OF S. C. GALE, 1530 HARRISON PLACE, BUILT IN 1888.

as it did, end his professional life. From the start the company commanded the confidence of the community, and took a leading position, which it has ever since maintained. In several instances Mr. Gale has bought tracts and laid them out as additions to the town plat. Among these are Oak Lake and Forest Heights, in which perhaps others have shared, but his has been the planning and the managing head, and they have yielded him an ample fortune.

But it is not in business enterprises that Mr. Gale has been chiefly distinguished, or that he has most contributed to the prosperity of the city. His tastes are scholarly and artistic, and he has done much in many directions to promote education and culture in the community.

As early as the winter of 1858 a lecture association was organized, of which he was secretary, and through his wise and energetic management many choice lectures were given during the winter. About this time a vocal quartette composed of the Gale brothers, C. M. Cushman and wife and Joseph H. Church furnished music for the Congregational Church, and which continued for many years the best practiced and acceptable musical organization in the town, though of course, none of these persons were professional musicians. In 1860 the Minneapolis Atheneum was organized, and from the first Mr. Gale took a deep interest in the success of the institution. For several years he was its president, and for many years was chosen on its board of trustees. When the city library was established he was appointed one of its first directors.

Commencing with the year 1871, he was five times elected a member of the Board of Education and gave nine successive years of devoted, painstaking and gratuitous service to its duties. The

splendid school system of Minneapolis is the work of no one man. The community has given it cordial and unstinted support. But it may be safely said that no single citizen gave more of his busy time, and intelligent, thoughtful attention to the task of placing our public schools on the high plane they occupy, than Mr. Gale. Closely allied to these schools are the Academy of Natural Sciences, and the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. Mr. Gale was among the most active founders of the former, and always has been among its most efficient supporters, serving as president and trustee, and giving its meetings interest by participating in its discussions, and contributing valuable papers on subjects under investigation. He has been a director and one of the foremost promoters of the Society of Fine Arts, which has for some years maintained an Art School under the direction of Douglas Volk, and which has elegant rooms and an Art Gallery in the Public Library Building.

The Board of Trade of Minneapolis, an incorporated body of more than twenty years standing, has been an important factor in the growth of the city. It has always taken watchful care of the interests of the city, not in business lines alone, but in municipal and economic relations as well. It has originated many measures of the most practical character, among them the park system (in its inception) the several city charters, and amendments, railroad connections and river navigation. For several years Mr. Gale was president and for many years a director, and active participant in its discussions and did efficient service.

When the suggestion of a permanent Exposition in Minneapolis, was first broached some seven years ago, Mr. Gale threw into the enterprise all his energy and enthusiasm. Three hundred thou-

sand dollars were raised, and the imposing Exposition building erected, and an annual Exposition held lasting for more than a month each year. Mr. Gale has for three years been the president and always a director, and has given of his means and a large amount of time towards insuring its success.

The limits of this sketch do not admit of mention of all the enterprises in which Mr. Gale has been actively engaged, tending to promote the educational and material interests of the city. It is proper to mention in this connection, that while doing so much for the city of his adoption and love, he has not forgotten "the old folks at home." In 1888, Mr. and Mrs. Gale erected and presented to Mrs. Gale's native town in Massachusetts, a very complete building for a high school and free public library; and Mr. Gale gave the Baptist church of the town where he was born, a parsonage.

After four and a half years' residence in Minneapolis, Mr. Gale returned to Massachusetts and married Susan A. Damon, a native of Holden, that state. Soon after his return he erected the stone house on the corner of Fourth street and First avenue south, (still standing) and which for many years was considered one of the finest residences in the city. Lately the ground is becoming valuable as business property, the Bank of Commerce building occupying a part of the original site. Recently he has built a new house on Harmon Place, fronting Loring Park. This is built of the brilliant red quartzite of the Pipe Stone quarries in southwest Minnesota, and is one of the most beautiful of the many elegant residences in Minneapolis.

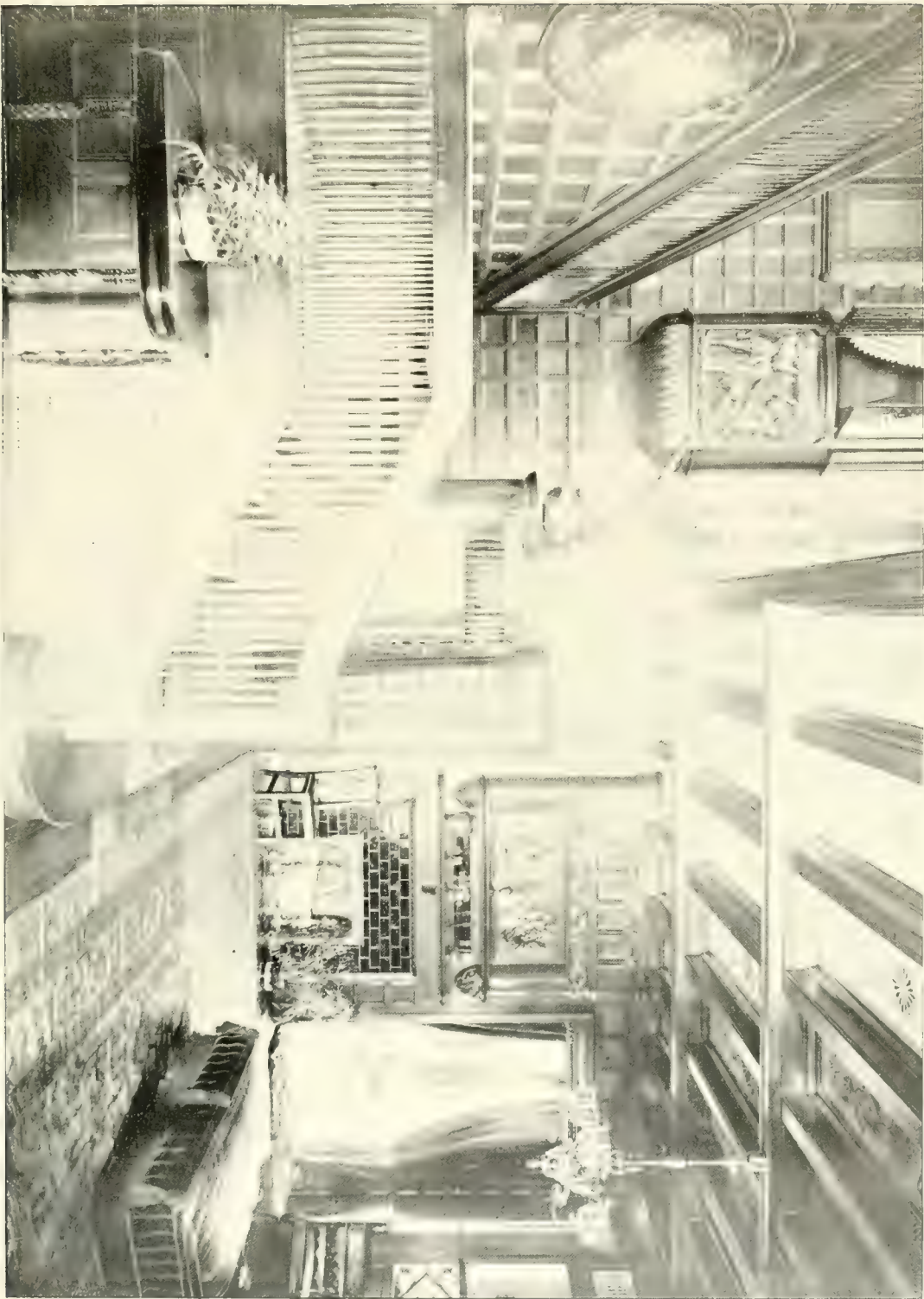
Five children have been born to him, all of whom are living. The eldest, Edward C. graduated at Yale, and is practicing law in this city; a daughter, Alice, after a course at Smith college, is

now the wife of David Percy Jones; the second daughter after graduating at Smith college is now spending a year in Europe; the third daughter is now in attendance at the same institution, while Charles S. is a freshman at Yale college.

This brief sketch discloses a life of unusual and varied activity, spent largely in devotion to the highest interests of the city of his home. He has received his reward in the highest esteem and appreciation of his fellow citizens. The example of such a life is of inestimable benefit to young men, and its influence will be felt long after his labors shall have ended.

Nazareth Unitarian Church (Norwegian) was organized January 2d, 1882, with 22 members. It was called at first the Free Christian Church of Minneapolis. A building was erected in 1886, on the corner of Ninth street and Twelfth avenue south. Late in the same year the walls were blown down by a tornado. It was rebuilt in 1888, but the basement alone was finished, furnishing seats for 270. Here services were held until September, 1889, when the main audience room was completed. The 8th of that month the building was dedicated with addresses by the pastor, Rev. August Dalgren of the Swedish Universalist church, and Rev. H. M. Simmons. The building cost \$12,000, and will seat 500. A gallery when finished will seat 100 more. The number of members is 150. A. Greniger is president of the society. Rev. Kristofer Janson has been pastor from the first, and is still in charge. The congregation is made up mostly of Norwegians, with a few Swedes and Danes. The Norwegian language is used in the services. The Sunday school numbers 50 and has Mr. Berryer for superintendent.

Swedish Mission. This church was organized with about 100 members. The



INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF S. C. GALE.

first church building was erected in 1879 on the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue south. The large brick building now used, and called the Tabernacle, stands on the corner of Eighth avenue and Seventh street south. It was built in 1885. Lots and building cost \$50,000. There is a parsonage adjacent to the church which cost \$6,000. The main audience room has seats for 2,800. Seats are free. The Sunday school room and lecture room will seat 600. Rev. E. A. Skogsberg is pastor with Rev. W. Boqvist as assistant. The number of members

for a mission of the Swedish Mission Society, and has seats for 600. Here a church was organized in 1889 with 40 members. There are Sunday services, and a Sunday school with 60 scholars, and Mr. Lindquist as superintendent.

DISCIPLES.

The Scandinavian Church of Christ is located on the corner of Seventh street and Twelfth avenue south. The building was erected in 1886. There are 200 members. Rev. August Davis is pastor.

The Church of Christ was organized in 1887. The number of members is 275.



SWEDISH TABERNACLE

is 500. The Sunday school numbers 250 with A. L. Skoog as superintendent. C. E. Larson is president of the congregation. The church has a mission house on the corner of Fifteenth avenue north and Ninth street, built in 1884, costing with lot \$3,500, where there is Sunday preaching and a Sunday school numbering 75. Another mission called Riverside has Sunday service and Sunday school with 150 scholars, in a rented building at 2533 Riverside avenue south.

The East Side Mission House, on the corner of Seventeenth avenue and Jeffer son street northeast, was built in 1884

William J. Lhamon is pastor. The building stands on the corner of Portland avenue and East Grant street.

EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

Highland Park (German) Church has a building on the corner of Fremont and Twenty-fifth avenues north, erected in 1888. There are 28 members. Rev. James I. Seder is pastor.

Zion (German) has 80 members. Rev. Herman Bunse is pastor. The church was built in 1871 and stands on the corner of Fourth street and Sixth avenue north.

ADVENTIST.

Messiah. The building on the corner of Second avenue south and East Fourteenth street was erected in 1884. There are 75 members. Rev. Warren J. Hobbs is pastor.

Scandinavian Seventh Day has 40 members and a house of worship built in 1888. Public services are held on Saturday at 2 p. m. The Sabbath school meets at 3:30 p. m.

Seventh Day, has 92 members and a building erected in 1886, on the corner of East Lake street and Fourth avenue south. Elder A. D. Olsen is pastor and Elder H. Grant associate pastor. Services are held on Saturday at 11 a. m. Sabbath school at 9:30 a. m.

HEBREW.

The Jewish Synagogue, situated corner of Tenth street and Fifth avenue south was organized in 1878, and at the time of its organization had about 40 members. Their first place of worship was in a hall at 213 Hennepin avenue. From there they moved to Fifth street between First and Second avenues south. Finally they bought and removed to their present location. Rev. Friedman was pastor one year, Stempel one year, Schreiber one year and Illiouize one year. The present pastor, Rev. Samuel Marks, came to Minneapolis in Sept. 1889. At the present time they have a membership of 75.

Adath Yeshurin. This congregation was organized in 1885 with 15 members. It holds its public service in a rented hall in Central Block on Second street south. The present number of members is 60. Rev. Nathan Gumbrirer is pastor and teacher. He has charge of the Sunday school which has 30 scholars. The regular services are held on Friday evening and Saturday morning. The congregation owns a cemetery near Lake Harriet which covers two acres.

THE PEOPLE'S MEETING.

A member of All Souls church gives the following account of the origin and progress of this movement:

"This organization is the youngest of those in the city formed for the purpose of furthering Christian teachings. It is the outgrowth of a series of meetings, the first of which was held at the Bijou Theatre, Sunday afternoon March 9, 1890, conducted under the auspices of a committee formed of members of the Second Universalist Church (All Souls') and the First Unitarian for the purpose of extending the scope of liberal teachings. A platform meeting was first held, being addressed by several pastors of liberal churches, S. W. Sample, at present the organization's minister, being one of the number. These meetings were continued until warm weather when they were closed. In the fall of the same year the question of resuming was considered, but this time upon a more solid foundation and with a more definite purpose in view. At the outset, however, those interested in the movement were confronted with the question, "where shall the meeting be held," for the manager of the theatre, during the interim, had decided to run Sunday afternoon performances. A hall centrally located was very desirous. After considering the matter carefully and examining the most suitably located halls, it was decided to go to Harmonia Hall. The first Sunday in January, 1891, the first meeting under the new order of things was held, Mr. Sample speaking. At the close of the service a meeting was held for the purpose of securing names of supporters of the movement and to elect an executive committee to govern and be responsible for the future acts of the meeting. This committee was composed of the following persons: J. C. Haynes, M. L. Knowlton, J. O. Pierce, F. B. Choate, Mrs. Mary McGuire, Mrs. Rob-

ert Jannison, Mrs. Kate Buffington Davis, O. J. Erickson, H. D. Stocken, S. A. Stockwell, W. O. Janery, A. W. Goodrich, J. D. Smeltzer, E. F. Clark, H. C. Chapin. One more meeting was held at Harmonia Hall when more desirable quarters were found in the Century Building, the music hall being leased for a year. The last Sunday in January the new quarters were used for the first time. The move was a good one, for from the first the attendance began to increase so that at the beginning of 1892 it was found necessary to seek for new quarters. The Lyceum Theatre was leased for 1892, the first meeting being held there February 7. This change has also proved beneficial, as the audience are taxing the capacity of the theatre and a more pronounced interest is being taken in the organization. Mr. Sample still continues to

teach and preach from the platform.

The Peoples' Meeting is a non-sectarian body of seekers for the way to live the largest, and noblest, and most helpful lives on this side the wall that bounds eternity. Further than this its purpose is to open to the unchurched man or woman a place in which he or she may feel and know that liberty of thought and speech are not denied them. But this organization don't mean to stop at that point, and as soon as its means will permit will fit up rooms for helpful resort. When the time shall come for it to build a home it will be such a one as has the latch string on the outside at all times, and "welcome" will be written large in every part of the structure. J. C. Haines is at present chairman of the executive committee, Dr. E. F. Clark, secretary, and J. D. Smeltzer, treasurer."

CHAPTER XII.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

BY REV. N. C. CHAPIN.

GEORGE AGUSTUS BRACKETT. In the busy hive of workers, who have converted Minneapolis from a straggling settlement to a compact city, there are few who have wrought more industriously, or to better purpose, than George A. Brackett. The period of his minority had been passed in the villages of Maine, where at Calais he was born on the 16th day of September, 1836, and at Orono, to which his family removed in the year of 1847. His father, Henry H. Brackett, a mechanic in humble circumstances, descended from English ancestry, who had immigrated to America in colonial times. George was the second son. The common school of Orono gave him fragmentary instruction in the rudiments of learning, the longest period of attendance being nine weeks. His chief education was in the school of adversity. From making and vending candy whilst a lad, he turned his attention to a variety of labor, as opportunity offered, chief of which was among the loggers and lumber mills of the Penobscot, devoting his meagre earnings to the support of a large family. Here he acquired that practical knowledge of affairs which

fitted him for the exigencies of a new and growing community.

As the period of his maturity approached, he realized the scant opportunity which his native state afforded for the larger work which his ambition craved, and stimulated by the reports of the early emigrants from Maine to the region of the Upper Mississippi, sent home the allurements of that new region, he determined to remove to St. Anthony. With a ticket purchased on credit and a four pound Canada bank note in his pocket he set out, and arrived on the same train with one of his school boy acquaintances, W. D. Washburn. Arriving here April 30th, 1857, he accepted employment as a butcher boy through the summer, and during the winter worked on the dam of the Minneapolis Mill company. In the following spring he opened a meat market on First street between Nicollet avenue and Minnetonka street, dressing his own beeves and standing over the block, and pursued that business with moderate success until the civil war broke out in the spring of 1861. During the winter of 1858-9, in connection with J. M. Eustis, he cut ice in Lake



Geo. A. Braditt



Pepin, and in the spring built and loaded eight flat boats for a southern market. In passing the rapids at Rock Island, three of the boats were wrecked, and their contents restored to the river. The remainder was floated on to Memphis, Hillana, Ark., where so much of the cargoes as had not become liquified under the smiles of the southern sun, was disposed of. The enterprise did not yield sufficient profit to induce its repetition.

When the first volunteers were rendezvoused at Fort Snelling he was employed by J. M. Eustis in dispensing rations to the soldiers gathered there, until the First regiment left the fort for Washington, and thence to Poolsville, where Col. Gorman's regiment was in camp. The contract to supply Gen. Stone's division with beef was awarded to him, and he commenced buying cattle and dressing his beef in the woods, and at the same time opened a mess, which was patronized by the leading officers of the division.

He returned to Minnesota in the spring of 1862. During the summer the Sioux war broke out. The settlements were being devastated by the savages, and the settlers fleeing from their burning homes. Mr. Brackett joined the expedition fitted out by the Government under the command of Gen. Henry H. Sibley, and was given the contract to supply the command with beef. While on the plains, near where the prosperous village of North Dakota is now, on the 24th day of July, 1863, a thrilling episode occurred, from the peril of which he barely escaped with his life. With Lieut. Freeman, of the command, he went out for a hunt, and, while ardently pursuing antelope, they were confronted by 15 native savages, who advanced upon them with yells. At the first discharge Lieut. Freeman was pierced through the body with an arrow, and fell from his horse, dead.

Mr. Brackett dismounted, and giving his attention to his stricken companion found that life was extinct. While the Indians were pursuing the horses he crawled into some tall rushes and lay concealed until the enemy departed. Without hat or clothing, except shirt and pantaloons, with no water or provisions, he set out for Camp Atchinson, 100 miles away. After five days of walking he returned to the spot where the attack was made, but the body of his companion had disappeared. Taking new bearings he again set out for Camp Atchinson. On the seventh day from the attack he succeeded in reaching that place, with rheumatic limbs, swollen feet and famished body, more dead than alive, having walked 225 miles. He rejoined Gen. Sibley's command on its return, and reached home on the first of September with a keener appreciation of the perils of Indian warfare and the helplessness of isolated man.

Again the summer of 1864 was spent on the plains, transporting and supplying the troops under Gen. Sulley, and the garrison at Fort Wordsworth with provisions.

The Indian and Civil wars being over, Mr. Brackett formed a co-partnership with the enterprising firm of Eastman & Gibson, who bought and operated the Cataract Flouring Mill and the North Star Woolen factory. After two years the firm dissolved, and Mr. Brackett, in association with W. S. Judd, bought the Cataract mill, and leased the Washburn "A" mill, which under the style of Judd & Brackett, they operated for two years.

In the summer of 1869 Mr. Brackett was engaged by Governor J. Gregory Smith, president of the Northern Pacific Railway Company, to accompany a party of directors and others in a reconnaissance of the route of the road, across the then uninhabited plains. To him was

assigned the duty of providing camp supplies and transportation, while Pierre Bottineau was guide. The party proceeded as far as the big bend of the Missouri, where Fort Stevenson is now located, and returned after a most successful and enjoyable trip.

The building of the road having been resolved upon, Mr. Brackett was appointed in the spring of 1870 purchasing agent for the road, and he distributed the necessary supplies and material from the Dells of the St. Louis to Georgetown on Red River. When the surveys had been completed a contract was let to build the first section of the road from the St. Louis river to Fargo, 240 miles. Mr. Brackett's knowledge of the country and of the requirements of the work, united with the technical aid of his associates, enabled him to put in a successful bid for the work. Associated with himself were D. Morrison, John L. Merriam, W. S. King, W. W. Eastman, W. D. Washburn, D. C. Shepard, — Balch, John Ross, Donald Robinson, H. R. Payson, and F. E. Conda, who completed the contract in two years.

In 1873 Mr. Brackett, in connection with Anthony Kelly, built the stone block at the corner of First avenue and Second street, and during the winter engaged in packing pork, being pioneers in that business, which now occupies so large a place in the industries of Minneapolis at New Brighton. During the same year, in connection with Messrs. Morrison, King, Payson and Conda, he took the contract to build that section of the Northern Pacific Railway extending from Fargo to Bismarck, 200 miles, which undertaking was accomplished in two years. From that time until 1881 he was engaged in executing various railroad contracts in connection with Gen. Rosser and others, and in the latter year was individually intrusted with the task

of building 100 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway, west of Winnipeg. From the completion of that undertaking to the present time Mr. Brackett has given attention to his numerous private concerns, with no little time and energy devoted to public and charitable work. In 1884, when the idea of systematizing and economizing private charity, led to organizing the Associated Charities, Mr. Brackett opened, largely on his own account, the "Friendly Inn" on upper Washington avenue, where meals and lodging, with baths were furnished at cheap rates to those who were willing to work, but unable to find it. A wood yard was opened, and the willing workers were furnished with employment, and given in return wholesome food and clean beds, with elevating and restraining influences. This was continued for three years, with contributions from the community, but at a constant drain upon Mr. Brackett's purse, to the amount of thousands of dollars.

Recognizing his zeal in this benevolent work, and his fitness and persistency in it, he was made president of the Associated Charities, and that work has become one of the most beneficent amongst the philanthropic institutions of Minneapolis.

Gov. Merriam appointed Mr. Brackett a member of the State Board of Corrections and Charities, on which he has served without compensation other than the consciousness of following a beneficent work for the poor and unfortunate.

But the public and official charitable work, in which he has been engaged, have been the least of his benevolences. This sympathetic heart has prompted to unceasing deeds of helpfulness and charity. No person in distress, or want, in poverty or misfortune, has ever appealed to him in vain. And when any public in-

RESIDENCE OF GEORGE A. FARMAN, 117, 623 SOUTH POTTSDAM STREET, BALTIMORE, 1900



terest has had need of energetic leadership, the appeal has been instinctively made to "George." Especially in raising funds for public purposes, few occasions have arisen when he has not been upon the finance committee, and generally the solicitor, and the opulent citizen always "comes down" at his persistent appeals.

At the present time Mr. Brackett is president of the Minneapolis Stock Yards and Packing Company, a corporation using a capital of \$1,000,000, and owning a large tract of land, liberally fitted up with stock yards, packing houses, ice houses, a fine brick hotel, and other accessories, at a suburb called New Brighton, six miles northeasterly of Minneapolis. To reach their establishment the company has constructed a railroad line, diverging from the Northern Pacific at Fridley, and ending at the Minnesota Transfer. Here cattle and sheep are received from the ranges of Montana, watered, fed and rested, and such as are not bought by the Stock Yards Company, or sold for local consumption, are shipped to eastern markets. The company do a large business in slaughtering and packing beef and pork—a business which is growing to gigantic proportions. Thus the experience gained by the butcher-boy of the Penobscot is utilized in the management of one of the most extensive and locally important enterprises of the Mississippi valley.

Many years ago Mr. Brackett purchased the fine homestead of the late Col. Cyrus Aldrich, which has been his home, and from which has been dispensed a generous hospitality. He also acquired that picturesque site, upon the north shore of Lake Minnetonka, then known as "Starvation Point," and built upon it a neat cottage, which, under the name of "Orono," has become one of the most beautiful summer houses upon that

charming water, surrounded with flowers, for which he has enthusiasm, with gardens yielding the most luscious grapes and summer fruits, and yachts which often take the cup in the numerous regattas, Starvation Point has become a veritable "Garden of the Lord."

The domestic life of Mr. Brackett has been shared by a helpful and devoted wife. His marriage took place on the 19th of August, 1858, to Anna M., daughter of William Hoit, who passed away from life in December, 1891. Seven sons and one daughter survive, and one son and two daughters have died in childhood.

So energetic and efficient a man has not escaped frequent calls to public service. In the roll of public officers of the Town of Minneapolis we find him in 1865 appointed overseer of highways, and the same year supervisor. In 1867, at the first city election, he was chosen alderman of the Third ward, and again the following year. In 1869 he was made chief engineer of the fire department, which he was chiefly instrumental in organizing, and which he brought to a high degree of efficiency, and continued in that position until 1872, when from an accident on the Northern Pacific railroad, from which he providentially escaped with his life, he was incapacitated from the active labor of a fireman. A silver trumpet, presented on his retirement by the fire company to which he belonged, is a memento of the appreciation in which he was held by his comrades.

In 1873 Mr. Brackett was elected mayor of the City of Minneapolis over a popular competitor, Judge E. B. Ames. He appointed as chief of police R. W. Hanson, and upon "the force" Michael Hoy; men whose fidelity and fitness he had learned by long acquaintance. The administration of city affairs was a new departure. So energetic was it in its

crusade against public vices and immoralities, that the following year a mayor was elected, who was supposed to be willing to hold a looser rein over social evils.

After his retirement from the city government Gov. Cushman K. Davis appointed Mr. Brackett surveyor general of logs and lumber for the Second District, which important and responsible position he held by successive annual appointments for eight years. When the organization of the Park Board of the City of Minneapolis, Mr. Brackett was appointed one of the park commissioners. This office he held for six years. His selection was indicated by early efforts to secure parks for the city, and by his taste and enthusiasm in floral culture and rural embellishment. While a member of the town council, as early as 1865, he had presented a resolution providing for the acquisition of a public park, and in 1869, introduced into the council a resolution to buy that 40 acre tract of land between Third avenue and Nicollet street, extending from Twentieth to Twenty-fourth streets, which was offered for \$25,000, for a park, and also for the establishment of parks in the First and Fourth wards, at a cost of \$10,000 each, but their efforts did not meet with popular sanction, and the opportunities to acquire lands which are now worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, were allowed to pass away. Mr. Brackett's labors upon the park board were so efficient and generally appreciated that upon the organization of the State Park Board he was appointed a member of that commission, and to his efforts at a critical time in raising \$100,000, the purchase money of the lands which had been selected for the State Park at Minnehaha, and placing it in the state treasury, the success of that measure is due, and the City of Minneapolis,

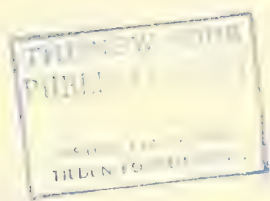
instead of the State of Minnesota, was enabled to secure that valuable tract, and to acquire for generations to come the beautiful "laughing water."

In politics Mr. Brackett has always acted with the Republican party. He is a member of the Plymouth Congregational Church, and of the Masonic brotherhood.

Mr. Brackett has for many years taken an active part in the enforcement of the laws regulating the liquor traffic, as well as in efforts for the reformation of the unfortunate victims of intemperance. At the occasion of public meetings in Minneapolis upon the fourth anniversary of the reformation of the temperance evangelist John G. Wooley, which were devoted to raising funds in aid of Rest Island, Mr. Brackett placed five thousand dollars in the bank for the benefit of Mrs. Wooley. The fact only became known, when Miss Francis Willard, to whom the secret was imparted, made it public.

This sketch can be no more fittingly closed, than by quoting a paragraph which appeared in the city press, while it was being prepared, which is a graphic characterization of its subject. Says the *Minneapolis Journal*:

"No man in the city deserves better of his fellow-citizens than does George A. Brackett. Every inch a manly man, strong in his convictions and calm, wise and judicious in counsel. Enterprising, yet conservative. A typical, public-spirited Northwestern man; one whose brawn and common sense are of the kind that builds up a new country and makes big cities grow as by magic in a few years. Always ready when a tender hand is needed to smooth a dying pillow, a level head to conceive the best plan for any emergency, or a strong arm to push forward any enterprise to benefit his city and his fellow men. A manly incarna-





Yours truly
Rich^d Martin

tion of tenderness, strength, fairness and true nobility."

RICHARD MARTIN was born in Lower Red Hook Landing (now Barrytown), Dutchess County, N. Y., November 16th, 1821. His father was Major John J. Martin, and his mother's maiden name was Margaret Roos. He was the youngest of three children; two of whom, Anna S. Russell and Walter S. Martin, survive him. His mother died when he was ten months old, and his father when he was seven, leaving him an orphan at the early age of seven years.

Mr. Martin was all his life a great sufferer from ill health. At two years of age a spinal disease developed, occasioned by a fall, from which for some years, he suffered excruciating pain, and although he recovered from it, he was left deformed for life. As soon as he was able he attended district school in Red Hook, and later entered the Dutchess County Academy at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and finished his studies at the Kinderhook Academy under Dr. Metcalf, a teacher of prominence in those days. After finishing his studies, he taught school in Red Hook and Rhinebeck for some years, with marked success.

He did not propose, however, to adopt school teaching as a profession, as he had a strong predilection for an active business life, and believed he possessed qualifications which would insure success in a broader field than that of teaching.

In 1847, he went to the city of New York, and shortly after entered the large wholesale house of Hatch & Yale as assistant bookkeeper. Here he developed such capacity and fidelity to the interests of his employers that he was soon promoted to head bookkeeper, a most responsible position, which he held for several years, to the entire satisfaction of the firm.

Meantime, close confinement and intense application to business, had in 1853, so impaired his health, that it became an imperative necessity, that he should change his occupation, and seek some more active, out-door employment. The same year he visited St. Anthony, and was so well pleased with the country and climate, that he decided on a permanent location here. In 1854 he established a banking house and loan office in that village. His capital consisted at the start of the few thousand dollars he had saved from his earnings, and, what was of more value, an unsullied character for honesty and integrity. This from the first commanded the confidence of the community, and laid the foundation for the fortune he so honorably acquired. After the financial crash of 1857 he discontinued the banking business and confined himself to loans and the care of his real estate, in which he was eminently successful. He was compelled to foreclose many mortgages subsequent to 1857, and thereby became the owner of a considerable amount of real estate in the city, which he carried for several years. But so judicious were his investments, that in almost every instance this property largely appreciated in value while he owned it.

The life of Mr. Martin in Minneapolis was unusually quiet and uneventful. His naturally retiring and diffident nature, added to the affliction before spoken of, led to restricted social intercourse, though he became warmly attached to the friends who won his confidence. To such indeed, so strong was his affection, that it amounted almost to a prejudice, and there were no lengths to which he would not go to aid them in case of need. There are rich men to-day in this city who might have been penniless had he not extended aid in their hour of need.

In business matters, Mr. Martin was

methodical, exact and scrupulously honest. What was his right he demanded, and accorded the same to others. Having been educated in early life to make his books balance to a penny in transactions involving hundreds of thousands of dollars, he carried the habit through life. His business was closed each day, so that were he to die suddenly, his executors could settle his estate with everything prepared to their hand. He never deferred to the morrow the duty which should be done to-day.

But the most striking features in his character were his deep religious convictions, and his earnest sympathy with the poor and afflicted. He was brought up in his youth under the influences of the Reformed Lutheran church, but on his removal to Minneapolis, he connected himself with the Protestant Episcopal church, of which he continued a devout member to the time of his death. His religion was not a mere profession—he carried in into all the concerns of his daily life. The ruling principal of his life was to do unto others as he would be done by. But even a higher principle entered into the estimate of his responsibilities. He held himself as a steward accountable to God for the use of his faculties and the wealth he had earned. His constant study was, how he might be of use to others. His benefactions to the poor and to benevolent objects during his life time were liberal. He denied himself of many things usually considered comforts, not for the sake of hoarding money, but that he might have the more to give. His desire, as expressed to the writer of this sketch, was so to live and use his means as to make others better and happier, not only during his life time, but especially that his wealth should do the most good possible after his death.

And this end he sought to accomplish by the terms of his will. After making

as he believed suitable provisions for his near relatives, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune, (estimated at about \$400,000), in nearly equal proportions to St. Barnabas hospital and the Sheltering Arms, an orphan asylum, and both located in Minneapolis. Of the former institution, he had been a trustee for several years, and taken a deep interest in its welfare. To the latter he had been a generous contributor during his life time. To the readers of this sketch, it will seem natural that his bequests took this direction. His own experience of life led him to reflect deeply on these objects of charity. It is a most fitting memorial of an unselfish and pure Christian life, which he has left to bless humanity we may hope for all generations, after he has passed away.

Mr. Martin was never married. He was accustomed for several years preceding his death to spend his winters in the south, owing to the precarious condition of his health. He died suddenly at White Springs, in Florida, January 15, 1890, his uncle, Edward Martin, and his most intimate and devoted friend, being with him at the time. He was buried in the family burying ground at Red Hook, N. Y.

In the early years of Minneapolis there were no organized charities, because none were needed. What poverty and suffering there may have been, found ready relief in private personal ministries. The people thrown together in the new town, generally young and enterprising, were able to care for themselves. Any case of distress would be known at once and neighborly kindness would offer its succor. With the growth of the city, cases of want and suffering would multiply and could not all be reached by personal and individual service. During the last twenty years the charity of kind and



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

generous hearts has organized itself, and now is prepared to do, and is doing its noble work on a large scale, in manifold and wise ways, and with an equipment and efficiency not surpassed in any of our American cities. The work of women in forwarding and sustaining institutions of benevolence, as shown in the following record, is specially noteworthy, and deserves the high honor it will surely receive wherever known.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
—Organized June 27, 1866. Incorporated June 11, 1877. President, G. R. Lyman; general secretary, John H. Elliott.

The purpose of the Association is to develop the christian character and usefulness of its members, and to promote the spiritual, moral, mental and physical well being of young men. It aids young men who come to the city in finding a suitable boarding place, and also in obtaining employment. It offers opportunity for physical training in its gymnasium, entertainment and social advantages in lectures and receptions, and mental culture in evening educational classes, and in its library and reading room. Good fellowship is assured throughout. It is thoroughly unsectarian, but an active auxiliary to the churches, having for its chief aim to secure the beginning and growth of true christian character and life, and making all its methods and activities tributary to this.

Its running expenses of more than \$600 a month are met mainly by contributions from the business men of the city, who appreciate the society and its work. Members of the Association pay an annual fee of \$2.00.

At the close of the year 1888 the number of members was 1,200.

For many years the Association had no permanent quarters. At present—1889—it has central rooms in the Syndi-

cate block, Nos. 519-521 Nicollet avenue. But it needs larger accommodations and very much better facilities for its work. It has therefore commenced the erection of a large and handsome building at the corner of Tenth street and Mary Place. When completed according to the plans, the building will be an ornament to the city, and will be admirably suited in every way to the varied needs and enterprises of the Association. It will probably be ready for use in January, 1892. The estimated cost is \$130,000. Of this sum \$95,000 have already been pledged; Mr. H. O. Hamlin, an ex-president of the Association, gives \$10,000, the largest single subscription. Among the contributors are many prominent business and professional men, who give this practical proof of their confidence in the society, their estimate of its usefulness, and their desire to help it on to larger success.

There is a Twenty-sixth street branch, a junior department, and a ladies' auxiliary. The railroad department has rooms at 21 Second street south; was organized in 1885, and has grown to great importance. It is supported largely by appropriations from the railroads, and its members are employees of the roads centering in Minneapolis. The Association is doing the city excellent service, and promises much for the future.

WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
President, Mrs. G. H. Miller; secretary, Mrs. L. S. Lansing. The first or one of the first organized charities of the city, founded in 1866 as the Ladies' Aid Society, taking its present name with enlarged plans in 1868. Its special objects are thus stated in the constitution; to relieve the temporal and spiritual wants of the poor; to assist them in procuring employment; to provide homes for the homeless and befriend the friendless; to clothe and gather into Sabbath schools

the children of the destitute, and to distribute Bibles, tracts and religious newspapers wherever needed. An important object shall be to establish a Woman's Home, in which the working woman and the stranger may find the protection, sympathy and comfort of a christian family at moderate cost. Also to establish and maintain homes for aged women and aged ministers and their wives.

The Woman's Boarding Home was opened in May, 1874. A new building was erected and the Home reopened Sept. 1, 1878. It will accommodate 70 boarders; is located at No. 409 Sixth street south. A branch home was opened in 1886 and provides a comfortable boarding place at very low charges, also furnishes transient lodging and meals which are given gratuitously to women without money and work, at No. 817 Nicollet avenue.

Judge E. S. Jones has given the Association 80 acres of land on Cedar lake, with a large house and double cottages upon it, valued at \$100,000, for a home for old ladies and aged and retired ministers and their wives. By the bequest of Mrs. William M. Harrison the Association has received \$35,000; \$30,000 for the old ladies' home and \$5,000 for enlarging the Woman's Boarding Home. The Jones-Harrison Home for aged women was opened June, 1888.

The Association partly supports a matron in charge of female prisoners in the city lock-up.

The relief work is in charge of a visitor, Mrs. P. H. McMillan. This work is personal and is a principal aim of the organization. The Association has 126 directors, representing 30 churches of seven denominations.

ST. BARNABAS HOSPITAL.—St. Barnabas hospital is one of the oldest charitable institutions in the city. It was originally founded by the Rev. D. B. Knicker

backer, rector of the church of Gethsemane, March 1, 1871, when the first patient was received in a private building located on the corner of Washington avenue north and Marcy street. Later, two valuable lots and a frame building were secured at its present site, corner of Sixth street and Ninth avenue south. April 14, 1874, the building was dedicated by the name of Cottage Hospital. The original brick addition was donated by the Hon. H. T. Welles in 1882, and known as the Welles Pavilion. In the same year the name was changed to St. Barnabas Hospital by vote of the Brotherhood of Gethsemane, which had taken an active interest in its charitable work. In September, 1883, the institution was duly incorporated with a board of twelve trustees. It is conducted under the auspices and control of the Protestant Episcopal church, but patients are received irrespective of nationality or religious belief. In 1886, another brick addition was built, with amphitheatre for performance of surgical operations, the whole with equipments costing \$10,000, which is all paid for. The present capacity of the hospital is about seventy-five patients. At present the hospital has no endowment, and patients, able to pay, are charged a reasonable amount for rooms and care. By the aid, chiefly of the Episcopal churches, a considerable amount of charitable work is done. An able staff of physicians and surgeons is connected with the institution, who render their services gratuitously. The present officers are: John I. Black, president; Leroy Robertson, secretary and treasurer.

THE SISTERHOOD OF BETHANY. President, Mrs. C. O. Van Cleve; secretary, Mrs. Harriet G. Walker.

This society was first organized in May, 1875, as a branch of the Minnesota Magdalene Society, located in St. Paul.

For its greater efficiency it became independent in July, 1876, and adopted its present name. It became a corporate body March 1st, 1879.

The society has for its object "the promotion of moral purity, by offering a home to erring women, who manifest a desire to return to the path of virtue, and by procuring employment for their future support." Article third of the constitution provides that any women of pure moral character may become a member of this society by subscribing to the constitution, and the payment of one dollar annually for its support. Each donor of twenty-five dollars at any one time, or in part payments during the year may become a life member.

As a refuge for such as are willing to leave their life of sin, a house was rented in 1876 and Bethany Home was opened. The need of more room occasioned several successive removals, until in October, 1886, the Association took possession of the present home, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Brown, of Minneapolis, located on Bryant avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirtieth streets southwest, and well fitted and furnished for its uses.

The secretary says in her report for the two years ending Oct. 1st, 1888: "It is not a small matter that in these two years we have given shelter and care to 163 homeless, destitute, outcast women; outcast in the sense of having neither home, shelter, or means to procure the same, and 174 children. Some of these children are brought under our care by stress of circumstances; illness or death of mother, throwing them upon the Department of the Poor, they are sent to us for care and to be provided with suitable homes. Many more are waifs, deserted and cast out by the unnatural inhumanity of parents or relatives. Though no part of our original plan, our work

for the children is no small benefit. If all that we did ended here it would repay the community to support the Bethany Home and Christians to work with it. Whatever the antecedents of the unfortunate nameless babies they are here and have a right to stay; a right too to the best chance that can be given them."

Total number in the Home during 1887 and 1888, 202. Twenty-one children in these two years were placed in Christian homes.

The average number of adults at the home is 60, and that of the babes is the same, making a total average of 120 inmates.

More room is needed, and a two story addition to the main building is now (1891) in process of erection, at a cost of about \$2,000."

HARRIET GRANGER WALKER. Mrs. Walker is a native of Berea, Cuyahago County, Ohio. Her father was Hon. Fletcher Hulet, a prosperous business man, and proprietor of a quarry of the famous sand stone, and manufacturer of the grind stones known throughout the country. Her mother was a Granger. Both parents came to Ohio from Berkshire county, Massachusetts. Her paternal grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and was at the battle of Bunker Hill. Miss Hulet entered the Baldwin University at Berea, and pursued the classical course until the close of the junior year. She gave special attention to vocal and instrumental music, and after leaving the university taught music for two years. Among the students at the university was Thomas B. Walker, who procured means to continue his studies by teaching, and was employed by Mr. Hulet to travel in the interest of his business. An engagement of marriage was made between the two, and in 1863 Mr. Walker, having decided



Mrs. J. B. Walker



to make a home in Minneapolis, returned to Berea, and on the 19th of December of that year, they were married by the Rev. J. Wheeler, their former college president, and brother-in-law of Miss Hulet.

All the married life of Mrs. Walker has been passed in Minneapolis. Their first home-making here was full of trial, self-denial and hard labor for both, for Mr. Walker's business for many years kept him for months together in every year away from his family and home. This added much to the labors, cares and responsibilities of the young wife. But they were united in their determination to possess a home, and to perform without shrinking the duties of life, whether light or heavy. It is needless to add that the energy of the husband, seconded by the love and fidelity of the wife, brought the desired boon. The beginnings were humble as restricted means required. As prosperity increased they surrounded themselves with more of the elegancies of life, and indulged a taste, shared by both, in books and art. For many years the elegant home on Hennepin avenue has been a retreat for the busy man, a nursery for the growing children, and the center of a refined and generous hospitality.

Eight children have filled the home with the life and joy that only children can bring. The eldest, Gilbert, has been for some years associated with his father in business, and has been manager of the extensive mills and lumber business of the Red River Lumber Company. The second son, Leon, when but 18, just as he had joined his elder brother in business, was stricken with brain fever, and death in one short week bereft the family of one tenderly loved, and whose cherished memory will live in the hearts of the home circle. Two daughters and four sons remain at home.

The home training of the children has

aimed to develop sound bodies as well as alert minds. Freedom from all but wholesome restraint has brought out the individuality, and discovered the bent and taste of the child, while the learning imparted in the school, and the devotion taught in the church, have enriched the intellect and touched the heart. Both Mr. and Mrs. Walker are advocates of what may be termed natural as against repressive education. The public prints have contained papers of great interest and value from the pen of Mr. Walker, emphasizing this phase of education. No subject, it must be confessed, is of greater importance in our educational methods.

While Mrs. Walker has had more care of children of her own household than the average among women, she has been throughout her whole life an active participant in the work of the church, as well as in labor among the poor and suffering members of the community. Connected for many years with Centenary M. E. Church, and later with Hennepin Avenue Church of the same denomination, she has been among the most active and indefatigable members of the church, in bringing people within its sanctifying influence, and in carrying its charities to the needy. Gifted in mind and consecrated in heart, she is a leader among women.

During latter years she has assumed a more public position. For the last 16 years she has been secretary of Bethany Home. The establishment and maintenance of that charity was her work in connection with three or four other ladies, all mothers. It seeks to relieve and reform women whom most other charities abandon. At first in rented buildings, a Home was established, and such women, and children as their straightened means would care for, were gathered and ministered unto with the

devotion of Magdalene. It was not a work appealing to the sympathies of the community. Under reproach and sometimes opprobrium, the devoted ladies labored on, conscious of a consecrated purpose, and receiving the benedictions of the frail and despairing subjects of their ministry. Little by little their work gained in public appreciation. It was recognized by the city authorities, and received appropriations from the public funds, or compensation for caring for the city's poor. At last the heart of a generous citizen was touched by the quiet but efficient work of these protestant Sisters of Mercy, and funds were contributed to purchase a lot and build a comfortable house. Bethany Home is now well established, and among the most beneficent, if not popular, of the city's charities.

For nine years Mrs. Walker has been president of the Northwestern Hospital Association. This institution is designed for the care of women and children. It too, has been so ably managed, that it has a most convenient and commanding home of its own on Eighth avenue.

Mrs. Walker was naturally led by her sympathetic nature to engage in work for the reformation of the intemperate, and allied herself with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. When that association assumed a partisan political position Mrs. Walker, though outvoted was not convinced, and true to her own convictions of duty, associated with those women who organized a non-partisan association. She was recognized as a leader, and for the last two years has been the single vice president of the National organization, and president of that of the State of Minnesota. These duties necessarily throw upon her great labor and responsibility. She is required to attend the annual meetings of the societies, and to devote much thought and

time to the planning and direction of the great work in hand. With an attractive home, with wealth to command any luxury or indulgence, with a high social position, she forsakes the avocations of the merely elegant woman, and devotes herself with carthusion fidelity to the service of the poor, despised and needy.

NORTHWESTERN HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, No. 2627 Chicago avenue.—President, Mrs. H. G. Walker; secretary, Mrs. Prof. Bradley; superintendent, Dr. Cora B. Roberts. This Association was organized in November, 1882, by a few earnest women, who were sure Minneapolis needed a separate hospital for women and children, and that women should supply the need, and that they were the very women. The beginnings were small, but courage and faith made the enterprise an early success. The Association was incorporated under the laws of Minnesota, May 3, 1883.

In the articles of incorporation its purpose is defined as follows:

To provide for women and children medical and surgical aid by regularly qualified women physicians. To train nurses to care for the sick. To train young women for domestic service.

The by-laws provide that any lady paying not less than one dollar annually shall be entitled to a vote at the annual meeting. Gentlemen paying five dollars annually shall be considered honorary members of the Association. Subscribers paying fifty dollars at one time can become life members. Subscribers paying \$250 annually are entitled to a free bed, which shall be known by their name as long as they support it. By the payment of \$5,000 a free bed may be permanently endowed.

A training school for nurses has been organized as an important element in the work of the hospital, and has steadily

grown with the growth of the institution. In no part of the work, says the president, in her dedicatory address, is the community more interested than in the prosperity and success of this school for nurses.

A Young Ladies' Auxiliary has also been formed.

The building, erected by the Association, was dedicated in 1887, four and a half years from the date of the first preliminary meeting, Mrs. William M. Harrison's bequest of \$20,000 paying a part of its cost. This is one of the three buildings called for by the complete scheme. The ground was given by Mrs. M. L. Stewart.

There are departments for medical treatment in gynecology, surgery and obstetrics, also an eye department and an ear department.

Patients admitted are women and children with any disease not incurable or contagious, and married women for confinement. Patients able to pay are charged a reasonable scale of prices, proportionate with the privileges desired.

THE HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY is under the management of ladies. It was organized about 1882 for the relief of the poor. Members pay an annual fee of \$6. Mrs. Harpman is president; Mrs. L. J. Michaels, secretary.

THE SISTERS OF PEACE is a Hebrew charitable association, managed by ladies, for the relief of the sick. Members are elected by ballot on application and the payment of an initiation fee of \$3. They also pay an annual subscription of \$3. President, Mrs. Weitzner; Mrs. Gumbiner, secretary; Mrs. John Gruenberg, treasurer.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE RELIEF ASSOCIATION. This association was founded October 26, 1884, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the noble philanthropist

whose honored name it bears. The object of the society is to give relief to worthy and needy Israelites. Any Israelite may become a member by enrolling his name and contributing at least fifty cents per month. There are now (1889) 67 members, whose payments amount to \$37.00 per month. The officers receive no pay, and the whole income is expended in charity. The secretary says: "We have, as we believe, effectually stopped street begging among our people, and by timely assistance have enabled many to become self-sustaining." The society has had the same president and secretary from the beginning, viz: President, Max Segelbaum; secretary, Nathan Schack; treasurer, R. Rees. The trustees are Sander Segelbaum, Max W. Frank, E. Bernstein, David Weiskopf, Leo Blumenkranz.

WOMAN'S INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE.—Established Oct. 1, 1883; incorporated Oct. 1, 1886. Its general purpose is to aid women by helping them to help themselves, and to further this design, it maintains a depot for the reception and sale of woman's work, at 25 Fourth street south, where lunch is served daily, Sundays excepted. It has an upper room devoted to the comfort of the business women of Minneapolis, with easy chairs, lounges, a piano, facilities for writing, and a library of interesting books. The morning papers and fresh magazines are always found on its center table, and a hearty welcome awaits any tired woman who may come for an hour's rest and quiet.

Members pay an annual fee of \$1.00. A payment of \$24.00 additional makes a life member. Five dollars paid annually makes an honorary member. The Exchange needs an invested fund and a home of its own. It is a wise and worthy charity, rightly claiming a large membership and large patronage.

Total amount paid depositors for the year ending Sept. 30, 1888, \$16,292.68.

Total for the first five years, \$60,912.00.

THE ASSOCIATED CHARITIES. Organized December 16th, 1884. Reorganized December 14, 1885. Incorporated February 20th, 1889. Officers in 1891: President, Geo. A. Brackett; secretary, Geo. D. Holt; treasurer, Anthony Kelly. The central office is in the Rochester block, 21 Fourth street south, rooms 111 to 114. Article two of the constitution states the general purposes of this corporation as follows: 1. To promote co-operation among all the charitable agencies of the city. 2. To learn what persons need aid. 3. To engage societies and individuals to take care of them. 4. To prevent fraud and the giving of injudicious aid. 5. To reclaim from pauperism by encouraging thrift, self dependence, industry and better modes of life, through friendly sympathy and advice, as far as possible securing employment for the poor. 6. To form a bureau of information for the benefit of any society or individual that may need its services.

The Association according to article three, shall consist of all the charitable organizations of the city that wish to co-operate, and each organization shall elect annually one of its members as its official representative. These representatives constitute the Central Council of the Association.

The following named officials shall be ex-officio members of the Central Council, viz: The mayor of the city, the superintendent of the poor, the chief of police, the city physician, and the pastors of the city churches. The council may elect additional members not exceeding one-fourth of the number of representatives. The association is guided in its action by the following principles:

1. That there shall be no exclusion from relief on account of creed, politics, or nationality.
2. That there shall be no attempt at proselytism.
3. That there shall be no interference with existing benevolent or charitable societies.
4. That no relief be given by this organization except in very urgent cases of immediate necessity, and pending investigation.
5. That the control of the organization shall never be in the hands of the clergy.

There is a bureau of information, investigation and report maintained at the central office. To this office all to whom applications for aid are made are requested to send the applicants. An employment bureau is also established for the purpose of furnishing to all men and women applying, employment in the way of odd jobs, free of charge to the applicant. These jobs often lead to regular employment.

At the central office a full record is kept, as far as is practicable, of all the families and persons in the city who need help of any kind, by means of which charitable people may find worthy recipients for their contributions, and may also furnish work for those who are willing to work.

There is an emergency fund which depends wholly upon the voluntary contributions made expressly for it, and is used for immediate relief of present distress, where such relief is necessary prior to furnishing employment.

A system of friendly visitation is in operation, by which volunteer visitors render personal service without reference to the association for which they act. In the three district conferences already organized there are fifty such visitors, and more are needed.

The nickel provident system encourages the saving of small sums by the poor who obtain work from the office.

THE HOME FOR CHILDREN AND AGED

WOMEN, Stevens avenue and Thirty-second street east.—President, Mrs. John S. Pillsbury; secretary, Mrs. W. M. Tenney. As originally incorporated November, 1881, this was The Children's Home Society of Minneapolis, and had its humble beginning in the purpose of a few benevolent women to provide a retreat for neglected children. The plan was enlarged and the new name adopted June 23, 1885.

The Home proposes to care for and protect women who, from old age and other infirmities, are in need or dependent, and to rescue from evil and misery such children as are deprived of their natural protectors. Its plan of operation is to provide and maintain a home or asylum for such children, and to bind out or place them where they may receive the care and protection of which they have been deprived.

The terms of membership are as follows: Any woman may become a member of the corporation by subscribing her name on the books of the corporation, and by paying an admission fee of \$1.00.

Any person may become a life member by subscribing as above and paying an admission fee of \$25.00.

Any person may become an honorary member by the annual payment of \$5.00.

Article IX of the By-Laws, reads as follows: "No denominational preference or sectarian relations shall be permitted to govern any of the acts or operations of this society, either in elections or benefactions."

For the year ending Oct. 1, 1888, the number of children cared for was 103. Since the reorganization of the Home up to this date, it has sheltered twelve old ladies.

A building suitable for the work of the society was completed in 1886, on the corner of Stevens avenue and Thirty-second street, Mr. Harvey W. Brown

giving \$10,500 towards its cost. The needs of the Home are met by membership fees and by contributions from churches of every denomination, and by the gifts of individuals in money and supplies of furniture, clothing, fuel, provisions for the table, etc. A reception is given each year from which a handsome sum is commonly added to the resources of the society.

THE WASHBURN MEMORIAL ORPHAN ASYLUM was opened in 1886, and dedicated in June, 1887. At the dedication a report was read by the president of the board of trustees, Hon. W. D. Washburn; some paragraphs of which are here given:

Among the many generous and magnificent bequests made by the late Ex-Governor Cadwallader C. Washburn, in his last will and testament, was the one of \$375,000 for the founding and endowment of an orphans' home in, or rather near the city of Minneapolis. His wishes and purposes with respect to this bequest are indicated in the following words which I quote from his will:

"It is my intention during my life time to found and endow an orphan asylum near the city of Minneapolis, in the state of Minnesota, for the benefit of orphans and half orphans having a legal residence in that state, and in memory of my beloved mother, to be called 'The Washburn Memorial Asylum.'

"But if I shall fail to accomplish my intention during my life time, then I appoint the seven persons below named my trustees to carry my intentions into effect, namely: Dorilus Morrison, J. W. Johnson, Charles J. Martin, my brother, William D. Washburn; my sister, Caroline A. Holmes; Mrs. J. S. Pillsbury, wife of Gov. Pillsbury; and Mrs. O. A. Pray."

Following the suggestions of the will, the trustees named were incorporated under the General Laws of Minnesota on

October 8th, 1883. The first formal meeting of the Board of Trustees was held July 28, 1884, when a permanent organization was effected. The attention of the trustees was first directed to the securing of a suitable site in accordance with the provisions of the will, which directed that the site be located outside the corporate limits of Minneapolis, and suggested that not less than 20 acres of land be secured for that purpose. The trustees unanimously agreed upon the site upon which the building was subsequently erected. The building was completed and ready for occupancy Nov. 1st, 1886, and the first child admitted Nov. 26, in the same year. At the time of the dedication 30 or more fatherless and motherless children were cared for in the asylum.

By the terms of the bequest, "Any child under fourteen years of age, whether orphan or half orphan, shall be received without any question or distinction as to age, sex, race, color or religion, and shall be discharged at the age of fifteen."

It has been estimated by the trustees, and the dimensions of the building were based largely on this estimate, that the income arising from the endowment fund, originally \$300,000, will provide accommodations and maintenance for one hundred children, and it is believed the time is at hand when this number of orphan children will be receiving all the advantages and benefits which an institution of this character can furnish.

From the dedicatory address of Rev. J. H. Tuttle, D. D., the following extract is given:

"In describing this asylum the words of the Psalmist concerning Jerusalem are appropriate: 'Beautiful for situation.' Its noble elevation, its commanding outlook, its handsome setting among the trees, its grassy slopes in front, its artis-

tically constructed walks and roads, and its hill standing like a guarding sentinel in the rear are all harmonious adjuncts of the stately pile itself. However rapid the city's outward march may be; however much it may enroach on our now vacant suburbs, these grounds are large enough to preserve their retiracy and their solitariness intact forever.

"The honor of securing these grounds by purchase, of having them cleared and prepared for the purpose now applied to them, and the still greater honor, the signal honor of donating them to the asylum, and thus swelling the original bequest to many thousands more, belong to our well known and honored citizen, the president of this association, W. D. Washburn."

The site, a fine tract of twenty acres, located in the town of Richfield, is now within the corporate limits of Minneapolis, at the corner of Nicollet avenue and Forty-ninth street south. In October, 1891, the Asylum contained 88 children.

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL was opened in 1886 under Roman Catholic auspices. It receives patients of any religious persuasion or of none. It has used what is known as the old Murphy mansion west of Riverside park, facing Sixth street. In 1890 a new building adjoining the other was completed, a fine structure of brick, well arranged and furnished for its uses, costing \$33,000. Both buildings are now used, and together will accommodate one hundred patients. The management is in charge of ten sisters. The institution is nearly self-supporting, though much charitable work is done. One hundred dollars gives the donor the privilege of sending to the hospital any person who is a fit subject for its care and treatment.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL. This institution is located at 2529 Fourth avenue

south, in one of the most healthful and attractive parts of the city of Minneapolis. The building is of brick, and contains 20 sunny, home-like rooms. It was just finished when secured for hospital uses. Maternity Hospital was opened Nov. 30, 1886. The next July it was incorporated with a full board of directors, Mrs. Josephine C. Leonard being president; Mrs. Mary Henderson, vice president; Mrs. Ella M. S. Marble, secretary; Mrs. Edith J. Kelley, treasurer, and Mrs. Laura Beach, auditor. The directors were as follows: Drs. Martha G. Ripley and Carrie Wilber, Mmes. Priscilla M. Niles, M. Falk Gjertsen, George H. Trabert, Mary Leach, Drs. Mary E. Emery and Bessie P. Haines, of St. Paul, Mmes. J. M. Hobron, Elvira N. Lawrence, Rebecca S. Smith, Maria H. Wells, Margaret M. Cochrane, Martha A. Dorsett, Jane A. Wilder, Maria B. Leonard, Emma L. Drennan and Carrie B. Russell.

Section 1 of the articles of incorporation states that "The name of this corporation shall be Maternity Hospital. Its place of location shall be Minneapolis, Hennepin county, State of Minnesota. Its object shall be to provide a lying-in hospital for the confinement of married women who are without means or suitable abode and care at the time of childbirth; it may also admit girls who have previously borne a good character, but who, often under promise of marriage, have been led astray, and also care for destitute children born in the institution. This corporation shall have power to purchase and hold real estate for the purpose of said hospital, and to sell, convey or exchange the same or any portion thereof, and may also loan on real estate security the surplus funds of said hospital, or purchase municipal, state or United States bonds with such surplus funds for the purpose of providing an

increase for said hospital." Article 3, section 2, provides that the general management of the hospital shall be under the care of competent homœopathic women physicians who are members of the board of directors. Article 3, section 3, provides that "Any physician of good standing in any school may put suitable cases in the hospital and attend them, subject only to its general rules."

Maternity Hospital was the offspring of necessity. Late in the autumn of 1886, Dr. Ripley, impressed by the constant demands on her as a practicing physician for an institution of this kind, but with no idea that they could be realized, rented a small wooden house on East Fifteenth street. With some assistance from friends, she provided here accommodations for the first patients. Applications came in rapidly, and before the end of the first month, she was forced to remove to larger quarters. This was rendered possible by the liberality of Mr. L. F. Menage, who for nine months donated the use of a large building in North Minneapolis. Seeing that the hospital was likely to become permanent, Dr. Ripley placed it free of debt in charge of a board of directors, the adult patients at that time numbering 17. It was then incorporated as Maternity Hospital, its first matron being Mrs. Mary C. Anderson. After two years of very efficient service, she resigned. Miss Emily Paddock succeeded her, and has proved a lady eminently qualified for the position. Her untiring devotion, and firm, yet gentle and intelligent rule, have greatly promoted the efficiency and success of the institution.

This work is broad and unsectarian. Any physician of good standing can put cases in the hospital and care for them. As it has been impossible to care for more than one-fourth of those who have applied, only the most needy and the

most worthy cases have been accepted; but it has been the aim of the directors to see that all who apply find shelter somewhere, and are not left to the temptations of suicide and child-murder. They believe that, even were it possible to bring under one roof all in need of medical help, this would not be advisable, and advocate smaller and separate hospitals, where each class of patients may be isolated, and receive individual care. Small hospitals and more of them, is a rule that especially applies to such institutions as this, which has to be both morally and physically helpful. Only superficial observers will say there are already too many hospitals in Minneapolis.

Maternity Hospital, although limited in accommodations, still needs a large and zealous body of women to do its required work. It was not primarily the design of the directors to receive children, but it has been found best to retain them for a time, and for purposes of adoption.

From this quiet home, which is provided for confinement cases, all contagious diseases are excluded. The married cared for here are of two classes: Those who cannot be accommodated in their own homes or boarding places, and those who live in the country remote from good medical care. These can be treated by the hospital faculty at moderate rates, or should they prefer to do so, provide their own nurses and physicians. The other class is made up of deserted wives who are penniless or nearly so. Such patients are not desired in the general hospitals. If not taken in here, their only refuge is the poor-house.

Unmarried women who have hitherto borne good characters, are admitted here for their first confinement only. If their record at the hospital is good, they can return to it when out of a place, and remain until one is secured. For many, this is the only home.

The patients are charged according to ability to pay. None have ever been turned away for lack of money. Few have ever paid in full. This being the case, the work can never be self-sustaining. It must depend upon its friends for help, and needs large-hearted men and women who will aid it by their means and influence.

The largest contribution yet received has come from Mr. L. M. Stewart, the next largest from Mr. S. C. Gale, and Mrs. Kate Rand Ogle. Many of our citizens have contributed sums ranging from \$100 down. Twenty-eight ladies, by the payment of \$25, or more, have become life members of the corporation. Among outside contributors may be mentioned that large-hearted man, Bishop Phillips Brooks. The "widow's mites" have been gratefully received. But for them, the work of the the hospital must have ceased. The building when first opened, was comfortably furnished by generous friends singly and in societies.

During its first year, Maternity Hospital cared for 75 patients; 45 children were born. Last year the total number cared for was 193. Of the 51 women admitted for confinement, 12 were married and 39 unmarried. Fifty women and 12 children were also cared for temporarily. Of the 47 infants born, 27 were taken away by their mothers. The rest and five others found good homes by adoption. The total number cared for in the five years has been 642. Nine different physicians have given gratuitous service, but the main burden of such service during all these years has fallen upon Dr. Ripley, the attending physician, circumstances having prevented the other women physicians of the city, whose co-operation she has sought, from giving much time to the work.

Religious services are held Sunday afternoons at the hospital with excellent

results. From these, many date their resolve to lead virtuous, Christian lives.

The hospital last year was helped over financial straits by Mr. F. H. Wendell, who borrowed money for its needs, adding a generous contribution of his own. The recent financial report, states that the financial affairs of the hospital were never in so good a condition as today. It also states that during the year 1890, the hospital gave its patients over and above the money received from them, the sum of \$3,000 in board and nursing, and double this amount, reckoning at the rates charged in other hospitals. It declares that care and nursing are often the easiest part of the work done by the hospital for its patients, and adds these words:

"Our greatest and most important work is to sustain and encourage them to rebuild their broken lives; to place them in situations as free from temptation as possible, and strengthen them so they may successfully resist it when it does come. Another work equally important is to find good Christian homes for helpless and innocent children, and watch over them afterwards; also to find the right places and work for our 'temporary class,' and temporary means from a few days to as many months in some instances. In short, this is our work, to help the helpless, and shelter the homeless." The medical report says:

"As it is within the province of the physician, not only to point out causes of disease, but to suggest preventive measures as well, your earnest attention is called to the greatest cause of such sad statistics as ours. This is the different standard of morality for men and women. A young man may lead an impure and immoral life, and the world thinks little the worse of him. At the most he is but 'sowing his wild oats;' it is assumed that he will steady down; no one remem-

bers this against him, while his partner in sin (though she may be his victim), is degraded for life. In the years past, she has had no refuge but the grave, and kind hearted women who have attempted to shelter her and encourage her to lead a better life, have been told that they were encouraging vice."

One way to purify the moral atmosphere is to exact the same standard of morals for men as for women. The father of an illegitimate child should be as much under the ban of good society as the mother.

Our boys must be taught that purity of life and thought is as necessary for men and boys as for women and girls. The standard of virtue for men must be higher, or the degradation of women will go on, and such hospitals as this continue to be a necessity."

In her last annual report, Mrs. R. S. Smith, the president, alluding to the married women deserted by faithless husbands, and thrown upon the charity of the hospital, says:

"If our sympathies extended no farther, and our work stopped at this limit, the world, no doubt, would applaud, and many really good people would think we had done all that duty required of us. But there are hands reached out to us by those to whom help must come. There are tear-dimmed eyes pleading with pathetic agony. Shall we refuse to touch the eager hands? Shall we ignore the pleading? Shall we 'pass by on the other side?' Our Savior did not so. If we would please Him, we must follow as He leads, and thus it has come about that a never-ending procession of the Lord's poor and unfortunate ones has been passing in and out through the doors of this hospital all these years."

Many have gone forth to lead pure and useful lives, because of the kind words and Christian counsels here received.

The present officers of Maternity Hospital are as follows: President, Mrs. R. S. Smith; vice president, Mrs. W. M. Brackett; secretary, Mrs. A. P. Stacy; treasurer, Mrs. W. M. Lawrence; house treasurer, Mrs. S. W. Fiske; auditor, Mrs. Sanford Niles, and matron, Miss Emily Paddock.

These ladies make up the board of directors: Mmes. T. K. Gray, E. M. Gibbs, H. K. Cole, Wayland Hoyt, W. Streeter, O. C. Wyman, E. B. Ellsworth, W. M. Kincaid, E. Nexsen, G. W. Van Dusen, H. V. Dougan, G. H. Trabert, Dr. Lawrence, J. A. Sawyer, E. C. Morse, J. R. Beck, Miss A. A. Conner, Dr. Martha G. Ripley.

The work of Maternity Hospital has far outgrown the present building, which at the maximum, accommodates 25 adults and 16 children. Being the only institution of its kind in our city and state, it is often uncomfortably crowded. While reiterating their objection to large general hospitals for these patients, the directors feel their work crippled by the want of room, and appeal to generous, philanthropic citizens to aid them in the erection of another building commensurate with their work and with the marvelous growth of our city.

MARTHA GEORGE RIPLEY, M. D., is a native of Lowell, Vt., and was born Nov. 30th, 1843. Her parents, Francis and Esther Ann Rogers, removed to the Northeast Iowa Indian Reservation in 1844, being the first white settlers in that region. The doctor distinctly remembers as a child of five years, watching the embarkment of the Indians at Prairie du Chien, for their new home beyond the Fort Snelling Reservation. Brought up in the arduous but independent life of a large farm, with energetic and intelligent parents who were deeply interested in all the reforms of the day,

Martha early became a student of public questions and a philanthropist. Even in the then hospitable West, her father's house was noted for its hospitality. It was the home of clergymen of all denominations, and one of the stations of that "underground railway" through which many a fugitive slave reached Canada. Martha was unwearied in her care of these unfortunate ones, and would deny herself luxuries that they might enjoy them.

At the breaking out of the war she offered herself as hospital nurse, but being considered too young for such service, devoted her energies to the Sanitary Commission, and raised large amounts of money and supplies for the soldiers.

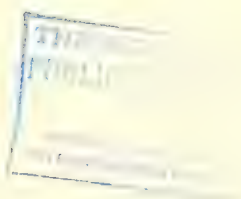
Born with a hunger and a thirst for knowledge, she made the most of the rudimentary instruction of the country school and the village academy, and fitted herself for a teacher, which profession she followed for several years, then as now, giving her spare time to reading and study, and becoming thoroughly informed upon the great topics of the day.

In 1867, Miss Rogers married Mr. William W. Ripley, in whom she has found a life-companion in full sympathy with her ideas and aspirations. Soon after, she removed with her husband to his old home in Eastern Massachusetts. Here she spent several years in quiet, happy, home-life, devoting herself to her family, to philanthropic and benevolent objects, and the enfranchisement of women. During these years her reading had been largely upon medicine, a vocation to which she felt herself especially drawn; and in 1879 she entered Boston University Medical School, and took a full course, graduating with honor. In the fall of 1883 the family removed to Minneapolis, and she entered upon the active practice of her profession.

She is now one of the leading homœo-



Martha G. Ripley M.D.



pathic physicians of the city, with a large practice in which she has been remarkably successful. Here in Maternity Hospital, one of the most beneficent charities of the Northwest, she has reared a monument that will perpetuate her memory. Here as everywhere else, she has proved herself the friend of the friendless, the consoler of the sorrowing, the wise counselor and efficient helper of the unfortunate.

As a born reformer, Dr. Ripley keeps in line with the most advanced thought of the day. For six years she was president of the Minnesota Woman's Suffrage Association. She believes that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," that "taxation without representation is tyranny," and that from a government "of the people, for the people and by the people," woman cannot justly be excluded. A member of Plymouth Congregational Church and a sincere believer in the truths of Christianity, she also maintains with its greatest apostle, that Jew and Greek, bond and free, male and female, 'are all one in Christ Jesus.' She also, belongs to the Women's Temperance Union, and is in full sympathy with its work, though having little time to share it.

Deeply interested in all that pertains to the city of her adoption, Dr. Ripley is always on the alert to help correct existing evils, and build wisely for the future. Having embraced her profession, not from pecuniary necessity, but from a love of it and a desire to do good, she has had it in her power to give much gratuitous service to those unable to pay. These charities have been done in secret, and few know their extent.

Interested in all that can uplift humanity, the sympathies of this noble woman are world-wide, and her faith is proved by her works. There is no busier woman in Minneapolis. Her desire to

be useful is rendered effective by an excellent constitution. She is healthy both in body and soul. She has that happy temperament which always looks on the bright side of things, and sees in every cloud a silver lining.

A woman of her strong convictions and rare executive ability, must often be misunderstood. She has no patience with the "law's delay" in meting out justice; red tape is her aversion. When she sees that a thing needs to be done, she tries to have it done at once, and as simply as possible. Proof against ridicule or opposition where principle is concerned, she bears beneath the mail of the radical reformer, a loving, tender heart. Her friends know her as the most womanly of women. As a wife, "the heart of her husband doth safely trust in her;" as a mother, she is faithful to every duty. That pleasant home where three bright young daughters are growing up in her likeness, is to her, the dearest spot on earth. There she might abide at her ease, were it not for a deep conviction that a larger world outside also demands her help. The duties of her profession and the imperative demands of the hospital of which she is the head and soul, leave her no time for society outside her home.

Dr. Ripley's standing among her professional associates, is attested by the position which she for two years held in the Homœopathic Medical School, as professor of the diseases of children, an office now transferred to our State University, and by the frequent calls which she receives to read essays before medical societies.

A few years ago, she was nominated for the office of a director in our city schools, but failed of election, not from any question of fitness, but because in its short-sightedness, Minneapolis fills its school-board with men only. Wiser counsels are sure to prevail in that near

future, when our people shall have been educated up to the necessity of having the feminine element in the schools represented by capable women, who understand the needs and possibilities of their sex.

In Dr. Ripley, a direct descendent of the pilgrims of the Mayflower, a woman endowed with the sturdy virtues of her Puritan ancestors, toned down by the more humane and philanthropic spirit of a later age, Minneapolis has a resident whose work will live long after her brief span of life shall have ended. Those who appreciate energy, ability, unselfishness and fearless devotion to duty, will hold her in lasting love and honor; while those whom she has rescued from paths of sin and shame, will in this world call her blessed, and in the world to come, "shine as stars in the crown of her rejoicing."

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN DEACONESS INSTITUTE. Located at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Fifteenth avenue south. It maintains a school and a hospital department, in which 63 patients have been cared for. The Sisters not employed in the hospital are out in the city nursing the sick poor.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY. Anthony Kelly, president; Wm. W. Mullen, secretary; Dennis J. Healy, treasurer. This society is composed of members of the parish of the Immaculate Conception, and does considerable charitable work among Catholics.

CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM is located at the corner of Chicago avenue south and Forty-sixth street. It furnishes a home for orphans and half orphans, boys only, from babyhood until ten years of age. At the age of fifteen years homes are sought for their adoption. It has 70 boys under its care.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD. A non-sectarian institution located on the

corner of Bloomington avenue and Twenty-seventh street. It was established in November, 1888, and is conducted by the Sisters of the Good Shepherd. It undertakes to protect the innocent and raise the fallen. In its reformatory department it has received 111 girls and women, and 80 children in the preservation class. It is supported by the industry of the inmates and contributions from the charitably disposed of all denominations.

HUMANE SOCIETY. President, William Cheney; secretary, Paul Fontain; treasurer, John Day Smith; agent, W. W. Tatro. Office is at 612 Wright Block. This society receives complaints of cruelty to children and animals, investigates them, and when there is sufficient evidence, prosecutes under the criminal assault, misdemeanor and state public school laws.

NEWSBOYS' HOME. Organized by a few large-hearted citizens Dec. 14, 1886, and duly incorporated. Earlier than this Mrs. S. L. Farr had opened a room for the boys, and had been doing what she could for their welfare.

The object was to furnish home shelter and comfort for homeless boys—the Arabs of the city, newsboys, boot-blacks and others, ill-born, ill-bred, left early in life to shift for themselves, educated only in the rough schooling of the street; to find homes and employment for them, and as far as possible, provide for their education and moral improvement.

The use of a small house was first given by Mr. N. F. Griswold. Soon a larger room was needed, and a house was procured at 20 Sixth street north, where Mr. L. E. Jepson resided, and acted as superintendent and teacher of the evening school. Here a pleasant temporary home was offered. The boys were supplied with clothing when needed, with good board and beds. They paid

five cents for each meal, a nominal charge made chiefly for the boys' sake. The Home depended for its maintainance on private contributions of money, clothing and food. Occasionally a public reception added to its income. It proved itself a very useful and effective charity, marked improvement appearing in many of the boys brought under its influence. This charitable enterprise was given up in 1890.

FREE DISPENSARY OF MINNESOTA HOSPITAL COLLEGE. All classes of patients are received in their building at the corner of Ninth avenue south and Sixth street, every day except Sunday from 12 o'clock m. to 2 p. m. The average daily attendance in 1891 was over 50. Expenses are paid by benefit concerts and subscriptions, chiefly through the Ladies' Society auxiliary to the Free Dispensary. Mrs. R. S. Turner is president, Mrs. Culver, secretary, and Mrs. Austin B. Jackson, treasurer.

HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL. Location at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Fourth avenue south, is managed by a board of directors composed of 30 ladies. Mrs. Henry L. Chase is president; Mrs. Charles Godley, secretary. During the year closing in May, 1891, there were 222 patients. A free bed is at the disposal of the Associated Charities.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, located at 14, 16 and 18 Fourth street south. President, Mrs. H. J. Moffett; secretary, Mrs. A. C. McCurdy; treasurer, Mrs. H. E. Gallinger. It maintains a first-class restaurant and coffee house. The profits are devoted to the support of missionary work at the jail, a kindergarten in North Minneapolis, a school of cookery, gospel temperance work and the dissemination of temperance literature.

NON-PARTISAN W. C. T. U. Mrs. T. B. Walker, president; Mrs. C. W. Coe, treas-

urer. It has had since December, 1889, a free reading room, and gospel meetings every evening. There is a lunch room at 307 Hennepin avenue where good meals are served at popular prices, the proceeds of which are devoted to the temperance cause.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, G. A. R. There are eight of these corps and a considerable amount of charitable relief is given by them.

EIGHTH WARD RELIEF ASSOCIATION. Organized in 1887 as a stock company. Its object is the relief of the poor in the Eighth ward. It has a lot and building and derives income from rent, entertainments, etc. The officers are: G. F. Backus, president; A. R. Archibald, treasurer; John H. Robertson, secretary. The Association cares for all cases of temporary want in the Eighth ward.

THE CITY POOR DEPARTMENT (C. L. Snyder, superintendent,) gives public aid in orders for groceries and wood to the poor in their own homes; also furnishes transportation to transients or non-residents who, if remaining in the city, might become a public charge. It provides hospital treatment and burials for residents needing such services. Medicines are furnished to the sick poor and a physician's services. Aged and infirm residents, unable to maintain themselves, are cared for by this department at the county poor farm at Hopkins station.

CITY HOSPITAL. At the corner of Eleventh avenue south and Eighth street, accommodates 55 patients. Dr. C. A. Chase, city physician, is superintendent. Mrs. L. H. Bard, matron.

SHELTERING ARMS provides, on Emerson avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh avenue north, a home for the care of destitute children, orphans or half orphans, or children, for the time being, homeless. It is under the direction of ladies in the Episcopal church, but is restricted in its

charities by no church lines. Religious services are held Sunday afternoon by the chaplain, Rev. J. J. Faude. The Home is supported by small sums from parents who are able to pay, by gifts and an annual donation visit. There were in 1891, 33 children in the Home. Mrs. S. T. H. Pitts is president of the board of directors, and Mrs. Dr. Murray, secretary.

TABITHA RELIEF SOCIETY is connected with the Norwegian Trinity Lutheran Church, and is under the direction of twelve ladies chosen annually by the congregation. It relieves needy Danes and Norwegians. Mrs. Louis Pederson is president; Miss Georgia Swenson, secretary. In 1890 it expended in money \$300.00, and furnished 40 families with clothing worth \$50.00.

CADWALLADER COLDEN WASHBURN. Governor Washburn, although never a legal citizen of Minneapolis, yet was so early and extensively identified with its interests, spent so much of his life here, and left at his decease such a magnificent charitable foundation in the Washburn Memorial Orphan Asylum, that he is entitled to the remembrance and lasting gratitude of the people of the city.

He was born in the town of Livermore, Oxford County, Maine, April 26th, 1818. His father was Israel Washburn, a respectable and very intelligent farmer of that town. A particular account of the Washburn family, and of the surroundings in which his early life was passed, is contained in the sketch of William D. Washburn, his younger brother, in this history, and it will be superfluous to repeat it here. He had no academic advantages, and his attendance at the neighboring district school terminated when he reached his eighteenth year. The following three years brought him a variety of employment,

in a country store, as teacher of a village school, as postoffice clerk, and what had more influence on his future life, in the study of law with an uncle, Rewel Washburn, of Livermore.

Having attained his majority, he bid farewell to the associations and friends of his youth, and sought a home in the far West. His first settlement was at Davenport, Iowa, where he engaged in teaching, but soon joined the Iowa Geological Survey under David Dale Owen. Before leaving Maine he had given attention to the study and practice of surveying, which he continued in his new home, at the same time continuing as he had opportunity, his law study. In 1840 he received the appointment of surveyor of Rock Island County, Illinois. Two years later he removed to Mineral Point, Wisconsin, and commenced the practice of law. There he remained for twenty years. A partnership was soon formed with Cyrus Woodman, agent of the New England Land Company, which continued during his residence there. While the practice of law was his chief business, in which he attained much success, his familiarity with surveying, and the abundant opportunities for dealing in lands led to investments of that character, which constantly absorbed his attention and laid the foundation of a large fortune. Besides lands in the pine timbered region of Wisconsin, interests were acquired in similar lands in Minnesota. He also obtained interests which commanded the riparian ownership of the Falls of St. Anthony. This was the attraction which led in later years to his great interest in Minneapolis.

Among other enterprises a bank was established by the partners at Mineral Point. Thus, with law, lands and finance, a wide acquaintance was established which brought Mr. Washburn into



C. C. Washburn





THE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL FOUNTAIN

intimate relations with the public of southern Wisconsin.

In 1855 he was nominated and elected to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and at the expiration of his term was re-elected, and again for a third term, serving continuously until March, 1861. The first election was at the time of the formation of the Republican party. He had previously been identified with the Whig party, but sympathized with the radical wing. The period was a stirring one in politics. The Missouri Compromise, the question of excluding slavery from Kansas and Nebraska, the enforcement of the fugitive slave law in obedience to the compromises of the constitution, were burning subjects of political controversy. Fremont was the candidate of the Republican party for President, but was beaten by Buchanan, who was the last Democratic President for a generation. With the incoming Buchanan administration, Mr. Washburn entered Congress. His gifted brothers, Israel, from Maine, and Elihu B. from Illinois, were already there. They were in opposition, and during the stormy conflicts of the period preceding the Rebellion, led public sentiment in opposing the demands of the slave power, until the Republican party was so consolidated in the North as to elect Abraham Lincoln to the presidency in 1860.

While they were able and incorruptable legislators upon the ordinary subjects of congressional action, their leadership in the overshadowing political question made the names of the Washburn brothers household words throughout the whole country. Although Mr. Washburn afterwards held higher positions in the government, these six years of congressional service were doubtless the most important of his life. At their close he had a national reputation inferior to no one in public life.

With the expiration of his third term, at the incoming of the Lincoln administration, the civil war broke out. Mr. Washburn declined a re-election to Congress, resolved to defend in arms the principles which he had espoused in council. He entered the war at its beginning and only laid down his sword when peace had been won. Having recruited the Second Wisconsin cavalry regiment, he was appointed to its command as Colonel. Promotion followed rapidly, as well earned by efficient service as from the confidence which President Lincoln, who knew him well, reposed in his abilities. In June, 1862, he was commissioned Brigadier General, and in November of the same year, Major General of volunteers. The limits of this article preclude even a mention of the varied and gallant service of General Washburn in the army. He was in the Vicksburg campaign, was placed in command of the Thirteenth army corps in a series of brilliant exploits on the gulf coast, and finally was placed in command of the military district of West Tennessee at Memphis. Here was a combination of military and civic duties, such as were discharged by Butler at New Orleans in holding and governing an insurrectionary district.

Returning to Wisconsin at the close of the war, General Washburn was again sent to Congress from the Sixth Wisconsin district, serving for two terms, from 1867 to 1871. This was the important era of reconstruction. The re-habilitation of the States lately in rebellion, was the great subject of consideration. Amendments to the constitution, no less momentous than the original instrument, which should render a second rebellion impossible, and guarantee the civil rights of the enfranchised citizens, were adopted. On all these questions General Washburn took the most ad-

vanced position of radical Republicanism. To few men is the opportunity given to serve their country through such trying ordeals as the epoch from 1855 to 1871, furnished to General Washburn. An advocate of the political doctrines which precipitated the war; a defender of those doctrines in arms when assailed by the storm of war; and a pacificator and restorer of order and harmony, when those doctrines were established by the last arbitrament of human effort.

His last congressional service was immediately followed by a call to the Governorship of the State of Wisconsin, to which he was elected in November, 1871, serving in that exalted office during the years 1872 and 1873. Here his practical knowledge of affairs and long experience in public service, gave the State an administration which contributed to her growth and prosperity. No difficult questions embarrassed the executive, or seriously disturbed the harmony of the people. It was a period of progress and development in the state and nation.

At the conclusion of his term of service Governor Washburn retired from public life, and devoted himself with assiduity to the administration of his business interests. He had married Miss Jeannette Garr, of New York, and with a family of two daughters had made a beautiful home at Madison the Capital of Wisconsin. He had large interests in the pineries of Wisconsin, and established manufacturing of lumber on a large scale at La Crosse.

It has already been mentioned that as early as 1850 he had acquired timbered lands in Minnesota, and an interest in the water power at Minneapolis. He was a large owner in the Minneapolis Mill Company, which was incorporated in 1856. From this time he was a frequent visitor to this city and spent much time here. He was a director, and at

times president, of the Water Power Company, and during the earlier years, when the necessity of making improvements in the property made heavy financial demands upon the stockholders, he never lost faith in the value of the property. He advocated the most substantial improvements, and lived to see his anticipations realized, in the possession of a property of great value and utility.

In 1876 Governor Washburn erected a large flouring mill at the Falls, and after sending agents abroad to examine the most approved method of milling in Europe, introduced the Hungarian process by the use of iron rolls instead of buhr-stones; and also adopted the newly invented middlings purifiers. The "New Process" flour became popular, and was in great demand. Its excellence was no happy accident, but was the result of the most careful study and painstaking construction. He made himself conversant with every detail, so that he was able to instruct his millwrights in their own business. After two years in successful operation the great explosion occurred by which the mill was totally wrecked and seventeen of its employes lost their lives. This loss of life, though proceeding from no want of any known precaution, was the most serious regret of the proprietor. He could not restore the lost lives, but he sympathetically aided the families of the sufferers, and tenderly gathering the remains of the victims, raised over them a granite shaft inscribed with a sentiment from Carlyle: "Labor, wide as the earth, has its summit in Heaven."

The insurance companies that had taken the ordinary fire risks upon the mill declined payment on the ground that a clause in the policies exempted them from liability from loss occasioned by explosion. Governor Washburn scornfully declined the offer of a compromise, which would cover the greater part of the risks

assumed, and brought suit in the United States Circuit Court. The trial was one of the most interesting which has occupied the Court. Complete models of the mill with its machinery in operation were exhibited, and explosions were produced by the ignition of finely devided carbonaceous substances, demonstrating before the Court, that though popularly called an explosion, the agent affecting it was fire. The result was the recovery of the full amount of the policies.

As soon as preparations could be completed the mill was rebuilt on a larger scale and with more perfect machinery than before; and a second large mill was also erected near it, with capacious store rooms for wheat. These mills were operated during his life, and by a wise provision of his last will, were continued in operation by his representatives.

Governor Washburn took a deep interest in the development of the railroad facilities of Minneapolis, as they were so essential to the success of his manufacturing interests. He became a large stockholder in the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railway Company and was on its Board of Directors. He also shared with his more actively interested brother, W. D. Washburn, in solicitude for the construction of the line of railway to connect Minneapolis with the Atlantic seaboard by way of Sault Ste. Marie, which was a project first broached by the older brother, Governor Israel Washburn.

While Governor Washburn was more successful than most men in his business enterprises, he was more than most successful men anxious to devote his wealth to worthy purposes. His benefactions were numerous and princely. These were commenced during his life, and were continued by a most thoughtful and wise provision of his will. His family and many relatives, and dependants were of course amply provided for. Many years

ago he had joined with his brothers in presenting to their native town of Livermore a public free library. As governor of Wisconsin he had been officially connected with the State University, and was made by act of the legislature a life regent. His learning and ability had been recognized by the university in conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws (L. L. D.) As long ago as 1878 he had erected an Astronomical Observatory at Madison, and furnished it with a complete outfit of instruments. When completed two years later he presented it to the university. About the same time he endowed at Edgewood, near Madison, the St. Regina's Academy. His post mortem public benefactions were a public library at La Crosse and an Orphan Home at Minneapolis. For these he bequeathed \$50,000 for the library and \$375,000 for the home. An interesting description of the Home will be found in another chapter of this history.

About the time his will was made he wrote to a friend, "I long have had the thought that I ought to do something for mankind before resigning up this pleasing anxious being." His life work was soon closed. The ordinary memorials of a busy life soon pass into forgetfulness. The hoarse screech of the saw mills give no distinctive sound. The clatter of the mill mingles with the splash of the water as it flies in foam from the whirling wheels. But the foundations of science, and knowledge and philanthropy, are perpetual. They issue an ever flowing flood of purifying and ennobling influence. While the astronomer scans the starry dome to solve the stupendous problems of the universe; while the generations of youth draw from the garnered treasures of learning, inspiration and strength for the work of life; while the children of misfortune or poverty are

sheltered and trained for lives of industry and virtue; the generations in this expanding Northwest, as they come and go through the ages, will testify that this noble man "did something for mankind."

Tireless energy was a leading characteristic of Governor Washburn, but it was guided by practical good sense. Rare opportunity was his and it was improved with boldness and confidence. In him was the rare combination of the ideal and the practical. His public duties led him to thorough information about affairs, but observation was ripened by much thought and careful study. His reading was wide and liberal. Science, history and poetry were favorite studies, and softened and ripened the vigor of his nature and the crudities of his youth. His impulses were noble and liberal. In politics a radical, in religion a liberal, in practice, tolerant and sympathetic; his whole career illustrates the possibilities of a noble manhood.

For year or two before the end his health was declining. Resort to natural waters at several noted springs in the West, gave only temporary relief from a fatal and progressing malady. His death occurred at Eureka Springs, Ark., May 13, 1882.

His remains were laid to rest in the cemetery at La Crosse, which was his home in late years. Two married daughters survive him, Jeanette, wife of A. W. Kelsey of Philadelphia, and Fanny, wife of Charles Payson of Washington, D. C. His wife also survives, but for many years she has been the unfortunate subject of mental malady.

The death of Governor Washburn was the occasion of a touching memorial service at the Church of the Redeemer in Minneapolis, at which Dr. Tuttle, a long and intimate friend and pastor, rendered a feeling tribute to his virtues and character.

CHAPTER XIII.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND INSTITUTIONS.

BY THE EDITOR.

COURT HOUSE AND JAIL. It is only comparatively recently that Minneapolis has been able to show any public buildings worthy of note, and even now has but few. At the same time no city of its age can show a larger number of elegant and costly private residences and grounds. The first public buildings erected were of a very plain and modest character. In those early days the people had no money to spend for merely ornamental purposes. Utility was then the main object, in all erections of a public nature. But such buildings as were erected at an early day have long since ceased to suffice for their original purposes. The recent structures have been on a far more extensive scale. Some even call them too extravagant. And yet, judging from the rapid growth of the past few years, the large outlays in this direction are assumed justifiable.

The first public building (aside from the churches and school houses, which are treated of elsewhere,) erected in what is now Minneapolis, was a jail erected on the East Side, on or near Central avenue, and about half or three quarters of a mile back from the river. It was built of plank, and as may well

be imagined, furnished no very secure place for the confinement of criminals. Not many, however, were confined in it, and the most who were, usually effected their escape if so disposed. Indeed, it came to be considered hardly less than a burlesque to sentence a prisoner to the jail, unless a guard was constantly kept over him. Probably the whole cost of the building did not exceed \$200. Such as it was, however, it served until the building of the court house in 1856-7, in the basement of which, somewhat more secure quarters were provided for the confinement of prisoners. These, however, were entirely unsuitable, being damp, poorly ventilated, and consequently unhealthy, and with the growth of the city of entirely too limited capacity.

Accordingly in 1866-7 the county commissioners found themselves forced to provide a new jail. Bids were invited and a number received, and a good deal of discussion and criticism was had over the plans, and the building at last erected. Some of these criticisms would seem to be more or less just, as few persons, from a casual view, would ever take the building to be a county jail. It

was intended to be a private residence for the sheriff as well as jail. The architecture is, therefore, composite, and does not resemble "anything on earth, or the waters under the earth or the heavens above." Nevertheless it is a substantial stone structure, reasonably secure, and as a place for the confinement of prisoners has served its purpose fairly well. It was built at a cost of some \$40,000. By the time the new court house is completed other arrangements will doubtless be required for the accommodation and entertainment of criminals. We say entertainment for the maudlin public sentiment of the day seems, at least to quite a considerable extent, to regard the most depraved criminals in the light of martyrs. Flowers and the most dainty articles of food must be served to many of them in jail. If this vitiated public taste increases the day may come when elegantly furnished parlors will be required to solace the last days of the most brutal murderers.

The present court house, located on the corner of Fourth street and Eighth avenue south, is one of the oldest public buildings in the city. It was built in 1856-7. Much excitement existed at that early day as to the location, a strong party being anxious that the site should be selected further up town in the neighborhood of Nicollet or Hennepin avenues. The business center of the town was not then definitely settled, and much rivalry existed between "up town" and "down town," which last meant at that time the vicinity of the falls and Eighth avenue south. The latter secured the location of the court house, an important advantage. But the building of the suspension bridge the same year, was a far more important factor in determining the future center of business, and indeed was decisive of the question in favor of Hennepin and Nicollet.

The original building of the old court house has been added to from time to time to accommodate the rapid increase of business, so that today one can hardly locate the modest proportions of the first structure. Meantime, for the last 10 or 15 years, complaints increased yearly of the insufficiency of the accommodations afforded by the building, as well as of its distance from the business center of the city. These complaints finally became so importunate that the representatives of Hennepin county for 1887 were forced to heed them, and an act was passed at the session of that year entitled, "an act to designate a site for a public building in the city of Minneapolis to be used as a court house for Hennepin county, and for a city hall for said city," etc. This act was approved on March 2nd, 1887. It provided for the purchase of block 77 in the City of Minneapolis, for the purpose named. By its terms commissioners were appointed with power to condemn the property, where arrangements otherwise could not be made for acquiring title to the land. The commissioners named in said act were William D. Washburn, Charles M. Loring, John C. Oswald, John Swift, Oliver T. Erickson, W. S. Chowen, David M. Clough, Lars Swenson and Titus Mareck, and were designated as "The Board of Court House and City Hall Commissioners." Their term of office was to last until the buildings were erected and finished, and the property turned over to the county and city. The commissioners entered upon the discharge of their duties at the appointed time, and for the first year labored diligently in the acquisition of the title to the property. They were finally successful, either by negotiation or condemnation. In 1888 operations were commenced to clear the land of incumbrances (of buildings, etc.), and certain contracts let for the foundations.

The whole amount of the appropriation made by said act, for the purchase of ground and erection of building, was \$1,500,000. This amount was to be divided equally between the city and county. The act contained full provisions for compensation for property taken, issuance of bonds, payment of interest on same (interest not to exceed 4½ per cent per annum, and bonds not to be sold for less than par), and also a sinking fund for redemption of bonds.

The choice of the block for a site was generally acceptable. The object was to locate the building as near the center of business as practicable, consistent with the expense limited by the act. The building itself when completed will undoubtedly be the finest in the state. Occupying as it does an entire block, its facilities for light, air and ventilation, will be unequalled. The following description which appeared in the Tribune of July 28th, 1889, will give an idea of the style, extent and capacity of the building.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE. Despite the precedents for delay, jobbery and bad faith which nearly every city in the West and several Eastern municipalities have established in the erection of their public buildings, Minneapolis gives promise of having a hall of justice which will be pushed to completion without any of these prevailing irregularities, and without carrying down to future generations the taint of boodles and the crumbling evidences of bad architecture and worse construction. The commissioners appointed to carry on the work of supervision represent the best interests of the city and county, both in a popular and financial way. No suspicion of their judgment or honesty is likely to be entertained, and it is a pleasure to note that none of the contracts for the work now on hand have been let outside of Minne-

apolis. Both architects and commissioners have expressed their intention to favor this policy as far as possible in every particular. The contracts that have been let up to date are confined to the basement and sub-basement, no decision having been thus far made as to what class of stone will be used in the superstructure.

The plans for the new Court House were awarded after sharp competition to Messrs. Long & Kees, who built the Syndicate block, the Library building, Masonic Temple, Lumber Exchange and other notable buildings. These gentlemen have been especially felicitous in their designs, combining with a high order of artistic skill, a thorough knowledge of construction. The style of the structure will be Romanesque and very massive. The great tower on the building will spring from a foundation 42 feet deep, starting from the solid stone below, and will be 365 feet in height. It is estimated by the architects that the tower, when completed, will weigh more than 30,000 tons. The building itself will cover one block in area, and will be six stories high. It will be known as an "elastic" building, that is, one in which the arrangement of offices may be changed at any time, as all the floors will be supported independent of partitions. This is the plan adopted in the construction of the highest type of office buildings in the great cities, and our new Court House will be the first one of its kind in the United States constructed on this plan.

The class of material and the character of the work of the sub-basement may prove of more than common interest. The contract for the excavation and all the brick and stone work, excepting the furnishing of the footing stones, was awarded direct to B. Aronson, the well-known stone and brick contractor, who

has been engaged in the business here since 1874, and who has been identified with the construction of such buildings as the Guaranty Loan, the Electric Light and Power, and many others. The footings are of native limestone from the quarries of the Franklin Cook estate, and were purchased by the commissioners. They are the largest and best in quality of any ever used in the United States. The setting of these massive slabs is included in Mr. Aronson's contract. Surmounting the footing courses are the foundation walls, constructed of the famous Kettle River sandstone, which also forms the main walls of the sub-basement. This stone will also be used in all outside walls of the building, in the open court, the facing of the outside walls in the water closet rotunda, all stone backing in the granite walls and piers, and in filling back of the Bedford stone in the three vestibules at the Fourth street entrance. This stone is used so extensively on account of its superior hardness and durability, numerous tests having shown it to be better than any other sandstone in this respect. About 250,000 cubic feet of this material will be utilized in the work, and will come from the great quarries of Ring & Tobin, near Hinckley, Minn. Many architects and engineers who have inspected the great walls now under way on the Third avenue side of the building pronounce it equal to any foundation work to be found anywhere in this country. It may have been the intention of the architect to give the new Court House an under-pinning that would support 10 or 12 stories more when posterity needs it.

The general contract for the work in the basement of the building was awarded to Haglin & Morse, of this city, who will be responsible for all the labor and material furnished by the various sub-

contractors, the iron work excepted; the latter being a separate contract, awarded to the Crown Iron Works, who also furnish the iron for the sub-basement. The basement walls will be of Ortonville red granite, from the quarries of James Baxter & Son, of Minneapolis. This material starts from the top of the sub-basement, and will extend around the building to a height of 17 feet 11 inches, except the projection for the Fourth street front, which will be 37 feet high and 134 feet long. The steps, buttresses, etc., will also be of this granite. An idea of the massive character of the work may be shown by informing our readers that many of the blocks will weigh upwards of 20 tons, and one huge lintel will require a flat car of special construction to transport it from the quarries to the building, its estimated weight being 26 tons. Prof. Winchell, our state geologist, and Prof. Hall, of the United States geological survey, speak in the highest terms regarding the admirable qualities of the Ortonville granite for building purposes, and regard it as one of Minnesota's most valuable deposits. The quarries were opened up about a year and a half ago, and ought eventually to prove a bonanza to the Baxters.

The interior face work for three entrance vestibules of the Fourth street side of the building will be of the celebrated Bedford stone of Indiana. Also the groined arched ceiling work, mouldings, pilasters, panels, etc. This stone has been selected for such high-class work on account of its fine color, wonderful tenacity, and its susceptibility to rich and delicate carvings. It is an oolitic limestone known to geologists as belonging to the Clinton group, and is regarded by experts as one of the most durable building stones to be found. Its well-known resistance to atmospheric influences has caused it to be received with

high favor by the government, the Bedford stone being very extensively used in Uncle Sam's custom houses and public buildings generally. It has also been used in all the great buildings of the country, like the New York Life, the Vanderbilts', New York Times, Illinois state house at Springfield, the Northwestern Life of Milwaukee, and so forth. In fact the Bedford quarries are the only ones of any importance in the United States that produce a quality of stone

upon the entirely satisfactory manner in which these contracts have been awarded and subsequently handled. The policy of the commissioners in keeping so much of this work near at home, has resulted in the development of our infant industries in sand-stone and granite, which could not have otherwise been obtained. The large contract for granite has made it possible to establish a much-needed plant of this character in Minnesota, a circumstance whose benefits for future heavy



COURT HOUSE AND CITY HALL

identical with that of the world-famous quarries of Oxfordshire, in England. About 30,000 cubic feet of this material will be used. The stone is furnished by Mr. J. M. Sullivan, of Minneapolis, who represents the Bedford companies for Minnesota. The carving will be done by Herbert Chalker, another Minneapolitan, whose handiwork adorns numerous public edifices of our city.

Minneapolis is to be congratulated

work is not to be underestimated. A large expenditure of money is now justified in developing in these quarries a still greater capacity. The same is true of Ring & Tobin's contract to furnish the Kittle River sandstone. This firm has expended not less than \$150,000 in opening up their quarries, putting in tracks and machinery, building houses, etc., all of which has made it possible for them to bid successfully on a job of this mag-

nitude and to employ a large force of men winter and summer.

No definite description of the superstructure can be given at present. The cost will approximate \$2,500,000, and the building will be occupied by the city and county offices as well as the courts. It is safe to say that the Minneapolis Court House, when completed, will be the finest in America.

In the fall of 1890, certain citizens sought to enjoin the work on the plans and specifications adopted by the commissioners, on the ground that the cost of the building, if erected in accordance with such plans, would far exceed the sum named in the Act. In this, however, they were not successful, the court holding that the commissioners were not limited to the \$1,500,000 clearly expressed by the terms of the law.

The work on the building slowly progressed during the years 1889 and 1890, and on the 18th day of July, 1891, the corner stone was laid with impressive Masonic ceremonies. The foundation walls had then been laid for the entire building, and the second story walls on the east and half the north side. Its ultimate cost is still a matter of much doubt. The lowest reliable estimate scarcely falls short of \$3,000,000, while many believe that \$5,000,000 will scarcely suffice to complete it. This will afford a princely income to the architects, who are allowed four and a half per cent commissions. Should the building, however, be completed in accordance with the plans adopted, and partially executed, there is no question but it will surpass any building of the kind and purpose designed, at present existing in the United States. Indeed, there are not more than two or three state houses exceeding it in solidity, imposing architecture and expense. Occupying as it does a whole block, an unimpaired view of the build-

ing is had from every side. The court house in Chicago is at present probably the most expensive in the country today. But its location detracts from its otherwise imposing architecture, and its material is such, that, if we are correctly informed, it is already in process of decay. In location and in choice of material, the Board of court house commissioners are to be commended, although they are not entitled to the credit of the location, which was settled by the Act creating the commission. Ten years' time is none too much for the completion of a building of the magnitude and expense of the one under construction, without unduly taxing the people of the present day.

It should be added, that by an Act of the legislature, approved April 16, 1889, three more commissioners were added to the original board, viz: George A. Brackett, Edgar F. Comstock and E. M. Johnson. Charles M. Loring of the original board resigned, and John DeLaittre was appointed in his place. These gentlemen with those named in the original act, constitute the present board of commissioners. These serve without compensation, and are prohibited from becoming a party, either directly or indirectly, in any contract made by said board or under its authority.

POST OFFICE. The year 1891 witnessed the completion of the United States government building for a post-office and holding United States courts. Before speaking of this in detail it will be of interest to trace the growth of the postal service in this city from the early beginnings to its present large proportions, and the various changes of its location to its present permanent site.

The first postoffice within the present limits of the city was established in 1848. Ard Godfrey was the first postmaster. It was accommodated in a 10x12 frame

building used as a mill office, and situated on the bank of the river on Main street, near where Mill street intersects Main. The mails, of course, were very irregular. No mail routes were established. In the winter occasional stages, sometimes private teams, brought such mail as could be found. Intercourse with the outside world was very precarious from 1848 to 1851, and even after that for some time no regular communication was kept up in the winter. In the winter of 1850-1 ten days or two weeks sometimes elapsed without a mail.

Mr. Godfrey held his office until 1852, when he was succeeded by Luther Patch. Mr. White, W. W. Wales and General H. P. Van Cleve successfully officiated as postmasters—the last named holding the office at the time of its discontinuance on the East Side. The office had no permanent abiding place. It was first removed to the store occupied by J. H. Stevens & Co., at the corner of Main and Pine streets. Later to the old Winslow House, on the site now occupied by the Exposition building. On the closing of that hotel, about the beginning of the war, the office was again removed to Central avenue, between Main and Second streets. In this location it continued until the office was discontinued, and merged in that on the west side of the river.

A postoffice was established on the west side of the river as early as 1854, and located at the corner of First avenue south and First street. Dr. H. Fletcher was first postmaster. For several years the office often changed locations, either to suit the convenience of postmasters or the shifting population. Its first removal was to Washington avenue, between Fifth and Sixth avenues south. The location proving inconvenient and the accommodations inadequate, it was soon removed to the corner of Washing-

ton and First avenues south. Still later to Hennepin, between Second street and Washington avenue, being the ground floor of the Atheneum building. On the completion of the city hall the office was removed to that building, and about this time the East Side office was discontinued. Those who have been postmasters on the west side of the river besides Dr. Fletcher are Dr. A. E. Ames, C. Wilcox, S. Hidden, W. P. Ankeny, D. Morgan, Daniel Basset, W. W. McNair, Cyrus Aldrich, Dr. George H. Keith, O. M. Laraway, John J. Ankeny and the present incumbent, Maj. Wm. D. Hale. But few of these are now living. From the city hall the office was removed in 1882 to the Boston Block, corner of Hennepin avenue and Third street. On the burning of that building in 1886, temporary and very inadequate accommodations were leased in the Stillman Block on Fourth street, where the office continued until its removal into the government building, corner of Third street and First avenue south.

Agitation of the question of procuring government aid for the erection of a post office building commenced as early as 1879. Nothing definite, however, was done until 1881, when Hon. W. D. Washburn introduced a bill in the house of representatives providing for an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building for a post-office and other government offices at Minneapolis. The bill, however, did not become a law, and another bill from the committee on public buildings and appropriating \$125,000 also failed.

Nothing further was done until early in the session of 1882, when Senator Windom introduced a bill in the senate, appropriating \$175,000 for the purchase of a site, and the erection of a government building. This bill became a law, the amount that was appropriated, how-

ever, being reduced to \$60,000. The amount was absurdly small. Advertisements for bids for a site, however, were published in May, 1882, and 18 bids received. A commission consisting of Architect James G. Hill, E. P. Allis, of Milwaukee, and S. G. Hadley, of Waterloo, N. Y., was appointed to select a site. As usual in such cases there was much discussion and somewhat heated controversy among property holders and citizens in different locations as to the site. The commission, however, finally decided to purchase of John S. Pillsbury the site where the building now stands for the sum of \$50,000. Plans were prepared, and it was soon discovered that the site was quite inadequate, and an adjoining tract was purchased for \$42,000.

So far as the location is concerned, although there was then considerable diversity of opinion, it is now generally conceded that the site is as well adapted for the purpose designed as any that could then be secured at a reasonable figure. It is fairly near the present center of business. It was then almost universally conceded that it should not go above Hennepin avenue, and neither on Hennepin or Nicollet avenues, within a reasonable distance from the river, could ground be secured at a price which the government would be willing to pay. It may be a matter of interest in the future at least, not only to see what sites were then deemed suitable (by the persons offering them, though probably the commission never considered a number of the same), as well as valuations placed on them. The following is taken from the *Minneapolis Evening Star*, of August 6th, 1889, which also contained quite a full history of the office from its first establishment on the west side of the river:

No. 1. O. A. Pray—Premises corner Fourth street and Fourth avenue south. 129x180 feet. Price, \$35,000.

No. 2. S. H. Mattison—Premises corner of Third street and Fourth avenue south, block 67, 180x120 feet. Price, \$32,000.

No. 3. H. A. Gale, agent—Premises corner Hennepin avenue and First street, block 13, 120x280 feet. Price, \$60,000.

No. 4. Chas. A. Nimocks—Parts of lots 4, 5, 6 and 7, in block 86, 230x120 feet. Price, \$60,000.

No. 5. H. G. Harrison—Parts of lots 1, 2 and 3, corner Third street and First avenue north, 120x160 feet. Price, \$20,000.

No. 6. George Huhn—Premises corner First avenue north and Second street, block 35, 180x120 feet. Price, \$35,000.

No. 7. W. W. McNair—Premises corner First avenue north and Fifth street, block 2, 120x180 feet. Price, \$25,000.

No. 8. Franklin Steele, Jr.—Parts of block 14, bounded by First street south, First avenue south and High street. 180 feet on First street south, 155 feet on First avenue south, and 180 feet on High street. Price, \$53,100.

No. 9. Charles Rees—Lots 10, 9 and part of lot 8, block 78, corner second avenue south and Fourth street, 155x156 feet, price, \$52,500. Also, lots 2, 3, 4 and 5, block 225, corner of Eighth street and Second avenue south, 165x264 feet. Price, \$32,000.

No. 10. J. E. Bell—Premises corner Third street and Second avenue north, block 69, 120x180 feet. Price, \$51,000.

No. 11. J. W. Johnson—Premises corner Third street and Second avenue north, lots 9 and 10, block 60, 120x180 feet. Price, \$48,000.

No. 12. Richard Chute—Premises parts of block 11, St. Anthony's Falls, 126 feet on Central avenue, 244 feet on Fourth street, and 126 feet on First avenue southeast. Price, \$1.

No. 13. Koon, Merrill & Keith and Bovey & De Laittre, lots 1 and 2, block 48, corner Third street and Fourth avenue south, 132x165 feet. Price, \$45,000.

No. 14. George A. Camp—Lot 6 and part of lot 7, block No. 1 of Hoag's addition, 110 feet on Fifth street and 170 feet on First avenue north. Price, \$12,000.

No. 15. Charles Rees—Additional. Corner Eighth street and Second avenue south, four full one-fourth acre lots, each 66 feet by 165 feet, the 165 feet on Second avenue, 264 feet by 165 feet. Price, \$32,000. (See No. 9.)

No. 16. A. M. Hole—Premises corner Fourth street and Second avenue north, lots 1, 2 and 3 in block 60, 198x150. Price, \$47,000.

No. 17. George A. Brackett—Lots No. 10, 11 and 12, block 21, northeast corner of First avenue

south and Second street, 155x155 feet. Price, \$40,000.

No. 18. Charles A. Pillsbury for John S. Pillsbury—Premises corner Third street and First avenue south, block 64, 120x157 feet. Price, \$50,000.

Excavations for the new building began in 1883, and in April, 1886, the first foundation stone was laid. Isaac Hodgson, of Minneapolis, was the architect in charge from August 5, 1883, until August 10th, 1884. He was then succeeded by E. F. Bassford, of St. Paul, who had prepared new plans. On July 1st, 1889, he was succeeded by Frank Grygla, of Minneapolis, who served as superintendent until the completion of the building. James Bradley has filled the position as engineer since 1885. The whole amount of appropriations made for the building and site to completion is \$641,614.56.

The building is in every way suitable and convenient for the purpose designed. In architectural appearance it is not imposing—indeed the limited space it occupies, and the very meagre appropriations made by the government for the purpose, did not admit of any scope for display by the architect. He had to accommodate himself to the means at his command. He is not to be blamed. But already it is evident that the site selected was far too small. It apparently admits of no additions. And yet it is manifest that if the growth of the city continues in the next ten years in the same proportion as in the past ten, the present accommodations will be found quite inadequate.

The site on which the building stands is 150x125 feet, and the building itself is three and a half stories high, with a central tower on Third street front 152 feet in height, and smaller towers at the corners 88 feet high. A clock with a dial five feet in diameter is placed in the main tower. The style of architecture is Romanesque. The material used in the

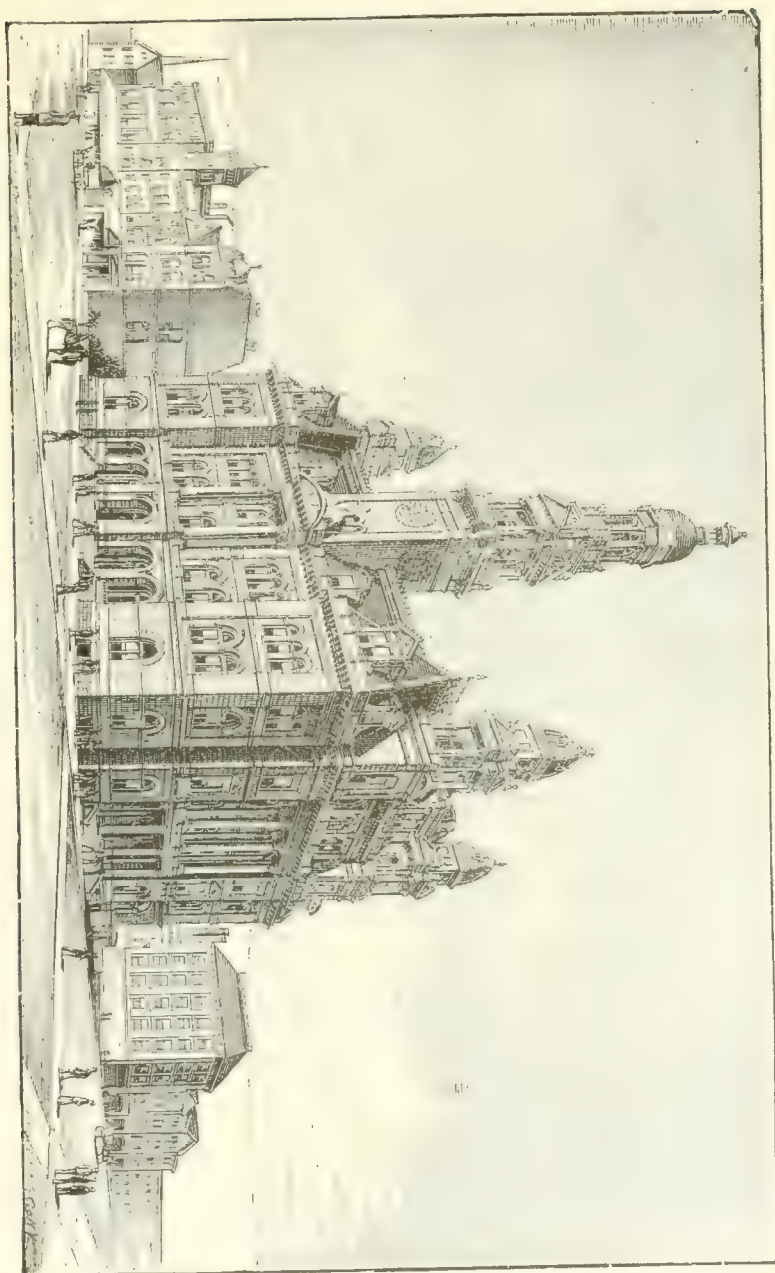
construction of the walls is Ohio sandstone, the foundation being of St. Cloud granite and Mankato limestone. Granite columns are used for trimmings. There are two public entrances, one on Third street, the other on First avenue.

The main portion of the first floor is devoted wholly to the working force of the post office. Here a room 100 feet square, and lighted by an immense sky light 50 feet square, is separated from the corridors by an elaborate and handsomely finished screen of red oak, some 10 feet high. In this screen are numerous windows for the use of the public in transacting business with the office.

The second story of the building is used for United States court rooms—two, one 35x60 feet, and one 30x50, and also for offices for district attorney, United States marshal, and clerks and assistants. The present district attorney is the Hon. Eugene Hay, appointed by President Harrison, and residing in Minneapolis. On the second floor are also the offices of the deputy collector of internal revenue and special agent of the United States treasury department.

On the third floor is the offices of deputy collector of customs and assistants. Geo. W. Marchant, Esq., was appointed to this office (and custodian of the building) April 17th, 1890, and has been a resident of Minneapolis for many years and an active business man. He was appointed under the provisions of a special act of congress, approved March 8th, 1890, entitled "An Act to constitute Minneapolis a sub.port of entry and delivery in the collection district of Minnesota and for other purposes." The office was opened for business September 1st, 1890. Before this the custom house business of Minneapolis was transacted at St. Paul, at great inconvenience to our merchants. During the first year after the opening of the office, the busi-

THE NEW POSTOFFICE



ness receipts of the office fell little short of \$100,000, and are rapidly increasing. It is not only a great convenience to our citizens, but will greatly aid in swelling the volume of business of this city. Mr. Marchant has seven assistants and employees under his charge.

On the fourth floor are the offices of signal service and of the railway mail service.

Edward F. Waite, special examiner of pensions, J. W. Lawrence, special agent of treasury department, and J. H. Harmon, weather observer, are all residents in Minneapolis.

Perhaps no statistics more correctly represent the growth of a city than those pertaining to the business of the post-office. In some one department of business in a city there might be for a year, or even series of years, a large increase, and yet it might be entirely fallacious to reason that there must be a corresponding increase in many other branches. Such large increase might even effect the postal business but slightly. But the postoffice in a business way reaches the whole community and represents its business activity and growth. While not affording an accurate measure of such growth in detail it fairly illustrates the aggregate. The condensed statement following will, therefore, be of interest. It has before been stated that the first quarter's receipts of the office, after being established on the west side of the river in 1854, were \$7.79:

For the year, 1854.....	\$138.71
Fifth year, 1859.....	2,234.05
Tenth year, 1864.....	4,467.33
Fifteenth year, 1869.....	18,882.64
Twentieth year, 1874.....	40,679.90
Twenty fifth year, 1879.....	63,886.15
Thirtieth year, 1884.....	178,218.97
Thirty-fifth year, 1889.....	302,589.25
Thirty-seventh year, 1891.....	361,648.00

On February 1st, 1888, the postoffice department authorized the establishment

of four postal stations or branch offices in this city with money order, registry and stamp selling facilities. The fifth one was also added to the list April 1st, 1891. The stations are advantageously located, with a view to accommodate suburban centers of business and population. The business transacted at these stations for the past year fully justifies their establishment.

The present force employed in the post-office consists of the postmaster and 65 clerks, including assistant postmaster, division superintendents and chief clerks. There are ninety carriers and ten substitute carriers. The entire business has been reduced to a complete system, affording as good postal facilities as those enjoyed by any city in the country, (and far superior to many) and is at present under the efficient management of Maj. W. D. Hale. It is not claimed that the system is perfect, but as nearly so as the exigencies of a government office will permit in as rapidly growing a city as this.

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WILLIAM DINSMORE HALE. Maj. Hale, as the genial postmaster of Minneapolis is familiarly known, has been a resident of the City of Minneapolis for 24 years, and among its busiest workers in building up the lumber and milling industries.

He came here at the termination of his service in the army, in September, 1867, and entered the office of the Minnesota Central Railway Company as clerk, under D. C. Shepherd, then occupying the brick block at Washington and Second avenues, now the St. James Hotel. Upon the transfer of that road to the Milwaukee & St. Paul Company in the following December, he entered the office of W. D. Washburn & Co. as clerk and bookkeeper. In 1872 he was made agent of the Minneapolis Mill Company, and administered the affairs of the water



W. E. Hale

power for the ensuing five years. Upon the death of G. M. Stickney he was taken into the partnership of W. D. Washburn & Co. in 1876, and continued manager of its business until its incorporation as the Washburn Mill company, and of that corporation until the close of its business in 1889. The transactions of these companies were of great magnitude and variety. In the lumber department the logs were cut upon the lands of the company on Rum river and the Upper Mississippi, and driven to the booms of the Mississippi. There were two mammoth saw mills operated—one at Anoka and one at Minneapolis, and lumber yards established for storing and drying the lumber. As much as 25,000,000 feet of pine lumber were manufactured in a single year. In the milling department the company from 1881 operated two flouring mills—the Palisade at Minneapolis, of 1,800 barrels daily capacity, and the Lincoln at Anoka, of 700 barrels capacity. They began the manufacture of flour at the time the new process of rolls was substituted for that of mill stones, and enjoyed the advantage which that improved process gave before it was generally introduced elsewhere.

It will be readily appreciated that the successful conduct of so extensive and varied operations would task the mental resources and physical strength of their manager. But Maj. Hale was equal to the task. He mastered the multitudes of details and carried along the business as smoothly as the running of a well oiled machine, and ever presented himself to his friends with a smile as genial as though he was a gentleman of elegant leisure.

To his ability to select fit assistants, a faculty characteristic of all successful men, and his talent for systematizing complicated affairs Maj. Hale attributes in a great measure his business success.

In addition to the care of his private business Maj. Hale was, through the years 1875 to 1881, a director and secretary and treasurer of the Minneapolis & Duluth Railway Company under the presidency of Isaac Atwater; and also a director from 1875 to 1881, and secretary from 1878 to 1881, of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway Company under the presidency of W. D. Washburn,—a period when these roads were organized and under construction—devolving upon him no little responsibility as well as a vast amount of routine work.

In 1884 Maj. Hale was nominated by both political parties as a member of the Board of Education of the City of Minneapolis, and elected without opposition. At the expiration of his term of three years he was re-elected again for a second term, which was extended one year by act of the legislature, and thus served seven years without compensation in that most responsible public office, requiring the exercise of good judgment and the employment of the most delicate tact.

Before coming to Minneapolis Maj. Hale had resided at Cannon Falls, Goodhue County, where he came in 1856, but returned East and taught school the following winter, and then went to Kansas where he spent the next two years, but without making a permanent location. Returning to Cannon Falls in 1859 he purchased a prairie farm, and employed the following two years in its cultivation, raising crops of wheat, which he was afterwards so largely to manufacture into flour. At the session of the Minnesota Legislature of 1861 he was elected enrolling clerk of the Senate, where the writer of this sketch first made his acquaintance, which has ripened into an appreciative friendship.

At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion he volunteered as a private in

Company E of the Third Regiment of Minnesota Infantry, was appointed sergeant of the company, and upon the organization of the regiment was promoted sergeant-major, and performed the clerical duties of adjutant of the regiment. After rendezvousing at Fort Snelling the regiment proceeded in November, 1861, to Kentucky, where it was occupied in guard duty with frequent collisions with the enemy. Being captured in Tennessee in July, 1862, in a raid by Gen. Forest, the enlisted men were paroled—the officers taken south—and returned to Minnesota, where they joined Gen. Sibley's command in the Indian campaign during the summer of 1862. Exchanged in December of that year, returning to Tennessee in January of 1863, the regiment engaged in active campaigning, and participated in the capture of Vicksburg on the fourth day of July 1863, and of Little Rock September 10th, 1863. At the organization of the Fourth Regiment of Colored United States Artillery he was transferred at the request of the commander of the Regiment and appointed adjutant, and afterwards major, and stationed chiefly at Fort Halleck, Columbus, Kentucky. He served with the artillery for two and a half years, until mustered out of service in February, 1866. Allured by his agricultural tastes and experience he took a plantation in the vicinity of Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and planted and gathered a crop of cotton. The following January his plantation life was succeeded by a call of the government to serve as agent of the Freedman's Bureau, in which capacity he was during the summer the governor and autocrat of two Arkansas counties. This duty over he came to Minneapolis as above related.

Maj. Hale was born at Norridgewock, Maine, August 16th, 1836. His father was Eusebius Hale, a Congregational

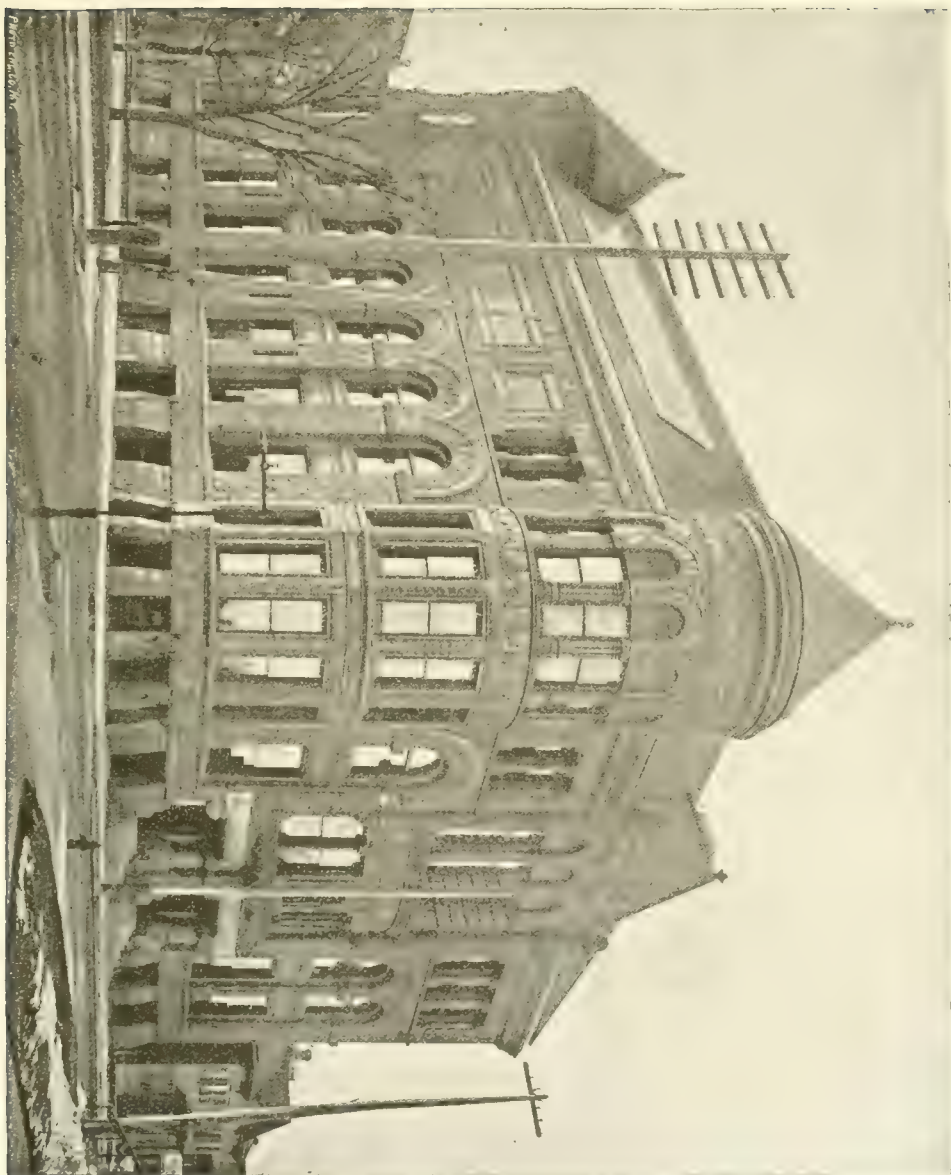
minister, and his mother Philena (Dinsmore) Hale. The Hale's were of English ancestry, while the Dinsmore's were descendants of John Dinsmore, who immigrated to New Hampshire from the north of Ireland in 1723, but whose forefathers came from the low lands of Scotland. The family removed from Maine to Long Island in 1852. Maj. Hale received an academic education, and the four last winters before coming West to remain, taught school on Long Island. He has been twice married, first in 1864 to Sarah Baker, who died in Minneapolis in 1868, and second in 1870 to Flora A. Hammond. Of this last union two sons and two daughters cheer and adorn his happy home, and an infant child has passed from it.

Since August 1st, 1890, Maj. Hale has been postmaster of the city of Minneapolis, occupying the government building on Third street and First avenue south, and administering the office with an urbanity and efficiency born of his varied business and official experience.

THE ATHENEUM AND PUBLIC LIBRARY. The Public Library is, to a great extent, the outgrowth and expansion of the old Atheneum, a stockholders corporation originated and for many years sustained by the liberality and public spirit of many of the old citizens of Minneapolis.

The early records of this association, kept by Mr. Thomas Hale Williams, for many years its able and faithful librarian, show the earnest efforts of many old settlers in founding the institution, several of whom have passed away, but many live to see the ripe fruits of their early efforts, which have resulted even more successfully than their most sanguine hopes could have anticipated.

The first meeting for the purpose of forming a library association was held May 16th, 1859, at which time the late



PEEL LIBRARY

Col. Aldrich offered resolutions as to the importance of making a nucleus for a library that were unanimously adopted. C. E. Vanderburg, R. R. Nicholas and W. W. McNair were appointed to prepare articles of incorporation. At the next meeting, which occurred May 18th, they reported that it was not expedient to organize a corporate body, and at that meeting the Young Men's Library Association was organized, a constitution adopted and officers elected. The preamble stated "That we, the citizens of Minneapolis, believing that the cause of truth, morality and virtue can be greatly aided and established through the instrumentality of a public library, lectures and debates, do hereby agree to form ourselves into an association." The officers elected were as follows: David Charlton, president; Charles E. Vanderburg and E. H. Bates, vice-presidents; W. C. Reems, recording secretary; W. W. McNair, corresponding secretary; Joseph Dean, treasurer; Thomas Hale Williams, librarian; A. E. Ames, Cyrus Aldrich and David Morgan, executive committee. Among the prominent members not elected to office were; A. L. Bausman, John I. Black, A. B. Russell, Geo. H. Woods, W. D. Washburn, W. D. Babbitt, H. E. Mann, F. R. E. Cornell and R. B. Nicholas.

Bayard Taylor was announced at that meeting as being engaged to lecture in four places in the state, and he was invited to lecture before the association, which invitation he accepted, and sometime afterwards delivered a lecture in the Methodist Church, the receipts of which were \$141.25, Mr. Taylor's share being \$58.25: incidental expenses amounted to \$9.00, so the association netted \$74.00 as a munificent sum upon which to commence operations. The constitution was received the following June, and was signed by fifty-four persons, the tax being one dollar. At the same time the plan of

a joint stock corporation was adopted, and the name was changed to that of the "Minneapolis Atheneum," and the association in August expended \$106.38 for sixty-eight volumes, and the library was started as an accomplished fact, Mr. Williams, the librarian, giving the necessary room in his store. It may be interesting to note that the books were kept there eight years free of rent.

In January, 1860, a meeting was held and the form for a charter was adopted, which was sent to the legislature and returned as "unconstitutional." This objection was finally removed and the latter part of January the following list of officers for 1860 were elected: E. S. Jones, president; Wm. F. Russell, vice-president; John S. Young, secretary; James Dean, treasurer; Cyrus Aldrich, Thomas Hale Williams and David Morgan, directors. The first annual meeting was held in the following February and it was decided to levy an annual tax of two dollars per share on all shares represented when the act of incorporation was passed. The annual report showed the receipts to have been \$308.78, of which \$4.27 was the balance on hand, while the Atheneum was out of debt; 235 volumes had been purchased; 215 donated; the membership numbering 66.

The officers for 1861 were: R. R. Nicholas, president; Dr. Anderson, vice-president; J. E. Bell, secretary; W. D. Leonard, treasurer; D. Morgan, W. W. McNair and Thomas Hale Williams, directors. An assessment of two dollars per year was levied, and in February, 1862, the directors reported that notwithstanding the war and hard times, 263 volumes had been added to the library, of which 150 were donated. In the same report we are told that Col. Aldrich, then in congress, "lent his valuable aid in obtaining supplies for the library, and Hon. H. M. Rice assisted in a like manner,

and that the books donated were most valuable works." Also that though the services of Thomas Hale Williams was entirely gratuitous, not one volume had been lost since the library was founded.

The officers elected for 1862 were: David Morgan, president; S. C. Gale, vice-president; D. C. Bell, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer; A. L. Bausman, Franklin Beebe and John H. Green, directors for the year. Two hundred and five volumes had been added and the funds on hand at the close amounted to \$18.94.

The officers chosen for 1863 were: David Morgan, president; John S. Walker, vice-president; D. C. Bell, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer; O. W. Laraway, S. C. Gale and Franklin Beebe, directors. Ninety-seven volumes were added during the year, making the total 1,020, and it was found that one book had been lost—the first on record. The total number of shares now amounted to 85.

The new officers for 1864 were; David Morgan, president; Rev. Robert A. Strong, vice-president; E. P. Humphrey, secretary; Thos. H. Williams, treasurer; F. Beebe, A. L. Bausman and John S. Walker, directors. Even the high prices incident to the protracted war did not hinder the prosperity of the institution, and 116 volumes were added the next year; M. S. Wilkinson and Ignatius Donnelly aiding the good work.

In 1865, S. C. Gale was president; W. A. Newton, vice-president; E. P. Humphrey, secretary; T. H. Williams, treasurer; D. B. Knickerbocker, D. Morgan and D. C. Bell, directors. Here commenced the real growth of the Atheneum, when, in 1865, the proposition to purchase a lot and erect a building was referred to the directors. At the next meeting (1866) it was announced that \$5,000 of the \$7,500 required for that purpose had

been pledged. At that time the Association had 1,290 volumes.

The new board of directors (1886) was composed as follows: S. C. Gale, president; W. A. Newton, vice-president; J. A. Wolverton, secretary; Thos. Hale Williams, treasurer; David Morgan, D. C. Bell and Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, directors. Mr. Newton afterwards resigned, and Dr. A. L. Bausman was elected vice-president. The receipts during the year were \$485.13 and the expenses \$484.77, showing that "margins" were not large in that day. The whole number of shares (\$5.00 each) was 164, of which 132 were subject to taxation. The next year (1867) the old board was re-elected, with two exceptions: Franklin Beebe becoming vice-president and Dr. Bausman succeeding Mr. Bell as director.

Mr. Dorillus Morrison was elected president in 1868 Geo. B. Wright, secretary; Paris Gibson, director, in place of Dr. Bausman; the other officers being unchanged. In the treasurer's report, dated February 4th, 1868, occur the first debit and credit items concerning the library building, from which we learn that \$8,900 had been received on subscriptions, and \$1,634.80 from other sources, and that the total cost of lot and building was \$10,693.93, of which \$1,500 was paid for the lot. At that time \$109.13 was still owing for material.

The receipts for the next year were \$2,128.97 from rent, fines and shares. Of Thos. Hale Williams it was said: "As a librarian, his faithful devotion to duty deserves special mention. He has been identified with the library from its inception, and for eight years has served without compensation. His extensive knowledge and experience have contributed materially to the success and prosperity of our library, and he deserves the thanks

of every shareholder of the Athenæum." The number of books then upon the shelves of the library was about 2,000, the result of ten years' growth. Mr. Geo. B. Wright declined a re-election as secretary in 1869, and R. R. Bryant was his successor; all the other officers being re-elected.

The tenth annual report (1870) showed the number of volumes in the library to be 2,269, and 200 shareholders, the officers being Paris Gibson, president; Frank Beebe, vice-president; A. L. Bausman, secretary; Thos. Hale Williams, treasurer; D. Morgan, D. B. Knickerbocker and S. C. Gale, directors.

In 1870, at the death of Dr. Kirby Spencer, for many years a resident of Minneapolis, he left the bulk of his property to trustees for the benefit of the Athenæum—the proceeds of this property to be used for the purchase of books for the library. At that time the property was of the value of only a few thousand dollars; but with the enormous development and growth of the city it has now become worth a quarter of a million dollars or more; the annual income at the present time being about ten thousand dollars, and increasing yearly.

From the report made February 5th, 1872, we gather the following statistics, viz: Income for past year, \$1,838.55; expenses, \$1,874.92; value of the books in library, \$5,500; furniture, \$100; library building, \$14,500; Spencer estate, \$25,000; indebtedness, \$5,000; leaving the net value of the property, \$40,100. The officers elected that year were: Paris Gibson, president; F. Beebe, vice-president; A. L. Bausman, secretary; Thos. Hale Williams, treasurer; O. V. Tousley, S. C. Gale and R. E. Grimshaw, directors.

From the annual report made in 1874 it appears that the receipts for the previous year were \$2,638.96, and the expenses \$2,610.93. The receipts for the

next year had risen to \$5,443.65 and the expenses to \$1,750.92. Over \$3,500 of this amount was received from the first installment of the Spencer fund.

The officers for 1875 were: R. J. Baldwin, president; F. Beebe, vice-president; Dr. Bausman, secretary; Thos. H. Williams, treasurer and librarian; Rev. D. B. Knickerbocker, Geo. B. Young and Mr. Baker, directors.

From the annual report of February 1st, 1876, it appears that the whole number of books in the library was then 3,714. The receipts for the previous year were \$4,988.61; expenses, \$4,902.76. The officers were re-elected, excepting Rev. E. D. Neil, vice-president, in place of F. Beebe, and Paris Gibson, director.

At the annual meeting held in February, 1877, there were 274 shareholders belonging to the association. The receipts for the year were \$3,078.98, and the expenses, \$2,905.04. Up to this time the library had been run as a close corporation for the benefit of its shareholders or cash depositors only. It seemed to be regarded as an institution originating with certain individuals who had contributed money and time to secure a library, and that whoever sought its advantages must do so under its restricted rules and regulations.

As no public library existed in the city, the idea of transforming this into such shape that it would fill the place of such an institution was conceived, and the movement which resulted finally in the development of the public library scheme and the construction of the magnificent building in which the Athenæum is now so satisfactorily located, was begun at the annual meeting in February, 1877. This movement originated with Mr. T. B. Walker, who for some time prior to the annual meeting consulted with numbers of the old original shareholders, and, with the hearty approval

of nearly all who were consulted, received their proxies with which to elect a board of officers favorable to the most liberal policy consistent with the welfare of the library. The movement was opposed by Mr. Thomas Hale Williams with a few adherents, who attempted to procure proxies enough to counteract the movement and prevent the consummation of what he then considered a revolutionary scheme. But Mr. Walker's proxies, together with the direct votes of the shareholders who attended the meeting, very largely outnumbered those of Mr. Williams, and a board was elected consisting of Prof. O. V. Tousley, president; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, vice-president; Rev. H. A. Stimson, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer and librarian; directors, H. G. Harrison, S. C. Gale and T. B. Walker. At that meeting was also passed a resolution allowing the regular \$10 memberships to be sold on the basis of \$3 cash and the remainder in annual installments of \$1 each, subject as other memberships to the annual assessment, which had formerly been \$3, but was at this meeting reduced to \$1.50. The new directory pulled out the several partitions on the library floor of the building and changed it into a large reading room; took the books from the side shelves and put them in alcoves; made the reading room free for general use, and in every respect placed it within the reach of those who were most in need of library accommodations as far as consistent with the interests of the association. The library hours were extended from 5 p. m. to 9 p. m., and the public invited to a free use of the room. The charge for readers (not shareholders) was reduced from 10 cents to 5 cents per week. The reading room was also opened on Sundays in order to gather in those who might otherwise be disposed to frequent saloons or other evil places. Miss Grace

Lyon was appointed assistant librarian to aid Mr. Williams in extra work caused by the increased use of the library.

At the annual meeting held February 5th, 1878, the income for the preceding year was reported at \$2,326.64 and the expenditures \$2,210.55. There were 6,696 volumes in the library. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: H. T. Wells, president; J. H. Tuttle, vice-president; Rev. H. A. Stimson, secretary; Thomas Hale Williams, treasurer; T. B. Walker, H. G. Harrison and Geo. Bradley, directors. Mr. H. T. Wells resigned his position on the board and Mr. W. W. McNair was elected president in his place. Mr. H. G. Harrison resigned as director and W. H. Hinkle was elected in his place.

At the annual meeting held February 4th, 1879, W. W. McNair was elected president; Franklin Beebe, vice-president; C. M. Loring, secretary; T. H. Williams, treasurer; Geo. Bradley, C. A. Pillsbury, T. B. Walker, directors. The general receipts for 1878 were \$2,108.42, and expenses \$2,194.07. The receipts from the Spencer fund for 1878 were \$1,667.08. Number of volumes in the library 7,414; number of books drawn during the year, 11,128. Outstanding original library debt, \$4,225.

The record of the annual meeting held February 1st, 1880, does not show the treasurer's report for the preceding year. There were 8,380 volumes in the library. At that meeting J. E. Bell was elected president; R. W. Laing, vice-president; C. McC. Reeve, treasurer; directors, T. B. Walker, C. M. Loring and C. A. Bovey. At that meeting there were 504 regular fully paid up shares reported. There were also 175 certificates and shares sold on the partial payment plan. Total number of books drawn during the year 11,202. The following resolution was passed at this meeting: "That

we heartily approve of the liberal policy pursued by the management during the past year, and that the board of directors be and are hereby instructed to pursue the same policy inaugurated by the shareholders at their last annual meeting and followed by the management during the past year."

The opponents of the new management raised a question of the legal right of the stockholders to issue memberships without the full payment being made in cash; the method of selling shares on time was dispensed with, and a resolution passed by the stockholders authorizing the issuance of certificates at the price of \$4 each, which entitled the holder to all the advantages of the library excepting the right to vote, and subject to the same annual assessment as regular memberships. This change avoided a suit at law, as there were no legal objections to this procedure. During this and the three preceding years there was carried on through the press a vigorous discussion regarding the management of the library during that time, and the course of Mr. Walker was criticised in controlling the elections and policy of the association through the agency of the proxies which he had at first gathered up, and afterwards by the agency of nearly 100 regular memberships, which he purchased for the treble purpose of avoiding the proxy trouble, and also to furnish money to help cover the deficiencies in the increased expenditures, and to use the certificates for loaning to persons not able to purchase shares and pay assessments. It was claimed that the course pursued was the subversion of the rights of the stockholders and not in accordance with the intention of its founders and the provisions of the charter, and against the best interests of the library. Mr. Walker defended his course and the management of the library in various communications

at different times during the several years, claiming that the course pursued met with the approval of a large majority of the shareholders and would eventually prove satisfactory to all concerned.

Mr. Williams became so dissatisfied with the management of the library that he resigned his position as librarian on the 11th day of February, 1890. Thus after 20 years of faithful and laborious work Mr. Williams terminated his official connection with the institution as treasurer and librarian. During a large part of this time his services were gratuitous, and for much of the balance were but partially paid compared with their actual value. His compensation, however, is in the fact that the institution which he has so well loved and served has at length been placed on a secure foundation, and housed in an edifice of which the city and state may justly be proud. After Mr. William's resignation Prof. R. W. Laing, of the State University, was elected at a small salary, \$300 per year, to devote a certain amount of time to the general superintendency of the library, the work to be done principally by his assistants.

At the annual meeting held February 1st, 1881, the total income for the year 1880 was shown to be \$2,296.32, the expenditures, \$1,780.16, and the number of volumes in the library, 8,947. Mr. J. E. Bell was elected president; Dr. R. W. Laing, vice-president; W. H. Hinkle, secretary; Chas. McC. Reeve, treasurer, and Dr. Laing, librarian; Mr. T. B. Walker, C. A. Bovey and H. G. O. Morrison were elected directors.

There being no annual meetings in the springs of 1882 and 1883, the records for these years are not given. The officers elected at the annual meeting of 1881 held over to the spring of 1884.

At the annual meeting held February 20th, 1884, the income for the preceding

year was reported at \$2,463.75, and the expenditures, \$2,443.91. J. E. Bell was elected president; R. W. Laing, vice-president; Samuel Hill, secretary; Chas. McC. Reeve, treasurer, and Herbert Putnam, librarian; the directors for the year were T. B. Walker, Dr. A. C. Fairbairn, Judge J. P. Rea.

At the annual meeting in February, 1885, the income for the preceding year was reported at \$2,849.19; the total expenditures, \$2,473.32. J. E. Bell was elected president; Dr. R. W. Laing, vice-president; Herbert Putnam, secretary; C. McC. Reeve, treasurer; Herbert Putnam, librarian; Dr. A. C. Fairbairn, T. B. Walker and Samuel Hill, directors.

At the annual meeting held February 1st, 1886, J. E. Bell was elected president; Samuel Hill, vice-president; Herbert Putnam, secretary; C. McC. Reeve, treasurer; directors: T. B. Walker, Rev. J. McGolrick, Dr. A. C. Fairbairn.

In 1886, Mr. T. B. Walker, being a member of the new public library board, resigned his position in the Atheneum, not desiring to hold a position in both organizations. During the many years of his connection with the Atheneum he refused to accept the presidency of the Atheneum Board, which he was annually urged to do, being willing to act only in the capacity of a director. Hon. S. P. Snider was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Walker's resignation. The directors of the Atheneum association, approved by the stockholders, sold the Atheneum ground and building for \$21,500, and also entered into a contract with the public library board providing for the removal of the Atheneum to the new library building as soon as it was ready for occupancy; that the city should pay all the expenses of carrying out this contract; that is, "said second party will pay for the removal of said library to the public library building, including the

expense of making and cataloguing the same, the salary of the assistant librarian, provided for in this agreement, keeping the library in repair, re-binding and cataloguing books, re-placing lost books, binding periodicals and unbound publications, pay all premiums for insuring said property, and, in short, that it, the second party, will pay all necessary and reasonable expenses incurred in the proper care of the said library of said party of the first part." The contract to run for 95 years and the books of the Atheneum to be free for the use of the public, as well as its stockholders.

The board of officers and directors have remained the same through the years 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, excepting that the removal of Rev. J. McGolrick to Duluth left a vacancy which has been filled by Mr. E. C. Whitney. Mr. Herbert Putnam has continued in the position of librarian from 1884 to 1892, and has filled the position with great credit to himself and satisfaction to the officers of the association and to the officers generally. His recent resignation to take effect January 1st will lose to the city an accomplished librarian and citizen.

February 2nd, 1892, James K. Hosmer, of St. Louis, Missouri, was elected librarian to succeed Mr. Putnam at a salary of \$3,000 per annum. From the *Minneapolis Times* of Feb. 3rd, 1892, we take the following brief sketch of the life of Mr. Hosmer:

James Kendall Hosmer, the newly elected librarian of the Minneapolis Public Library, was born in Northfield, Massachusetts, January 29th, 1834, and graduated at Harvard in 1855. He remained there four years longer and received the degrees A. B. and A. M. During the civil war, according to Appleton's *Cyclopedia of American Biography*, he served in the Forty-second Regiment of Massachusetts's volunteers. He was a professor in Antioch College from 1866 to 1872, and was also librarian there. From 1872 to 1874 he occupied the chair of English and German litera-

ture in the University of Missouri, and in 1884 he was elected to a similar position in the Washington University of St. Louis. He has held this position since, now nearly 18 years. He received the degree of Ph. D. from the University of Wisconsin. For six years he has been chairman of the book committee of the St. Louis Library, besides a member of the executive.

He has had much to do with the cataloguing and the management of the reading room, and is thoroughly familiar with all the requirements of a large library. Besides his work mentioned above he has an extensive reputation as an author and a historian. Among the books that he has written are: "Life of Samuel Adams," "Short History of Anglo-Saxon Liberty," "A Short History of German Literature," "History of the Jews," "Color Guard," and "The Life of Young Sir Henry Vane," and many others. Dr. Hosmer has a wife and three children, which he will bring with him to this city."

The library has found a permanent home where all interests are harmonized, all parties are satisfied, and the whole city rejoices in a free public library that has no equal in the West, if in the nation.

This brief review of the library from its inception to the present time can give but little more than the names of those mostly interested in its development, and the official position of many, who, without compensation or expectation of reward of any kind other than to see a successful library established, gave their time and work freely to accomplish this most unusually satisfactory result.

But the history of the institution would be incomplete without a further account of the important steps taken from about the year 1884, which have resulted in the erection of one of the most imposing and elegant public buildings in Minneapolis, the library building at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Tenth street. Indeed, there can be no doubt but that for the purpose for which it was designed there is no handsomer building in the United States.

Through the educating influence of the discussions, frequently quite bitter,

concerning the management of the Athenaeum, and the advantages which were derived by the public from the more free and liberal use of the books and rooms of the association, a public feeling favorable to the establishment of a large free public library, to include or supplement the old Athenaeum, became very general throughout the city.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Athenaeum held November 15th, 1884, a communication was received from the Academy of Science asking for a conference with the Board, having in view the consideration of a plan for a Library and Science Art building. A reply was made favoring the conference. At this meeting the Board adopted a memorial addressed to the city council proposing a joint effort on the part of the city, the Athenaeum association, the Academy of Science and Art Society, in the construction of a public library building to embrace all four organizations; the Athenaeum to sell its library building and ground and use the proceeds, above its debts, in the enterprise, and place its present and future collection of books in the building for the use of the public, the city to pay running expenses, etc. Also asking the council to confer on the subject.

On November 22d, 1884, a joint meeting was held, embracing J. E. Bell, T. B. Walker, Chas. McC. Reeve, Dr. Fairbairn, J. P. Rea and Samuel Hill, representing the Athenaeum, and E. M. Johnson and G. W. Cooley representing the city council; S. C. Gale and T. B. Walker on the part of the Academy of Science (Mr. Walker representing the library and academy), and E. H. Moulton, president of the Art Society.

The subject of a public building for use by all the associations represented was discussed at considerable length, and a committee was appointed consist-

ing of Messrs. Walker, Johnson, Gale and Moulton, "Such committee to draw a plan for the union of the various societies and the city in the erection and ownership of the library building and submit such plan to the general committee at its next meeting."

On December 7th another general committee meeting was held at which all the representatives were present. A report was presented by Mr. Walker from the special committee appointed at last meeting proposing "That the cost of the proposed building and site should not exceed \$150,000. That this sum should be raised one-half by private subscription, one-half by bonds secured by mortgage on the property itself, and that these bonds should be paid off from a sinking fund provided by an annual appropriation on the part of the city, such appropriation to be in the form of an annual levy of one-quarter of one mill on the total valuation of the city; the current expenses of the library to be paid out of the same fund; the title of both building and site to be in the city." This report was referred to the committee of the council.

At another meeting held December 20th, all the representatives being present, Mr. Johnson, of the council committee, made a verbal report recommending certain amendments to the plan of union submitted to them at the preceding meeting, namely; that the city should be asked to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding \$100,000 to be turned into the building fund, provided, however, that the total amount subscribed by the city towards the building should not exceed the amount contributed from outside sources for the same purpose, and also recommending an elective board, "like the board of education." Mr. Gale moved that the plan as outlined be amended so that the citizens

contribute \$50,000 and the city \$100,000 in bonds, which was approved as the joint sense of the various committees. To Messrs. E. M. Johnson, Samuel Hill and J. B. Atwater we are indebted for the admirable library law which our magnificent library has established. As this law is of public interest it is here inserted in full:

SECTION 1. An act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the charter of the city of Minneapolis," approved March 8, 1881, is hereby amended by adding to the end of such act the following: Chapter 12, section 1, there is hereby created and established in and for the city of Minneapolis a board which shall be styled the "library board of the city of Minneapolis," said board shall have power to establish and maintain in the city of Minneapolis public libraries and reading rooms, galleries of art and museums for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of said city, and for the purpose of so doing it shall have the following powers, that is to say: It may adopt a common seal and be capable of suing and being sued, and of taking by gift, grant, purchase, devise, bequest or otherwise, any real and personal property and of using, selling, controlling, conveying and enjoying the same and of entering into, making, performing and enforcing contracts. It may make and publish from time to time by-laws for its own guidance, rules and regulations for the government of its agents, servants and employes and for the government and regulation of the libraries and other collections under its control. It may hire or erect and maintain as it shall deem best, buildings suitable for the purpose contemplated by this act, but it shall never erect any buildings upon land to which it has not the title in fee simple. It may appoint all necessary agents and employes, fix their compensation, and may remove such appointees. It shall have the expenditure of all moneys collected by taxation or otherwise and placed to the credit of the library fund, and shall, in addition to the herein enumerated powers, have full powers and authority to undertake and perform every act necessary or proper to carry out the spirit and intent of this act.

SEC. 2. Said library board shall consist of the mayor of the city of Minneapolis, the president of the board of education of the city of Minneapolis, the president of the university of the state of Minnesota, who shall be members *ex officio* thereof, and six other members who shall be elected from time to time, as herein provided, by the legal voters

of the city of Minneapolis, and who shall be resident and qualified electors of said city.

At the annual city election to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1886, there shall be elected two library directors for the term of six years, and thereafter there shall every second year be elected two library directors for the term of six years from the third Tuesday in April after their election. In case any library director shall die, resign, remove from the district or otherwise vacate his office for more than one year before the expiration of his term of office, a library director may be chosen at the annual election after such vacancy shall occur, to fill the place for the unexpired term of the director so vacating.

SEC. 3. All elections for library director shall be at the annual city election, and as a part of such city election, and such library directors shall be voted for upon a separate ballot, and a separate ballot-box shall be provided at each precinct, which shall be kept by the judges to receive the ballots of such persons as are entitled to vote for such library directors. The judges of elections shall make returns of the votes cast for library directors, and the city council shall canvass the same as in the case of city officers. The city clerk shall forthwith notify the persons elected of their election, and in all matters not herein specially provided for, touching such election, the rules provided for the election of city officers of said city shall apply.

SEC. 4. Every library director, before he shall enter upon the duties of his office, shall take, subscribe and file in the office of the city clerk of said city, an oath or affirmation that he will support the constitution and laws of the state of Minnesota, and discharge the duties of his office to the best of his ability. The officers of the library board of the city of Minneapolis shall consist of a president and secretary, who shall be the library directors. The city treasurer shall be the treasurer of the board and the comptroller shall perform such duties in connection therewith as are hereinafter prescribed. The secretary of the board and the city treasurer of the city of Minneapolis shall each, before entering upon the duties of his office, execute and deliver to the library board of the city of Minneapolis a good and sufficient bond, payable to the library board of the city of Minneapolis, in such sums as shall be fixed upon by the board, and with sureties, who shall be freeholders of said city and shall be approved by the board, and who shall justify in the aggregate to double the amount of the bond, conditioned that the principal in the bond shall well and faithfully perform and discharge all the duties of his office and pay and turn

over to his successor to whomsoever the board may direct, all moneys and every valuable thing which shall come into his hands by virtue of his office belonging to said board. Such bonds shall be filed for safe keeping with the city comptroller of the city of Minneapolis.

SEC. 5. The president, or in his absence a president pro tempore, shall preside at all the meetings of the board and sign all orders on the treasurer for all moneys voted to be paid, and shall perform all duties necessary for the transaction of the business of the board, and which are usually performed by the president of a corporation. The secretary, or in his absence the secretary pro tempore, shall keep a full and fair record of all the proceedings of the board at its meetings, and shall draw and attest all orders drawn upon the treasurer, and keep a record thereof showing the date, numbers, amount, purpose for which drawn, and names and payee of each order separately. All such orders shall be made payable to the order of the payee therein named, and shall not be paid without his endorsement, either personally or by his authorized agent or attorney. The secretary shall perform such other duties as are usually performed by such officer or as may be directed by the board, and shall draw no orders on the treasurer except such as have been allowed by the board by a majority vote of all its members taken by ayes and nays and entered on the record of the proceeding of the board. The city comptroller shall keep the regular books of account of the board, in which he shall enter all indebtedness of such board and which shall at all times show the precise financial condition of said board, the amount of bonds, orders, or other evidences of indebtedness outstanding and the redemption of the same when redeemed, and shall countersign all bonds, orders or other evidences of said board, and keep an exact account thereof, showing to whom and for what purpose issued and the amount of each, and all moneys received or paid out by the city treasurer on account of said board. All claims allowed by the board shall be audited by the city comptroller. The city treasurer shall receive and safely keep all moneys of the board and pay the same out only upon order signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board and countersigned by the comptroller and endorsed by the payee, and shall keep full books, records and vouchers of all his transactions. He shall deposit the moneys of said board as the moneys of the city of Minneapolis in any bank which shall be designated by the city council of said city as depositories of funds of said city, and the funds, while on deposit in such bank shall, for all purposes connected with such deposit,

be regarded as the money of the city of Minneapolis, and may be recovered as such by said city from said banks and the sureties of such banks, upon the bonds said banks which shall execute to the said city, but when drawn or recovered from such banks shall be accounted for to its proper fund. And the treasurer shall have the same exemption respecting such funds deposited in such banks as in respect to other funds of said city. The secretary of the board is hereby forbidden from signing or issuing any orders upon the treasurer of said board, except when there is money in the hands of the treasurer to pay the same. The said board shall never issue any bonds or promissory notes, certificates of indebtedness or other obligation, for the payment of money, except that the same shall be made to come due at a date not later than the first day of July the next ensuing, and then for no greater sum than can be paid, when due, out of the regular revenues of the board for the year in which such bond, note, certificate of indebtedness, or of other obligation indebtedness is issued.

SEC. 6. Said library board is hereby authorized and empowered to levy upon the taxable property of said city in each and every year such taxes as will raise sufficient sums of money as will be required during the succeeding year for the establishment, maintenance and government of the libraries and collections contemplated by this act, and for the payment of all other expenses properly incidental to the same, provided that the aggregate annual levy of such taxes shall never exceed in any one year one-half of 1 mill on the dollar upon the assessed valuation of said district. The board shall make a return of its annual levy of taxes on or before the first day of November of each year to the county auditor of the county of Hennepin and such taxes shall be collected and the payment thereof enforced with and in like manner as state and county taxes are collected and the payment thereof enforced, and when collected, together with all costs, interest and penalties collected thereon to be paid over by the county treasurer to the city treasurer of the city of Minneapolis as often as said county treasurer is required to make settlement with the city treasurer in respect to city taxes. Provided, however, that if for any reason said board shall in any year fail to make return of its annual levy of taxes to the county auditor by the time herein specified, that in such case the rate of taxation determined and fixed by the board of tax levy of Hennepin county at the maximum rate which said library board shall levy for such year, and shall be taken to be the rate of taxation determined upon by said library board for such year,

and the county auditor shall govern himself accordingly; and any taxes which shall hereafter be extended upon the tax list of Hennepin county by the county auditor of said county based upon the action of the board of tax levy, and library board having for any reason failed to make a return as herein provided, shall be and remain legal and valid.

SEC. 7. Said library board may purchase real estate for the purposes contemplated by this act whenever six library directors shall vote to make such purchase, and the board may also sell and convey any of its real estate, but only when five of the library directors shall vote to make such sale. In the case of a sale of real estate by the board, the deed of conveyance thereof may be executed by the president and secretary officially, having the seal of the board affixed thereto. All votes under this section shall be by ayes and nays, and recorded in the record of the proceedings of the board. Any person desiring to make donations of money, personal property, or real estate for any of the purposes herein contemplated shall have the right to vest the title to the money, property or real estate so donated in the board of directors created under this act, to be held and controlled by such board when accepted, according to the terms of the deed, gift, devise or bequest of such property, and as to such property, the board shall be held and considered to be special trustees.

SEC. 8. The annual meeting of the board for the election of officers for the year shall always be on the third Tuesday of April at such hour and place as the board may, by its rules adopt for its regular meetings. But vacancies may be filled whenever they shall happen during the year, and officers shall hold until their successors are elected and qualified, unless they cease to be eligible. The regular meetings of the board shall be fixed by its rules and by-laws. Special meetings may be called by the president or any two library directors by written notice, stating the time, place and object of the meeting, to be served personally or by mail at least twenty-four hours before such meeting. But when a majority of all the directors are present at any meeting the same shall be a legal meeting at which any business which could come before a regular meeting, may be transacted, irrespective of whether any legal notice was given of such meeting or not.

SEC. 9. Said library board may enter into association with any independent society or other organization owning libraries or museums or existing for purposes kindred to those contemplated in this act, upon such terms and conditions as shall best promote the object for which said board is created.

SEC. 10. All libraries and museums established under this act, and so far as consistent with the preceding sections, all collections in any manner under the charge of the library board herein established, shall be forever free to the inhabitants of the city of Minneapolis, always subject, however, to such reasonable rules and regulations as shall be necessary for their effective administration.

SEC. 11. That Thomas Lowry, M. B. Koon, John B. Atwater, Sven Oftedal, T. B. Walker, E. M. Johnson together with the mayor of the city, ex-officio, the president of the board of education of the city, ex-officio, the president of the university of the state of Minnesota, ex-officio, are hereby appointed and constituted the first directors of the library board of the city of Minneapolis, and the six first above named shall be the elective members of said board, and shall hold office, two for one year, two for three years, and two for five years from the third Tuesday of April next following the passage of this act; and at their regular meeting shall cast lots for such respective terms. The library board herein appointed shall meet at the office of the city clerk of the city of Minneapolis, on Saturday, the 21st day of March, 1885, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and may then and there effect a temporary organization and attend to the transaction of any business.

SEC. 12. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved the 2nd day of March, 1885.

Receipts of the Library Board from its Creation to December 31st 1890.

Recd from sale of bonds, 1886	8101,800.00
" " Taxes, 1886	821,678.89
" " " 1887	48,356.04
" " " 1888	51,823.65
" " " 1889	37,171.97
" " " 1890	59,915.86
" " Int & pen'ts, 1889	852.09
" " " 1890	308.66
" " Ind subs 'pt'n 1887	6,975.00
" " " 1888	3,775.00
" " " 1889	27,095.00
" " " 1890	12,770.00
sale old b'ld'g, 1886	550.00
Ins. Pms. old, 1889	22.75
L. H. M. Treas. cr'd, March, 1890	7.50
H. P. Libn. turned back, 1890	5.00
H. P. Libn. cash, 1890	650.00
loans, 1889	25,000.00
" " 1890	26,987.50
	\$425,774.91

Disbursements of Library Board from its Creation to December 31st, 1890.

Paid for building site, 1886	\$58,867.89
building 1886	11,700.00
" 1887	72,669.95

Paid for	1888	37,793.00	
" " "	1889.....	104,791.06	
" " "	1890	20,305.89	219,259.90
" furniture,	1889.....	6,015.50	
" " "	1890.....	10,433.50	16,449.00
" supplies,	1888	115.95	
" " "	1889	1,646.93	
" " "	1890.....	2,624.34	4,387.22
" incidentals,	1886...	397.15	
" " "	1887.....	248.50	
" " "	1888	163.22	
" " "	1889.....	846.37	
" " "	1890.....	1,561.90	3,216.24
" lighting,	1889	22.88	
" " "	1890.....	3,010.72	3,033.60
" fuel	1888	18.00	
" " "	1889.....	180.50	
" " "	1890.....	2,945.72	3,144.22
" repairs,	1890	137.62	137.62
" printing,	1890	3,455.25	3,455.25
" binding,	1889.....	759.52	
" " "	1890.....	2,033.76	2,793.28
" insurance,	1888.....	127.50	
" " "	1889.....	140.77	
" " "	1890	551.13	822.16
" interest,	1890	3,275.12	3,275.12
" books,	1888.....	1,697.72	
" " "	1889.....	8,396.70	
" " "	1890.....	9,780.92	19,875.34
" periodicals,	1890.....	1,974.26	1,974.26
" salaries,	1888	191.16	
" " "	1889	1,062.26	
" " 13 mo.	1890.....	11,956.29	16,212.71
" territorial,	1880	340.50	
" " 13 mo.	1890.....	3,504.75	3,845.25
" bills payable,	1890	35,000.00	35,000.00
By balance Jan. 1, 1890.....			25.31

\$425,774.91

Under the provision of this act, the six members of the Board who were to cast lots to decide the length of terms of service, met in the spring of 1885, and with the following result:

For one year: J. B. Atwater, Thos. Lowry; for three years, T. B. Walker, Sven Oftedal; for five years, E. M. Johnson, M. B. Koon.

Recognizing the great interest and very active part taken by Mr. Walker in the development of the library scheme, he was unanimously elected president of the new board. Mr. Johnson was elected secretary, and the president appointed the following committee:

On Grounds and Buildings, Thos. Lowry, M. B. Koon and J. B. Atwater; Library Committee, Sven Oftedal, President Northrop and J. W. Johnson, president of School Board; Finance Commit-

tee, E. M. Johnson, Mayor Pillsbury and President Northrop.

A supplement act passed at the same session of the Legislature provided for the issuance of \$100,000 of bonds, the proceeds to be used by the Library Board upon the condition that no less than \$50,000 in subscriptions to the fund by citizens should be obtained. Accordingly lists were drawn up and subscriptions to the amount of \$61,665 were secured as follows:

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

Minneapolis Athenæum,	-	\$ 8,000
T. B. Walker,	-	5,000
C. A. Pillsbury & Co.,	-	5,000
Thomas Lowry,	- - -	5,000
W. D. Washburn,	- - -	5,000
Clinton Morrison,	-	5,000
C. G. Goodrich,	- - -	5,000
W. S. King,	- - -	5,000
J. Dean,	-	5,000
Long & Kees,	- - -	3,000
R. B. Langdon,	- - -	2,000
S. C. Gale,		1,000
W. H. Dunwoody,	-	500
C. J. Martin,	-	500
M. B. Koon,	- - -	500
F. H. Peavey,	- - -	500
G. H. Rust,	- - -	500
S. P. Snider,	-	500
W. H. Eustis,	- - -	500
S. Hill,	-	500
Wright Estate, (Mrs. G. B.)		500
Hamlin Estate,	- - -	500
J. E. Bell,	- - -	500
E. Morse,	- - -	400
L. F. Manage,	- - -	250
T. B. Casey,	- - -	250
G. H. Christian,	- - -	250
E. M. Johnson,	- - -	250
J. B. Atwater,		250
R. C. Benton,	- - -	100
J. E. Bager,	- - -	100
J. W. Griffin,	- - -	100
L. Peterson,	- - -	50
A. R. Hall,	- - -	50

C. C. Jones,	- - -	\$ 50
H. Paige,	- - -	50
E. D. Brown,	- - -	20
F. G. Corser,	- - -	10
A. R. Graves,	- - -	10
Total,		\$61,665

These subscriptions have, at present writing, all been paid in full excepting four.

On the first day of September, 1885, the Library Board entered into a contract with the Atheneum Association for the transfer of all their books to the new building when completed, and for their free use by the public, and to provide room also for additional books to be purchased in the future; to pay the expenses of maintenance, binding, cataloguing and the salary of the assistant librarian to supervise and care for the books of the association. The contract was to run for 99 years and was most favorably viewed by all parties, as it enabled the old stock-holders and their successors to use the books of the Atheneum without expense. It also furnished to the city a large collection at the outstart, as well as the advantages of a fund arising from the Spencer bequest that will, in time, make it one of the most important reference libraries in the United States. An agreement was also entered into with the Academy of Science authorizing that association to use the third floor to place its collection and hold its meetings free of expense. A similar agreement with the Art Society permits the use of a portion of the upper floor for its Art School and meetings.

In October, 1885, a site was purchased on the corner of Tenth street and Hennepin avenue, with a frontage of 132 feet on Hennepin avenue and running back along Tenth street a distance of 190 feet. In the spring of 1886 competitive plans were submitted from numer-

ous architects, and the Minneapolis firm of Long & Kees was selected by the board to design and superintend the construction of the building. It was decided to build two sections of the building and leave room for a third. The front section, 70 feet in width, and extending along Hennepin avenue a distance of 116 feet to a point 16 feet from the side of the lot, the section on Tenth street extending from the back of the front section just mentioned a distance of 80 feet, and 32 feet in width. The basement story, the floor of which came a few feet below the grade of the street, together with the main floor next above to be used for library and reading room purposes; the next floor above (being properly the third) for a museum and meeting room of the Academy of Science; for a director room and a lecture hall used by various societies. The upper fourth floor containing one large sky light, art gallery, an interior art room and two corner rooms occupied by the society of Fine Arts for its art school.

A better understanding of the building can be obtained from the cut and plans of the various floors here presented. Its construction was carried on under the careful supervision of the building committee who looked after the details, and an equally attentive and interested general supervision by the whole board. Nearly all the work was done by Minneapolis firms. Every portion of it was done in the most economical, substantial and thorough manner. There was neither jobbing nor wastefulness allowed, and one of the most perfect and substantial buildings ever constructed in this country was produced, and at an extremely moderate cost.

The Library was thrown open to the public on Monday, December 16th, 1889, and the thousands who thronged the in-

stitution during the afternoon and evening jammed the building from turret to foundation stone. Many of the old members of the Atheneum met and shook hands, and those who had misunderstood and combatted the changes in the old Atheneum which had led up to this more than satisfactory termination of the old controversy, were more hearty in their congratulations than any of the rest. They then understood the motives and intentions of the parties who were at the head of the movement.

The total cost of the library was in detail as follows:

Cost of land	-	\$63,867.89
Foundation and excavation,		5,853.00
Iron beams,	-	11,994.95
Fire Proofing,	-	10,950.00
Cut stone in place,	- -	61,000.00
Brick and carpenter work,	-	68,250.00
Mill work,		14,750.00
Heating apparatus,	- -	12,075.00
Covering heating apparatus		
risers,	-	135.64
Stair iron work,	- - -	10,200.00
Heat controlling apparatus,		2,200.00
Electric wiring,	- - -	760.10
Plumbing,	- - -	2,385.00
Plastering,	- - -	2,925.00
Architects and plans,	-	6,900.00
Book stacks,	- - -	14,900.00
Elevator,	- - -	1,900.00
Light fixtures,	- - -	3,000.00
Sidewalk and curbing,	-	2,618.35
Grading lot,	- - -	276.54
Tinting walls,	- - -	725.00
Gas piping,	- - -	49.25
Superintendence and construc-		
tion,	- - -	2,825.00
Furniture and furnishing,		15,850.00
Fjelde statute,	- - -	3,500.00
Miscellaneous extras,	-	5,000.00
Total cost,	- -	\$324,893.72

The library board is authorized by its charter to levy a tax of five-tenths of

one mill. This year, 1891, only four-tenths was levied and this will net about \$56,000. The Athenæum book fund from the Spencer bequest will be about \$11,000.

The library contains now about 50,000 volumes, of which number 25,825 volumes belong to the Athenæum collection. The number of cards taken out this year is about 7,000. The total number of books drawn is about 275,000.

A marked feature of the library as now running is the freedom of access to the books. No other large library of this type has ever ventured so far in this respect. The public have been permitted free access to the book shelves, and on Sundays and holidays large numbers of books have been placed in open cases in the reading room. In this way the books have been extensively used, and with a very small loss in comparison with other large libraries of this country where such privileges have not been accorded. This feature is being carefully watched by other librarians of this country, and the final outcome will determine the practicability of the new departure.

On February 20, 1890, a branch library was opened in the basement of the North Side high school building, in rooms furnished, heated and lighted, and tendered rent free by the Board of Education. On April 23d, a second branch was opened at the corner of Franklin and Seventeenth avenues south. The rooms for this were offered rent free for the term of one year by citizens of the South side. Furniture also was provided. At the end of seven months they had expended some \$600 in rent and furniture. They were then relieved of their obligation, and since November 1st the entire expense of the branch has been met by the library board. During the present year (1892) a third branch has been established in the Winthrop school

building on the east side, and recently the reading rooms have been doubled in capacity, showing the wonderful interest taken in the use of the books and rooms. Each of these branches being a delivery station, has a reading room attached with some fifty leading periodicals and several hundred volumes of miscellaneous for reference use. Books in the main library called for at a branch in the morning are delivered there by wagon in the afternoon. The books thus issued through the branches are included in the general statistics of circulation.

The Art Gallery at this date contains 51 fine oil paintings, forming a collection of great merit and one that attracts much attention and is visited by a large number of people daily. Six of these paintings were presented to the library board by Hon. J. J. Hill, of St. Paul. Among these DeNeuville's "Tel-el-Kebir," a large painting well known in the art circles of the world. The others are smaller, but works of merit. One other painting was presented to the board by Millard F. Bowman. The exposition board have loaned to the library 18 paintings, all of high grade, among them Bierstadt's "Mount Whitney" and J. H. Witt's "The Widow's Christmas," A. Wallander's "Returning from Church," C. T. Aagaard's "Early Morning," K. Usherman's "After the Hunt," and Edward Gay's "Waving Corn."

Twenty-six of these paintings have been loaned by Mr. Walker. Among these are to be found Wm. Von Kaulbach's "Dispersion of the Nations," one of the artists three greatest painting, and well known in Europe. David's "Napoleon in his Coronation Robes," Madame Demont Breton's "Her man is on the Sea," a painting of the highest merit; Paul Falconer Pool's "Messengers of Job," reporting the destruction of his servants, a work well known in Eng-

land; Lafavre's large portraits of Josephine and Marie Louise, the two Empresses of Napoleon; Schuck's "Sheep in a Storm," and other well known canvasses, all of high grade.

The interior art gallery contains a magnificent collection of antique casts loaned by the exposition board. This is not only a collection of interest to the public but is likewise of great value to the art school which is becoming an important educational institution, being the most important one of its kind in the Northwest.

The Academy of Science has gathered a quite interesting collection of natural curiosities, including two Egyptian mummies, many preserved animals and a large assortment of minerals, shells, etc. Like the Art Gallery it is visited daily by large numbers of people, including many strangers.

The Library Board from its foundation has been constituted each year as follows: 1885.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, Geo. A. Pillsbury, mayor; J. W. Johnson, president of School Board; Cyrus Northrup, president of University. 1886.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, Geo. A. Pillsbury, mayor; J. W. Johnson, president School Board, Cyrus Northrup, president of University. 1887.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, elected member and president of School Board; Cyrus Northrup, president of University; A. A. Ames, mayor. 1888.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, elected member and president of School Board; Cyrus Northrup, president of University; A. A. Ames, mayor. 1889.—T. B. Walker,

president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Sven Oftedal, Cyrus Northrup, president of University; E. C. Babb, mayor; A. C. Austin, president School Board. 1890.—T. B. Walker, president; E. M. Johnson, secretary; J. B. Atwater, M. B. Koon, Thos. Lowry, Cyrus Northrup, president of University; E. C. Babb, mayor; A. C. Austin, president School Board. 1891.—T. B. Walker, president; John G. Moore, secretary; J. B. Atwater, Thos. Lowry, A. M. Goodrich, Sven Oftedal, Cyrus Northrup, president of University; A. T. Ankeny, president of School Board, P. B. Winston, mayor. Messrs. Lowry and Atwater were re-elected in 1886; Mr. Walker and Prof. Oftedal were re-elected in 1888. In 1890 Prof. J. G. Moore and A. M. Goodrich were elected in place of E. M. Johnson and Judge Koon, who declined a renomination.

The official terms of the elective members of the present board are as follows: J. B. Atwater, term expires in 1893; Thos. Lowry, term expires in 1893; T. B. Walker, term expires in 1895; Sven Oftedal, term expires in 1895; J. G. Moore, term expires in 1897; A. M. Goodrich, term expires in 1897.

Mr. Walker has remained the president of the Library Board from its formation. Mr. E. M. Johnson was its secretary until retired the first of this year, and took an active part in the work of the board. Mr. Lowry has remained a member from the first, and while the building was under construction was at the head of the building committee. Judge Koon has been on the board from 1885 until the beginning of this year; was a member of the building committee and took a very active part in its work. Mr. John B. Atwater had continued through to the present as a member, has been on the building committee from its formation and is one of the most active

and efficient members. For the past year he has been chairman of his committee. Prof. Oftedal has remained through to the present time, and during the year 1887-8 was a representative in the double capacity of president of the Board of Education and elective member. He has been at the head of the library committee from the beginning and has taken a most active part in the work.

President Northrup, of the State University, has been from the formation of the board to the present time one of its most valuable members, taking great interest in the work, and in connection in the double capacity of member of the building committee and of the library committee.

The mayors of the city, feeling themselves burdened with other public work that demanded their attention more than the work of the library, have not given the amount of attention that has been bestowed by the elective members and President Northrup, of the State University, although they fully appreciated the value of the work being done by the board to which they were members, although Mayor Pillsbury devoted considerable time to the work. Presidents J. W. Johnson and A. C. Austin of the Board of Education have been active members and devoted considerable time during their shorter connection with the board.

These prominent citizens who have, in the capacity of servants of the city of Minneapolis, built this magnificent library, have worked faithfully, devoting a large amount of time and care to the work without compensation, and the recognition of their work as given in this history is but a slight return to them for the valuable work which they have done for the city.

EXPOSITION BUILDING. The most important and expensive public building

in the city yet erected (1888) is that known as the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition Building. The history of this enterprise well illustrates the public spirit and indomitable energy which characterize the population of the city. No city of like size has ever undertaken so important a work and brought it to successful completion in so brief a time. At the time of the inception of the enterprise, the city contained less than 150,000 inhabitants. There was no public appropriation for the object. There were few people of any considerable wealth. But the whole city took hold of the work with enthusiasm, and in a very short time over \$300,000 had been subscribed. The laboring men even took hold with a will, and many subscriptions as low as five and ten dollars were received. It was emphatically a popular movement. The following sketch of the History of the Exposition, taken from the first catalogue, published in 1886, is interesting and worthy of permanent preservation.

HISTORY OF THE EXPOSITION. Minneapolis has had so-called expositions frequently before—they were more in the nature of fairs, and usually located in the suburbs of the city, and continuing but a week. A week's rain destroyed their utility, damaged the fabrics hurriedly placed in insufficient buildings, and cut off the principal sources of revenue, horse racing and ballooning, etc., thus rendering every such ephemeral effort hazardous, uncertain and unsatisfactory. The first meeting for a permanent Exposition at Minneapolis such as had been maintained at Chicago, Cincinnati, Louisville, Atlanta, with such signally useful results was held on call of several gentlemen interested, in the rooms of the Produce Exchange, on the evening of Sept. 21, 1885. A brief discussion developed a singular unanimity among

those present, and committees were appointed inviting the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce, Board of Trade, the City Council and various labor organizations to send representatives to a future meeting which was held at the West Hotel Sept. 26th, and the following resolution unanimously adopted:

money. The representative business men were there, and \$100,000 was raised as an initial effort. Other public meetings were subsequently held at which the utmost enthusiasm prevailed, and the subscriptions poured in from all classes and conditions of the people. It was emphatically a popular movement.



MINNEAPOLIS INDUSTRIAL EXPOSITION

Resolved. That we, the members of these committees, representing the various organizations of the city, do most heartily and fully endorse the project of a permanent Exposition in Minneapolis, and believe it to be entirely practicable to successfully establish such an Exposition, and that it will bring inestimable benefits to every interest of this city, individual and corporate.

The next meeting was held Oct. 11th, and was for the purpose of raising

Up to this point the business had been carried on by a temporary organization with Hon. E. S. Corser at the head. The Exposition was incorporated under the general laws of Minnesota, the general nature being stated in the articles "to establish, maintain and conduct in the city of Minneapolis, Minn., exhibitions and expositions of industrial and other

objects; and to receive and place on exhibition industrial and other products, resources and curiosities, and any and all effects of human art, industry and skill, &c." Its capital stock is \$500,000.

The site of the Exposition Building was decided on in January last; the corner stone was laid May 29. The building itself was estimated to cost \$250,000. It is constructed of brick and iron, and practically fire-proof. It is one of the largest and best permanent exposition buildings in the world, the dimensions being as follows: Main street (or river) front, 360 feet; First avenue side, 340 feet; Ortman street front, 360 feet; Bank street, 340 feet. The height from ground line to main cornice, 80 feet; from ground line to top of main tower, 240 feet. There are 367,500 square feet of space for exhibits, and accommodations for 45,000 visitors. The three floors comprise over seven acres of floor space. Goods can be delivered by rail at the doors, and passengers carried to the exposition depot within half a block of the main entrance. To show the substantial character of the walls it may be stated that some of the footings are eleven feet in width. Few of the walls are less than 2.4 feet in thickness and some are 4.5 feet thick. From the ground line to the top of the basement the arches are faced with Mankato stone, which extends to the portals, where it is cut into great columns. The stone thus used is generally quarry faced. The bands and stream courses are of the same material similarly worked. Above the basement arches to the cornices cream brick are used. The great pilasters, having a projection of two feet, four feet face, separating the bays, are finished with terra cotta capitals sustaining a boldly moulded cornice, with pediments over each pilaster. The pavilions above the main cornice are treated similarly with

coupled pilasters, having terra cotta pilasters sustaining the regular cornices, small domes and French pavilion roofs. Each grand entrance is surmounted with broad pediments, one of which terminates against the great dome on the Main street front. The tympana of the said pediments are filled in with sculpture in base relief. The entire construction is of solid material consisting of heavy girders and floor beams all trussed with iron. The floors are three inches thick. There is no wood lathing or plastering, the interior walls themselves being finished in brick similar to the exterior, thus insuring protection from fire in all constructive features. Fire plugs and hose are provided in all parts so that it would seem impossible for a fire to get a serious start. The interior is painted instead of whitewashed, as exposition buildings are usually treated, and the entire building has a refined and finished appearance. In style of architecture the structure is of the modified Renaissance.

Within the building is separated into two distinct sections, separated by a brick wall. The similar compartments, next to First avenue southeast, in which the art display is placed, is 30x160 feet and 40 feet high. It has a slanting glass roof and is splendidly adapted to the display of art works. In the southwest corner of the main hall are the boilers and engines by which the grand machinery will be worked. In the center is the magnificent light well, at the bottom of which is a reservoir in the shape of an ellipse 60x120 feet and furnished with a fountain.

Across the central opening runs a gallery with a seating capacity of 4,000, and commanding a view of all the exhibits. Entrance is gained to the Exposition building through two arched doorways on Main and Ortman streets, each 32 feet wide. Within the building

the spectator finds everything clear, except for the exhibits and columns sufficient to sustain the floors. On the right and left of the entrance are broad stairways leading to the floors above, and two passenger elevators in the tower are kept constantly busy. Waiting rooms, check rooms, dining rooms and a large restaurant complete the arrangements for the convenience and reception of the thousands of guests who throng the building.

S. C. Gale, chairman of the building committee, made the opening address, presenting the building to the corporation. Hon. W. D. Washburn made the address receiving the building. We quote further from the opening exercises:

Congratulations and starting the machinery: The co-operation of Grover Cleveland, the President of the United States, and Mrs. Frank Folsom Cleveland, was enlisted in the opening exercises. On the conclusion of the address of the orator of the day, Hon. Cushman K. Davis, of Saint Paul, President Washburn sent the following telegram to President Cleveland:

To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States, Prospect House, Upper Saranac Lake, New York

The Officers and Directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, now ready to be opened, desire to present their compliments to the President of the United States and Mrs. Cleveland, and regretting that they could not accept the invitation to be present on the occasion, trust that they will find it convenient to visit the Exposition before its close. The great concourse of people now present will feel gratified and honored if Mrs. Cleveland will participate in the inaugural ceremonies by setting in motion the Machinery Department of the Exposition, which for that purpose has been connected with Saranac Station, New York, by

W. D. WASHBURN,
President.

The following response was received at the telegraphic table on the platform, from the President:

SARANAC INN, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.,

Aug. 23, 1886.

To Hon. W. D. Washburn, President, Minneapolis, Minn.:

With many thanks for the kind message sent to us by the officers and directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, Mrs. Cleveland joins with me in tendering to them hearty congratulations upon the auspicious inauguration of an exhibition which not only demonstrates the prosperity and progress of the great Northwest, but also reflects credit upon a country whose greatest pride is the happiness and contentment of its people, and their enjoyment of all the gifts of God. Mrs. Cleveland gladly complies with your request and will set in motion the machinery of the Exposition. She now awaits your signal.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

The machinery in the Exposition building having been connected by telegraphic wire with the President's hotel in Upper Saranac Lake, at the conclusion of the reading of the above dispatch from the President to the assembled thousands in the Exposition building, Mrs. Cleveland touched the transmitter which started the Exposition machinery. The great engine and the vast network of wheels started, the whistles screamed, cannon boomed, the bells rang, the band played, the vast concourse of people rose to their feet, waved hats and handkerchiefs, and cheered and shouted, and the Exposition became a living, throbbing, permanent influence.

The first officers of the Exposition were as follows, viz:

President, Hon. W. D. Washburn; vice president, S. C. Gale; secretary, W. G. Byron; treasurer, H. G. Harrison; general manager, Lewis B. Hubbard. The articles of incorporation were filed November 5th, 1885. The capital stock was fixed at \$300,000, and the limit of indebtedness at \$50,000.

The names and places of residence of the first Board of Directors are:

E. R. Barber, A. B. Barton, A. J. Blethen, Geo. A. Brackett, Geo. L. Dale, W. J. Dean, S. C. Gale, D. M. Gilmore, M.

W. Glenn, H. G. Harrison, A. C. Haugan, C. B. Heffelfinger, Geo. Huhn, V. G. Hush, T. B. Janney, Anthony Kelly, W. S. King, Rev. James McGolrick, E. A. Merrill, B. F. Nelson, C. M. Palmer, O. A. Pray, Wm. M. Regan, W. E. Steele, W. D. Washburn, all residing at said city of Minneapolis, Hennepin county, Minnesota.

The following year, A. A. Ames, A. J. Blethen, C. M. Palmer, Thomas Lowry, and C. R. Chute were added to the board. The officers continued the same except that C. M. Palmer was elected general manager. In 1888 W. G. Byron was elected general manager. The officers for 1889 were: President, Hon. W. D. Washburn; vice president, S. C. Gale; treasurer, Geo. Huhn; general manager and secretary, W. G. Byron; superintendent of art department, H. Jay Smith.

From the report of the secretary for 1886 it appears that in that year, during the thirty-six days the Exposition was opened it was visited by 338,000 people. During 1887 and 1888 the numbers had increased to over 350,000. In 1889, a year of unusual depression, the number was perhaps a trifle under 350,000, but in 1890 it again rose largely, the attendance being estimated at 450,000. In 1891 it was estimated to have exceeded half a million.

To speak of the great advantage of this Industrial Exposition to the city would be a work of supererogation. Whether the institution pays financially is comparatively a matter of no great moment. Indirectly, it is of inestimable value. As an art educator in music and painting, its benefit is incalculable. The works of art exhibited in 1886 exceeded half a million dollars in value. Each succeeding year has progressively exceeded that amount by many thousand dollars. Taken as a whole it may be safely averred, that no similar exhibition, west of New York and Philadelphia, has exceeded

this in interest and value. The officers of the Exposition for the year 1891 are as follows, viz: President, S. C. Gale; vice president, T. B. Janney; treasurer, L. Swift, jr.; director of art department, H. Jay Smith; secretary and general manager, W. M. Brackett.

The Board of Directors for the year 1891 consist of the following named gentlemen, who are universally recognized as among the most public spirited and leading citizens of Minneapolis, viz:

A. B. Barton, A. J. Blethen, J. S. Bradstreet, H. J. Burton, W. G. Byron, Chas. R. Chute, E. S. Corser, W. J. Dean, Wm. Donaldson, S. C. Gale, D. M. Gilmore, O. C. Merriman, T. B. Janney, Anthony Kelly, C. P. Lovell, Cavour S. Langdon, B. F. Nelson, S. E. Olson, L. Swift, Jr., Chas. D. Travis, W. D. Washburn, P. B. Winston.

The receipts of the Exposition for the year 1889 were \$60,213.32. For the year 1890, \$123,410.37. In each of these years the disbursements were somewhat in excess of the receipts, owing largely to the fact that bills and indebtedness contracted in previous years were paid out of the receipts of these years. And to the further fact that the management have wisely determined that no expense should be spared to make the Exposition attractive to the public, and worthy of the city which has founded it, irrespective of the question of whether it was a paying institution to the stockholders.

And in regard to this, only one instance of the liberality of the management in one direction need be named, that of the music engaged.

For the different years since the establishment of the Exposition the following eminent bands of national reputation have been engaged, viz.: In 1886, the Mexican Band of the 7th Cavalry Regiment of Mexico; in 1887, Signor A. Liberati's Band of New York; in 1888, Cap

pi's 7th Regiment Band of New York; in 1889, F. N. Jones' 22d Regiment Band of New York; in 1890, Reeves American Band of Providence, R. I., and the Strauss Vienna Orchestra; in 1891, the Mexican Band.

The names of the above bands is sufficient proof that the music furnished by the management has always been of a high grade, and has been a most important factor in promoting the success of the institution, as well as an educational force of no small importance. This last consideration has justly had weight with the managers, and proves that they are governed by higher motives than merely to give a successful pecuniary show.

In 1891 an important step was taken by the Exposition management in acquiring a reversion right held by the city, in the property of the corporation. In a petition presented to the city council on the 11th of December of that year, by the president, S. C. Gale, on behalf of the Exposition, the grounds for the action requested fully appear, and as in the same connection other interesting facts are stated, an extract from the petition is here made as follows, viz:

To the Honorable City Council of the City of Minneapolis

GENTLEMEN.—The Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition Association, petition and pray the Council of the City of Minneapolis to release said Association from the reversionary rights which said city now holds in and to the property invested in said Industrial Exposition.

The right of the city is but reversionary, and is based on the mere condition that the said Industrial Exposition Association shall hold twenty-two Expositions in twenty-four years from the date of its organization, which occurred early in the year 1886, six of which have already taken place; otherwise the title of all the property of said Association, including land, buildings and machinery, is held by the Association.

This property has been erected and completed at a cost of \$413,000, the larger part of which has been contributed by the citizens of Minneapolis in

sums ranging all the way from \$10, up the several thousands, so that to day there are nearly 1,800 stockholders all told in this Association.

There are about 1,800 shares of stock of the par value of \$18,000, still remaining unsold, and in the Treasury of the Association.

It is proposed to issue and deliver this stock to the City of Minneapolis, as a consideration for the relinquishment of the city's reversionary rights, which issue can be made in the name of a trustee, such as the Mayor or president of the Council, and which, when so issued, will make the city by far the largest stockholder in the Association.

As the entire property has cost the shareholders over \$500,000, and as there are but thirty-five thousand shares, representing the par value of \$350,000, the city's interest thus obtained would amount to \$28,000 all told. In other words the city would obtain property which has cost \$28,000 as a consideration for a mere reversionary right which will never be permitted to accrue; for the Exposition Association can easily comply with the letter of the conditions on which this reversionary interest rests, even though such compliance should be an actual detriment to the city itself.

Who can count or adequately calculate in dollars and cents the value that has and will accrue to this city on account of the results which have been obtained by reason of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition, and the wonderful facilities offered by her magnificent building?

During all this time a board of directors consisting of 25 men, have given some portion of their time out of each week, in each year, freely and without the slightest reward more than that which flows to every other citizen of Minneapolis.

For six years nearly 1,800 shareholders in this Association have permitted their money to remain tied up in this investment with no dividend returns, and with no hope of reward other than that which is received by the city at large.

The time has come, however, when this board of directors believe that other and greater and added results should be obtained from this grand property, which has cost its stockholders more than half a million of dollars. But how can this be done?

There lays along Main street and directly in front of the Exposition building a strip of land 500 feet in length by about 150 feet in depth, now idle and non-productive, but which might be turned into one vast hive of industry. This strip of land belongs to the Industrial Association, and can be utilized for manufacturing purposes without in the slightest interfering with the holding of an annual

exposition in accordance with the original design of the Association, and as has been held for the six years last past.

Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of taxable property can be added to the city's wealth, and five hundred to one thousand men can be employed on this property, thereby adding thousands to the population of the city.

To do these things, however, requires money; but none can be obtained on this property with the incumbrances now existing and held by the city, and which amounts to a cloud on its title.

Hence we, who have given our time without a murmur and without a cents compensation, come to you for relief, with the full expectation that that relief will be granted for the reasons which have been set forth above.

The objects to be obtained are worthy; the considerations to be paid to the city are ample; the cause considered from every standpoint of public welfare and private interest is just; and the Board of Directors of the Minneapolis Industrial Exposition place their petition and prayer in the hands of the Council of the City of Minneapolis, with the fullest confidence that their efforts will be rewarded with success.

Minneapolis Industrial Exposition,

By S. C. GALE,
President.

The petition met with a cordial response from the Council and was unanimously granted.

The Republican National Convention meets in the Exposition building in June, 1892. It is proposed to make such changes in the building as to seat 12,000 persons at an expense of some twenty-five thousand dollars.

CITY HALL. The old City Hall was erected on a triangular piece of ground lying between Hennepin and Nicollet avenues and Second street in 1874. The cost was about \$50,000. It has been used for various purposes since its erection—postoffice, telegraph office, Tribune newspaper, and one or two other newspapers. In 1875 it was considered a pretentious building, but has ceased to attract attention since the erection of numerous more modern and costly buildings. Of late years it has been almost

entirely occupied by the city, with its various offices and departments. Here the city council meets, and here are the offices of the city clerk, comptroller, water works department, engineer's department, mayor's office, police department, and committee rooms. The central location of the building makes it exceptionally convenient for the purposes for which it is used, but its limited accommodations in the way of space are a very serious disadvantage. Probably long before the new City Hall is completed, the present quarters will be found entirely inadequate to accommodate the increasing business of the various departments. But the building has served a useful purpose, and has proved an economical and profitable investment for the city.

MASONIC TEMPLE. Among the most elegant and striking of the semi-public buildings in Minneapolis is the Masonic temple, at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Sixth street. This building was erected by "The Masonic Temple Association of Minneapolis," a corporation formed May 12th, 1885. The capital stock is \$250,000, divided into 10,000 shares of \$25 each. The subscribers to the stock are the several Masonic bodies of the city and individual Masons. There are about 700 shareholders. The total amount received from shareholders to date is \$178,425.

The building was commenced in the fall of 1885, and completed in the spring of 1890. It is eighty feet front on Hennepin avenue, by one hundred and fifty-three feet deep. Messrs. Long and Keyes were the architects. The style of the architecture is what is termed "Romanesque." It is eight stories high, and the entire exterior of the building on street fronts is Ohio light sand stone. This material conveys the impression of durability and simplicity, and the color so



MASONIC TEMPLE.

modified as to be restful to the eye. Should it retain its present color, as it is confidently believed it will, the material is very appropriate for the purpose for which the building was designed.

The building is handsomely carved with Masonic emblems and other ornamentation. The construction is of iron and terra cotta, fire proof partitions and arches, and is in fact practically fire proof throughout. The ground floor is entirely devoted to business houses. There are 125 elegant office rooms, supplied with water, gas and electric lights. There are five lodge rooms, with fifty reception, ante and committee rooms attached. Eleven Masonic bodies occupy these rooms. The eighth floor is devoted to dance and banquet halls, parlors, dressing rooms, etc. The dancing (or drill hall) is 72 by 100 feet, and lighted by 450 incandescent lights. Lodge rooms are all furnished and fitted up in an expensive and elegant style. The total cost of the building and ground was \$359,525. The building is an ornament to the city and reflects great credit on the enterprise and liberal views of the Masonic bodies which have brought it to a successful completion.

The Board of Directors of the Masonic Temple Association are as follows, viz.:

R. B. Langdon, B. F. Nelson, H. Kirkwood, W. P. Roberts, W. H. Eustis, F. C. Pillsbury, A. T. Ankeny, G. C. Farnham, F. C. Barrows, W. M. Brackett, J. M. Williams, J. A. Schlener, H. A. Towne, J. W. Nash, J. M. Paine.

The officers are; R. B. Langdon, president; F. C. Pillsbury, vice-president; J. M. Williams, treasurer; G. C. Farnham, secretary.

GUARANTY LOAN BUILDING. Among buildings not owned by the city, nor devoted to strictly public uses, but of a semi-public character, the most expensive and prominent is the Guaranty

Loan Building, situated at the corner of Third street and Second avenue south. No more imposing building, or one more convenient and appropriate for the purposes for which it was designed, is to be found in the United States.

This building was erected by the Guaranty Loan Company, of which L. F. Menage, Esq., is at the head. It was commenced in May, 1888, and completed and opened for business May 31st, 1890. It is twelve stories in height, with a tower above the main building forty-eight feet, making the entire height from the ground 220 feet. The first three stories of the exterior material, are of green granite, the upper nine stories of red sand stone, four sides finished alike. The interior material is of iron, brick, terra cotta, and finished in antique oak. The street frontage on Third street and Second avenue is 287 feet. The area covered by the ground floor is half an acre, and by the twelve floors six acres.

The building is designed for general business offices, including banks, railroads, insurance and manufacturing. The Security and Northwestern banks are here located, and the offices of the "Soo" and Chicago & Milwaukee railroads. The lawyers, however, as a profession, monopolize a large part of the building. An extensive law library of about ten thousand volumes occupies a part of the tenth floor for their exclusive use. In the basement are bath rooms of all kinds, also a system of safe deposit vaults of the most improved plans. An artesian well seven hundred and fifty feet in depth under the building supplies it with pure water.

A unique feature of the building is the Guaranty Loan restaurant on the twelfth floor, arranged with ladies' café, gentlemen's café, large general dining room, private dining rooms, and billiard and smoking rooms. Over this floor is



GUSTAVE A. SWAN BUILDING.





Sam. H. Hays

the roof pavilion adorned with an extensive variety of flowers, and where concerts by a string orchestra are given during the summer evenings and during the season when the weather is favorable. With these attractions it is a very popular place of resort during the summer, commanding as it does an entire view of the city and its surroundings.

We are unable to state the exact cost of this magnificent building, but it is considerable in excess of a million dollars. The cost of the structural iron work alone was \$165,000, and of the glass \$40,000. The length of the electric wires is thirty-one miles; length of elevator cables three miles. Number of incandescent lights is 3,000 and of arc lights fifteen. There are six passenger and one freight elevator.

The architect was E. Townsend Mix, (now deceased) one of the foremost in his profession in the country.

The foregoing description will give some idea, although imperfect, of the finest building of the kind in the country, and of which every citizen of Minneapolis is justly proud. It is only by a personal examination, however, that its perfection can be fully apprehended.

LOUIS FRANCOIS MENAGE. The North Western Guaranty Loan Company is the largest financial institution in point of capital in Minneapolis, and surpasses all others in the Northwest. Its office building is the largest, as it is also the most elegant in decoration, and the most complete in arrangement, of any similar structure in its own city, or elsewhere west of Chicago, and is surpassed in these respects by few in the world. The paid up capital of the former originally two hundred thousand dollars has been increased and now stands at one million and a quarter of dollars. The latter including its central and commanding

site, represents an investment of two million dollars. For both Minneapolis is indebted to the sagacity and enterprise of Louis F. Menage. Coming to Minneapolis at his majority on the 19th of October, 1871, in feeble health, his mother having died of consumption, and himself suffering with the premonitions of that dreaded malady, he sought rather the benefit of the climate than business or pecuniary success. For occupation, a part of the first winter he taught a class in the Commercial College of Carson, Barnard and Parker in short hand. The next two winters were spent in the pineries at the logging camp of W. H. Lawrence, on Pokegama Lake, as clerk and time keeper. The intervening summer he had charge of the wood department of one of the saw mills at the falls. The salubrious climate of the north, with the active out door work, checked the alarming symptoms and infused new vigor into his frame, so that in 1874 he felt himself strong enough to engage in business, and in connection with Mr. H. C. Brackett he opened a real estate office near First and Washington avenues, and commenced that career which has been marked with such constant and unchecked success. The place of business was soon removed to the Nicollet House, and his partner retiring, was conducted by Mr. Menage alone. A feature of the business was the purchase of outlying tracts of land, platting it into blocks and lots, and putting them upon the market. Conspicuous examples of these are those additions to the city plat known as the various Menage additions, Windom's Motor Line, Prospect Park, Bloomington Avenue, Calhoun Park and the several Remington additions. His efforts in developing these tracts have added thousands to the population of the city, and given employment to hundreds of mechanics, as well as helped the

growth of all branches of trade. In connection with the latter Mr. Menage was unwittingly involved in the largest and most dramatic law suit which has ever occupied the courts of the county. In the spring of 1882 he had purchased 1,157 acres of land lying around Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, of Mr. Philo Remington of New York, who had a record title derived from Col. W. S. King, the land having been the principal part of the Lyndale farm. These lands he platted and made accessible by intersecting streets and street railway, and put up a large number of very tasteful dwellings. Many were sold, and clusters of settlements began on various tracts. The progress of improvement was suddenly arrested by the commencement of a suit in equity in which Col. King alleged that the deed which he had made to Mr. Remington was in trust. After a long trial in which the best legal talent of the city, and of eastern states was engaged, the decision was given in Col. King's favor, and on review it was affirmed by the supreme court. Mr. Menage turned over to Col. King money, securities and property to the value of nearly two million dollars, without affecting his financial standing, scarcely ruffling his serenity.

The successful and rapidly enlarging business led to the incorporation in May, 1889, of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, to which the loan department of the business was turned over, and the Menage Realty Company, which succeeded to the real estate business. Mr. Menage became president of the former and general manager of the latter. The Minneapolis stockholders and directors of the Guaranty Loan Company, are among the oldest, most conservative and successful of her citizens. They include such names as Gov. John S. Pillsbury, Mayor George A. Pillsbury, Senator W. D. Washburn, Col.

Thos. Lowry, Cashiers Joseph and Alfred J. Dean, and Messrs. C. H. Pettit, Wm. H. Eustis, Loren Fletcher, H. E. Fletcher, Chas. Robinson and W. S. Streeter. Besides its large paid up capital and the additional personal liability of its stockholders, the company has a special guaranty fund of \$100,000 deposited with a Boston Trust Company, and another of \$50,000 with a similar company in Providence. Its plan of business is unique and in some respects original, suggested by the rare financial genius of its president. Its debentures and securities are widely scattered, and a favorite investment in the East, where it has agencies in the principle cities, and also in London and Amsterdam. Its assets have rapidly increased and now amount to nearly four million dollars. The Guaranty Loan Building is owned by a separate company, whose capital stock is two million dollars. Its spacious offices are occupied by two of the leading banks of the city, by milling corporations, financial institutions, and many attorneys. To accommodate the latter it has a fine law library of over 10,000 volumes. The twelfth floor is devoted to restaurant, dining and refreshment rooms, while upon the roof is a garden, where in the summer refreshments are served amidst flowers and sparkling electric lights and the sweet strains of music.

Amidst this bewildering rush of business, surrounded by so much architectural beauty and convenience, in his private office sits Mr. Menage, the most unpretentious and modest of all the thronging multitude, the animating spirit and directing head of all.

Mr. Menage is a native of Providence, Rhode Island, where he was born August 3d, 1850. His parents were John and Mary A. Menage, and his grandfather was Alexis Le Menage, a native of Lu-

cerne, France, whence he emigrated to America and married a lady who was a lineal descendant of John Howland, a passenger in the Mayflower, whose mortal remains rest in a grave on Burial Hill, at Plymouth, Mass. His descendants have dropped from the family name the article which attached to the French ancestry, assimilating the name to the American style. The family removed to New Bedford, Mass., where the years of Lewis' boyhood were passed in attendance at school. During his course at the high school of that city his father died. The business, that of confectionery, fell to himself and a younger brother, which was carried on for three years until the state of his health admonished him to close it, and seek a climate more favorable to one affected with symptoms of serious pulmonary trouble. September 13th, 1876, Mr. Menage married Miss Amanda A., daughter of Benj. S. Bull, of Minneapolis. They have one child, a daughter of the age of fourteen.

With a genius for organizing finance, singularly favored by fortune, Mr. Menage is by no means avaricious or sordid. There is ample evidence that he accepts and practices the theory of stewardship. This is announced in no uncertain sound when the deep toned bell of the First Baptist Church, (a gift from Mr. Menage) calls to worship. But his benefactions do not always take traditional channels. His taste is scientific, museums and collections have always a peculiar attraction. Hence, when last year the Minnesota Academy of Natural Science at Minneapolis desired to send out an expedition to the Phillipine Islands for scientific study, and to gather specimens in natural history in that strangely prolific quarter of the Pacific ocean, its members were not less delighted than surprised when Mr. Menage offered to defray all the expenses of the expedition

for two years. Accordingly, Messrs. D. C. Worcester and F. S. Bourne, two young men who had made one similar expedition in company with Prof. J. B. Steere, of the University of Michigan, were fitted out with all supplies needed for the undertaking, and in July, 1890, departed for their field. The results of the expedition are to be the property of the Academy, with the sole condition that all specimens shall be accessible for study by the students of the schools and colleges of the State.

Physically Mr. Menage is spare, of medium stature, and not of a robust appearance. He is modest and retiring in disposition, and reticent in speech. He has the faculty of inspiring confidence, and seems to possess the rare combination of boldness in conception, and caution and prudence in action. His career is illustrious among the numerous ones of our country, especially in the West, achieving success without adventitious aid, with none to envy or malign, esteemed for probity, honor and enterprise.

NEW YORK LIFE BUILDING. One of the handsomest, most imposing and expensive structures in the city is the New York Life Building (as it is commonly called), erected by the New York Life Insurance Company, at the corner of Fifth street and Second avenue south. Its location is due to the fact that it is intended to be a headquarters for lawyers, as it is only one block from the court house, now in process of erection. At present it is a little one side of the center of business, but its advantages in the future are so obvious that a large number of lawyers have already secured offices in the building.

The building was commenced in September, 1888, and completed in the spring of 1890. It is ten stories in height, having an elevation above the pavement of

149 feet, surmounted by a flag pole 85 feet in height. It has a frontage on Fifth street of 150 feet, by 100 feet in depth on Second avenue.

The three lower stories are of St Cloud granite, and the upper stories of St. Louis pressed brick, with terra cotta facings and trimmings, including some of beautiful Minnesota red sand stone. The architecture is peculiar and different from that of any other building in the city. In the general working out of the decorative plans of the exterior there is blending of the neo-Classic and Renaissance, united with an element of picturesqueness not seen in any style in the past, giving largescope to architectural effects. The general effect is that of solidity and pleasing variety, making a *tout ensemble*, agreeable and restful to the eye, and a combination of styles which perhaps might appropriately be called neo-American. The grand entrance on Fifth street forms a striking feature. The beautiful finish of the main entrance and court beyond are very noticeable features of the building. Various colored marbles here abound, and the architectural arrangement and adornment are admired by all. The court is 30 feet wide, 45 long and 36 feet high. Here is the famous electric clock (the dial $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in diameter), which is run by electricity from the generating apparatus in the cellar. A full description of all the interior arrangement would require much more space than can here be spared. The building contains 218 office rooms, all well lighted, finished in cherry and mahogany. A law library of 8,000 volumes occupies a part of the tenth floor, which is for the free use of the tenants.

Great pains has been taken to make the building as near fire proof as possible. Gas is prohibited and electric light furnished gratuitously to the tenants. There are four elevators running every

day in the year, including holidays and Sundays. Toilet rooms are on each floor and a bath and barber room on the tenth. In short it would seem that the *ne plus ultra* of an office building has been achieved in the New York Life. The whole cost of the structure exceeds three-quarters of a million dollars.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Pursuant to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of Minnesota, approved March 6, 1868, as amended by an act, approved March 3d, 1881, on the 6th day of October, 1881, the following named persons associated themselves together as a corporation under the name of the Chamber of Commerce of Minneapolis, viz: H. G. Harrison, A. C. Rand, John Dunham, A. H. Bode, E. V. White, R. P. Russell, T. J. Buxton, W. F. Meader, C. M. Loring, A. D. Mulford, L. P. Snider, A. B. Taylor, D. C. Bell, Anthony Kelly, James A. Lovejoy, F. L. Morse, D. Syme, S. W. Serl, R. McMullen, John R. Cockendall, and R. L. Crockett. The general objects and purposes of the incorporators, as stated in their articles are: to facilitate the buying and selling of all products; to inculcate principles of justice and equity in trade; to facilitate speedy adjustment of business disputes; to acquire and disseminate valuable commercial information; and generally, to secure to its members the benefits of co-operation in the furtherance of their legitimate business pursuits, and to advance the general prosperity and business interests of the city of Minneapolis.

The officers named in said articles to serve for the first year were: H. G. Harrison, president; A. D. Mulford and A. B. Taylor, vice-presidents; G. D. Rogers, secretary; T. J. Buxton, treasurer. The first meeting of the incorporators, as a body, was held November 15th, 1881, at which twenty or more members were received, making the whole number at that time



CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

forty-two. At a subsequent meeting general rules and by-laws were adopted. Early in January, 1882, rooms were secured for daily meetings and an exchange for grading was opened. The membership fee was fixed at twenty-five dollars. The daily attendance on change ranged from twelve to twenty-five. The trading was mostly confined to sample lots on track. From these humble beginnings the institution has grown to its present commanding importance.

As soon as the organization was fully completed, and the exchange fairly inaugurated, applications for membership were numerous, so that in February, 1882, the membership fee was raised to \$250, for all applications filed after February 28th, 1882. Previous to that date 538 members had been received, and the number remains the same at present. Later the membership fee was raised to \$500, and still later to \$1,000, at which it still remains.

In April, 1882, a committee was appointed to consider the matter of erecting a building for the use of the Chamber. In July of the same year the present location was selected, and the building committee was instructed to secure plans and estimates for a building. In September plans were adopted and a contract entered into for the excavation and sub-foundations, which was executed before January, 1883.

In April, 1883, a contract was made with F. A. Fisher & Co. for the erection and completion of the building, to be ready for occupancy by May 1st, 1884. This contract was carried out, and the Chamber took possession of the building at the date last named, the structure costing about \$200,000.

From this date the business of the Chamber steadily and rapidly increased, the daily attendance on change being from twenty to two hundred, and the

Exchange, 50 by 90 feet is now too small to accommodate the trade, and arrangements are being made to increase the size of the room.

Financially, the corporation has achieved a phenomenal success. Only \$130 was assessed upon each member for building purposes. In 1884 the corporation issued \$100,000 ten year five per cent. mortgage bonds on its property. To-day it has \$93,000 in its sinking fund, drawing six to eight per cent., and eight thousand dollars in the treasury, with no floating debt. The annual rental of the building is \$27,000, exclusive of the Exchange room and offices used by the Chamber. The cash value of the building and ground is estimated at not less than three hundred thousand dollars.

The building is a plain substantial structure five stories in height, without pretension to architectural adornment, but well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The exterior walls on Third street and Fourth avenue are of Ohio sandstone, the other two sides of brick, with sandstone trimmings.

The officers of the Chamber for the year 1891 are as follows, viz: President, F. L. Greenleaf; vice-presidents, G. B. Kirkbride, F. C. Pillsbury; directors, W. D. Gregory, F. W. Commons, M. B. Koon, J. H. Martin, C. M. Harrington, A. C. Loring, C. W. Moore, F. R. Pettit, Wm. Griffiths, A. J. Sawyer; secretary, C. C. Sturtevant; treasurer, H. H. Thayer; board of arbitration, G. D. Rogers, S. D. Cargill, A. C. Loring, L. R. Brooks, C. J. Martin; board of appeals, A. B. Robbins, J. F. Cargill, Wm. Pettit, E. R. Barber, K. Maxfield.

Mr. Sturtevant has filled the position he occupies ever since the organization of the Chamber, and has annually issued valuable reports showing the marvelous growth and progress of the city during the last ten years.





T. L. Zwick

FRANKLIN LEWIS GREENLEAF. The calm face, which seems to cast a benignant look at the reader from the opposite page gives little token of the busy brain behind it, which directs the multitudinous details of a great milling and commercial business, besides presiding over the board whose transactions in buying and selling wheat exceed those of any other in the world. Such, however, is the present position of F. L. Greenleaf. He was born in Boston, Mass., October 7th, 1847. His father was Gardner Greenleaf, a contractor and builder, who put up the Boston Custom House and many other public buildings. His grandfather was a captain in the Revolutionary war, and his ancestors were among the early colonists of Massachusetts, tracing their descent from the Huguenots of Normandy. He had the advantage of attendance at the excellent public school of Boston—the Boston Latin school, and finished by graduating at Chauncy Hall in 1865, when he took the gold medal for excellence in the English course.

Immediately after his graduation he joined an elder brother who was in the general mercantile business at Denver, Colorado, where he remained until 1868, having in the meantime some interests in mining among the mountain gulches of the state. After a brief visit in Boston he arrived in Minneapolis in October, 1868, and soon engaged in the wholesale and retail boot and shoe trade with a partner under the style of Greenleaf & Buchanan. The store occupied a conspicuous place in the Center Block, next east of the old Athenæum. After seven years this business was closed, and Mr. Greenleaf bought an interest in the Dakota Flour Mill. His associates were Henry F. Brown and W. F. Cahill. This mill has been operated by the same firm until the present time, except that since

the death of Mr. Cahill, his representatives have succeeded to his interest. Three years later the firm of Hinkle, Greenleaf & Co. was formed, and operated the Humboldt mill in Minneapolis, and also some leased mills at Stillwater under the style of Florence Mill Company. This firm was dissolved in 1890, and Mr. Greenleaf succeeded to the possession of the Florence Mill Company, which he still operates. The daily capacity of the Dakota mill is 400 barrels of flour; of the Humboldt mill, 1,200 barrels, and of the Florence mills 600 barrels. The detail of manufacturing 2,200 barrels of flour per day, year in and year out, has mainly devolved upon Mr. Greenleaf, and is a responsibility of no small magnitude. His "Butterfly" brand of flour received the silver medal of the New England Agricultural Society in 1890, showing the high quality of their manufacture.

In 1890 the firm of Greenleaf & Tenney was formed in the grain commission business with an office in the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce.

During all this time Mr. Greenleaf has been interested in the elevator business, which has grown up with the milling business of Minneapolis, and is essential for the supply of the flour mills with wheat as well as for the care and movement of the crop. He has been the general manager of the Minnesota & Dakota Elevator Company, with elevators at many stations throughout the hard wheat country. He has likewise been president of the Red River Elevator Company.

Mr. Greenleaf was elected vice-president of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce in 1885, which he held until 1889, when he was elected its president, and now holds that position. The distinction will be appreciated when it is considered that within the Minneapolis

Chamber is bought and sold a larger quantity of wheat than in any other market in the world. Other markets exceed its record in speculative transactions, but the purchases upon the Minneapolis Board are for consumption, and after selections of wheat suitable for milling, are made the inferior grade is again shipped to other markets. The record of the year 1890 of the Minneapolis receipts of wheat is 57,811,615 bushels, and of shipments 20,083,525 bushels. The sound judgment and accurate knowledge of the milling business, which Mr. Greenleaf possesses, has designated him for most honorable and responsible positions in connection with the milling interests of the country. In 1888 he was chosen president of the National Miller's Association. He has been president of the Minnesota State Miller's Association since 1886, and the present year (1891) he was made president of the National Transportation Association, an organization intimately connected with the milling interests.

Not alone in business connections has he been sought. He was elected alderman of the Fourth Ward of the city in 1883; and in the City Council was appointed upon the important committees of Finances, Fire Department and Bonds. This position was held until his removal from the ward.

Mr. Greenleaf married in 1875 Miss Florence M. Cahill, daughter of W. F. Cahill, of Minneapolis, his partner in the Dakota mill. They have two children, a daughter of fifteen years and a son of eight. They belong to the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer and are prominent in social life.

LUMBER EXCHANGE. One of the most imposing and expensive buildings in the city is the Lumber Exchange, situated on the corner of Hennepin avenue and Fifth street. This building has a front

age on Hennepin avenue of 170 feet and 142 feet on Fifth street, thus presenting a greater street frontage than any other in the city. It is twelve stories in height with basement. The construction is of granite base, and Lake Superior brown stone to the top of the building. It is thoroughly fire proof; iron beams and tile arches with terra cotta partitions with all the modern improvements, heating, lighting, etc. The building has two large banking rooms, and about five hundred office rooms, plainly but substantially furnished in good taste for the purposes used for. The total expense of the building with ground is between eleven and twelve hundred thousand dollars. The location of the building is commanding. It is situated on high ground in the business portion of the city, and the width of Hennepin avenue (100 feet) on which is its greatest frontage, sets off its great height to admirable advantage. The material and color of the building conveys the impression of solidity, richness and simplicity. No large expense has been devoted to ornamentation, but whatever there is, will be admitted to be in good taste, and harmonious with the general design of the structure. There are three main entrances, two on Hennepin avenue and one on Fifth street. There will be five elevators. The central station of the Edison Light and Power Company is located in the rear of this building. The Board of Trade also has rooms here, provided by the liberality of its proprietors.

The city is indebted to the enterprise and public spirit of S. G. Cook and C. H. Maxey for a building of which it is justly proud. Some have feared that an enterprise of this magnitude might prove premature, but the indications are, that all the most desirable rooms will be occupied soon after completion.

It may be proper in view of the above



FACADE OF COMPTON L. BUILDING, FIRST AVENUE SOUTH AND FORTY-SEVEN STREET, NEW YORK. W. JONES AND CO.

statement, that the building is fire proof and that a part of the interior was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1891, to add a word of explanation. While the building is as thoroughly fire proof as any in the city, it is not meant that it is *absolutely* so. That would require the whole construction to be of incombustible material. But it can be confidently stated, that no fire originating within the building, can acquire such force as to result in serious damage. The circumstances of the fire alluded to were entirely exceptional. A five story brick building stood within ten feet on the east side, containing a large amount of inflammable material. On an intensely cold night in February 1891 that building took fire, which was soon beyond control. The flames shot up beyond the roof in great volumes and a strong wind swept their whole force directly against the Lumber Exchange. Of course the windows were shattered by the intense heat, and the combustible material within took fire, a draft was created and the force of the wind in a short time swept the flames through the upper stories of the building. The supply of water was perhaps insufficient for the requirements, and the intense cold rendered the heroic efforts of the firemen less effective than they would otherwise have been. It is possible iron blinds on that side of the building might have saved it, thought that is not certain. It was a coincidence of the meeting of destructive elements which might not occur again in a century. In the re-construction of this part of the building since the first, iron has largely been substituted for wood, and it has been rendered as thoroughly fire proof as the new part.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company's building was erected in 1884 and 1885. It is thoroughly fire proof in construction, being as far as the construc-

tion is concerned, wholly of brick, stone and iron. Its finish is in Tennessee marble, Mexican onyx and hard woods, such as mahogany, cherry and quartered oak.

It was erected primarily as a permanent home for The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company, and especially for its large Safe Deposit business. About one hundred tons of iron and steel were used in the construction and equipment of the building and its safe deposit vaults. These vaults are the largest and best in the state. The building has not only its own heating plant, but also its own electric lighting plant, and is complete in every respect. It cost about \$225,000. The building is seven stories high and is architecturally an ornament to the city.

The Bank of Commerce building is the property of the "National Bank of Commerce," and was erected in 1888 at a cost of \$240,000, for the building alone, the price paid for the site being \$66,000, making a total of \$306,000. It is seven stories high, built of Lake Superior brown stone, backed with hard brick and laid in Portland cement, all supported on granite base. The stone is laid rock face, with dressed trimmings. The building is thoroughly fire-proof, all partitions and ceilings being of hollow tile. The floors are marble and hard wood laid on solid concrete.

Three elevators are in use, two exclusively for passengers and one for freight. There are one hundred and thirty offices, which, with the entire building, are heated by steam.

The style of architecture is Romanesque Gothic, admirably adapted to the purposes for which the building is intended. The plans were made by Mr. Harry W. Jones, architect, of this city.

SYNDICATE BLOCK. Ground was broken for the erection of the Syndicate Block in April, 1882, and was nearly completed during that year. The first



MINNESOTA LOAN AND TRUST CO.'S BUILDING.

lease was made and the premises occupied in March, 1883. The building was erected by a corporation known as the Minneapolis Syndicate, of which R. B. Langdon is president; W. W. Eastman, vice-president; Jno. DeLaittre, secretary and treasurer, and J. F. Conklin, manager. The shareholders were fifteen in number, and the stock is still owned mostly by the original incorporators and their families. It is constructed of Ohio sandstone, and at the time of its

property has been \$700,000 and is capitalized at \$1,000,000, including the Lyceum Theatre on Hennepin avenue, owned by same corporation.

The location of this block has caused large advance in property on this avenue and fixed for years to come the retail street and trade of the city. One and the principal cause of the success of this block is the fact, that all water, heat and light is furnished to tenants from one central steam plant owned and managed



SYNDICATE BLOCK

completion was the largest commercial building under one roof in this country, and still ranks among the handsome buildings of the Northwest. It has a frontage on Nicollet avenue of 330 feet by 150 feet each on Fifth and Sixth streets.

The Grand Opera House, 80x132 feet, being part of the property located on Sixth street, and is recognized as one of the most beautiful houses of its class in the Northwest. The entire cost of the

by the company. Ten elevators are now in operation throughout the building. Eighteen hundred incandescent electric lights and seventy-five arc lights are furnished by a complete Edison light plant, and the entire structure is heated by steam. The company has its own engineers and electrician, watchmen, etc., and the comfort of the tenants are well looked after.

CITY MARKET. In 1875 Mr. Harlow A. Gale, who owned the lot at the corner

of First street and Hennepin avenue, conceived the idea of contracting with the city to erect and conduct a city produce market on the site. The City Council unanimously granted a fifteen year franchise from November, 1876, when the market was opened. The usual eatables were kept in stalls inside, and the market gardeners and farmers stood with their wagons in the street against the sidewalk. Commencing with six teams in 1876, when the franchise expired in 1891, there were over three hundred teams, blocking up all the approaching streets; the gardeners having centered all the wholesale commission produce business on the adjoining block.

The New Central Market, which, after various failures by reason of the novelty and magnitude of the undertaking, was commenced last autumn, near the time of the expiration of the life of the old one, by Messrs. Geo. A. Camp and T. B. Walker, who came into the enterprise at a critical point in its life, and are taking it through to a grand conclusion, Mr. Gale retaining an interest and remaining as manager.

The new premises, the cut of which shows the Seventh street front only, occupies the whole block, nearly three acres, between Sixth and Seventh streets and Second and Third avenues north. The building is of brick, three stories high, seventy-five feet deep, and extends on three sides of the block, 1,004 feet long, leaving the court as shown for the three hundred gardener's wagons, which stand against walk-ways, under canopies. The same level of the market building opening from this court is cut into fifty stalls filled with everything eatable. This whole floor, being the retail market, is on the level of Seventh street. The first floor proper on the level of Sixth street, being cut into wholesale produce houses facing on, and having their business on

Sixth street and Second and Third avenues. This novel treatment makes two floors of the structure grade floors. All the appointments and conveniences are modern and first-class; and while perhaps not the most expensive, it is certainly the most convenient and complete market in this country.

TEMPLE COURT: The large, handsome office building, known as "Temple Court," which stands on the corner of Hennepin and Washington avenues, occupies one of the most prominent locations in the city. It is located upon the site of the old Academy of Music, which was destroyed by fire December 25th, 1884. The building was erected by Messrs. W. W. and E. W. Herrick and Thomas Lowry, and was completed May 1st, 1886, the work being done under the supervision of E. Townsend Mix & Co., architects. The building is of the most substantial character, being constructed of granite, red pressed brick, terra-cotta and brown stone, with a superstructure of iron, the combination making it absolutely fire-proof. It has an inner court, around which all the offices are arranged, so that every suite is light and desirable. In finish and appointments the building will compare favorably with any in the Northwest, the lower stories being wainscoted in marble and paneled in onyx. The building, which is eight stories high, contains some three hundred rooms, and cost about \$250,000.

The law library in the building is owned by the Hennepin County Bar Association. It contains 9,000 volumes of standard elementary books and reports of most all the states. The officers are Hon. J. M. Shaw, president; R. D. Russell, vice-president; George H. Fletcher, secretary; F. B. Bailey, treasurer; E. S. Walters, librarian.

It is lighted by gas, with electric wires

laid in, heated by steam, and has two swiftly moving elevators. It is a building which is not surpassed in many of the large cities of the country, and is one, with a number of others, that has made Minneapolis famous as a city of elegant business houses.

The building is now owned by a corporation known as the "Arcade Investment Company," of which Thomas Lowry is president; W. W. Herrick, vice-president; E. W. Herrick, treasurer, and J. F. Conklin, secretary and general manager.

BOSTON BLOCK: This handsome office building, which stands on the corner of Third street and Hennepin avenue, was built in 1887 by Whitten & Burdett, of Boston, Mass. It has a frontage of 88 feet on Hennepin avenue, and a depth of 157 feet on Third street, and is seven stories high. It has a handsome stone front, with brick backing, iron columns and girders, and is absolutely fire-proof. The building cost, including ground, \$325,000. The old Boston Block, which occupied the same corner, was built in 1881 and destroyed by fire April 12th, 1887, the present building being erected the same year. In the fall of 1887 the property was sold to a corporation of Boston capitalists, known as the Boston Block Company, for the sum of \$500,000. Mr. L. S. Bullington, of this city, was the architect of the building, and managed the property until it was sold to the new company. The property is now under the management of Mr. I. C. Seeley.

WEST HOTEL. The citizens of Minneapolis are indebted to the liberality, public spirit and generosity of the late Charles W. West—a millionaire and former resident of Cincinnati, O., for one of the most palatial and best appointed hotels in the United States—which is to say, in the world. It is the only instance

in history where a city as young as this has received so princely a benefaction—for such it in truth was. Col. West asked no bonus or contributions from the citizens—as is usually the case—in aid of the enterprise. He loved Minneapolis, and his far-sighted business shrewdness and sagacity foresaw the future greatness of the city. In his declining years he erected this most noble and worthy monument and memorial, from which not only the present, but future generations will hold his name in grateful remembrance.

The ground selected for the site was the most eligible and convenient in the city. It is high, and stands near the present center of population and within reasonable distance of all railroad depots. The hotel fronts 175 feet on Hennepin avenue by 196 on Fifth street. The material used is Joliet marble for the first story and part of the second; the remainder of red pressed brick and terra cotta. Including the basement, there are nine floors. There are two main entrances; one on Hennepin and one on Fifth, and both are marvels of massive and elaborate carvings and pillared work. The elevation from the street to the top of the tower is 200 feet.

Within, the most noticeable feature on the ground floor is the court in the centre, 70 by 90 feet, with office in the rear. The main entrance, on Hennepin, is 25 feet wide, and that on Fifth street 15. Leading from the floor between the entrances is the grand stairway of white marble filling a space 17 by 36 feet. Connected with the main court are the reading rooms, news and telegraph office, coat and wash rooms, and billiard room and saloon, the last two having an area 50 by 80 feet. All these rooms are finished in costly variegated marbles, except walls and ceiling. The entire lower floor is tiled with marble, and mahogany, where wood work is used. A heavy



WEST HOTEL.

ground glass shield extends over the entire court (sometimes called the *Exchange room*), beneath which is a decorated glass shade, furnishing a subdued and agreeable light. The barber shop and bath rooms herewith connected are elegant and in harmony with the entire floor. In short, taking this whole vast space with all its appointments and adornments together, it is safe to say that its equal is not found in the world.

The first floor above the office is divided into a grand dining room, 50 by 100 feet, three smaller dining rooms, ladies' ordinary, gentlemen's club rooms, four parlors, four suits of private rooms, for bridal chambers and distinguished guests. On this floor is also the kitchen and accessories, in the rear of the dining rooms. These rooms are all of the most ample and generous proportions, the ladies' ordinary being 40 by 50 feet; the kitchen, 50 by 87; serving room, 14 by 50; club room, 24 by 28. A striking feature of this floor is the corridor, from 16 to 28 feet wide and 300 feet long, overlooking the court, and most agreeable for a promenade on balls and public occasions. All the flooring is of marble (except the parlors), the walls wainscotted with marble and mahogany, with ceiling of carved mahogany in panels. The grand dining room is unsurpassed in richness, well lighted and ventilated with nine half-circle windows of exquisitely stained glass on two sides, and the walls finished in richly carved mahogany in Moorish style.

The floors above correspond in beauty and finish to those already mentioned. There are 415 guest rooms, 150 with connected bath rooms, and all furnished with hot and cold water. The water for the entire house is of the purest kind, furnished from an artesian well, 607 feet deep, and capable of supplying 177,000 gallons daily.

In a climate like this, where the winters are long and sometimes severe, the matter of heating such a building is one of the first importance. This is done by what is known as the *Osborne Equalized Pressure System*, and is so arranged as to give an even temperature of 70 degrees Fah., even when the outside temperature is from 30 to 40 degrees below zero. The building throughout is thoroughly fire-proof.

The foregoing sketch gives but an imperfect idea of this great hotel as a whole, which must be seen—or rather occupied for a season, to make its full impression on the mind. Unfortunately, Col. West lived but a short time after its completion to enjoy the splendid benefaction he had made to the city. His lamented death occurred in Cincinnati, Sept. 11, 1884. This property was bequeathed by him to his nephew, Col. John T. West, under whose able management it has since been conducted.

**THE NICOLLET HOUSE.* In 1836 a distinguished French astronomer and literary man, Jean N. Nicollet, visited Minnesota; and, telescope in hand and sextant slung over his shoulder, ascended the Mississippi and made the first accurate survey of Lake Itasca, and the ultimate source of the great river. While making observations at the Falls of St. Anthony the Sioux Indians plundered his supplies. Though a discoverer of a comet he failed to write his name among the stars; but Minneapolis has done honor to his memory in giving his name to an island in the river, to her finest business street, and to her pioneer hotel.

The Nicollet House was built in 1857 by Messrs. James M. Eustis* and W. H. Nudd, two young men from Boston who chanced to meet here when the enterprising pioneers were planning for a hotel.

H. T. Welles and others interested in

building up the new town circulated a subscription paper, and secured the offer of a bonus of \$10,000 to secure a first-class hotel. Messrs. Eustis and Nudd accepted the offer, and purchased a lot at the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, fronting one hundred feet on the former and one hundred and seventy-six feet on the latter, for which they paid \$4,000, or \$40 per front foot, for it was the choicest lot in the town for such a purpose. The opposite corners were then occupied by one-story frame tenements. The front looked out upon the

on the 20th of May, 1858, about a year from the first inception of the enterprise. The occasion was a notable one. A banquet was spread and partaken of with unbounded enthusiasm. Judge E. B. Ames presided, Harlow A. Gale officiated as toast master, and Col. Cyrus Aldrich, Judge F. R. E. Cornell, D. Morrison, W. W. Eastman, Judge Isaac Atwater, Joel B. Bassett, Edward Murphy, Henry T. Welles, James R. Lawrence, B. F. Barber and J. B. Gilbert, officiated as vice-presidents. These made speeches as well as Governor Henry H. Sibley, Eugene M.



NICOLLET HOTEL

suspension bridge; the center block being a quagmire, and the city hall square an open area.

Operations were energetically pushed. The material employed was the cream colored brick manufactured at the spot where the new city market is now building. The facades was plain but imposing of four stories, with an *entre sol*. The first floor was divided into stores. From the center of the Washington avenue front ascended a broad stairway to the second floor, where was the spacious office of the hotel, reception room and parlors.

The building was completed and elegantly furnished, and opened for business

Wilson and Isaac Atwater. The "few remarks" of the latter are described by one of the guests present as strikingly appropriate and "funny punny and taking."

About the same time a rival hotel was built on Washington avenue and Cataract street (Sixth avenue south) by a stock company, of which Judge Cornell, Geo. E. Huy, R. P. Russel and Edward Murphy were the principal stockholders. But the Nicollet had the better location, and from the start enjoyed the best patronage of the town and of the traveling world. It had been opened with great eclat, and the proprietors spared no pains in its care and cuisine. There the trav-

eler from the East, after a week's disgust from the odors of a steamboat caboose, or with appetite whetted by the frontiersman's beans and bacon, found himself reposing in luxurious beds, and regaled with delicate viands, and his good humor gave a roseate flush to all his surroundings, so that he never failed to speak a good word for the beauty of Minneapolis, and the elegance of her hotel.

After running the hotel for about five years the proprietors found themselves richer in fame than fortune, and leased the hotel to Mr. I. P. Hill, and for several years it frequently changed proprietors. About 1867 it was sold to Messrs. F. S. and F. L. Gilson. They purchased the portion of the block to the Nicollet street corner and erected an addition in similar style to the original, thus making it cover the whole block between Hennepin avenue and Nicollet street. They removed the stairway and brought the office to the ground floor, putting in a glass rotunda in the rear court, and made many other improvements. The Gilsons had come from New York City, where they had been proprietors of Taylor's restaurant, and were accomplished caterers as well as public spirited and agreeable gentlemen. For many years they made the reputation of the Nicollet equal to that of the best hotels of the metropolitan cities. Finally, after the death of the senior Gilson, the hotel came into the possession of John T. West, then a young man, who had conducted a popular restaurant on lower Washington avenue. During his management the popularity of the house increased, and in the growing town and country, was thronged with guests. Here was gained that experience in the hotel business, and such profit as led to the planning and building of the West Hotel.

At present the Nicollet House is con-

ducted under a lease from the Gilsons, who still own the property, by Messrs. Shattuck and Wood. It has lately been quite thoroughly overhauled and improved. It has two hundred and thirty-four guest chambers, and is thronged from the beginning to the end of the year. No dull times ever strike the Nicollet. Other hotels are more modern in style, and more luxurious in appointments, but none surpass it in substantial comfort, and none equal it in accessibility. The place is a land mark, and the original lot is a good gauge of land values. In 1855 Col. Stevens bought the land of the Government for \$1.25 per acre. Two years later the lot sold for \$4,000. To-day it would bring, if offered in the market, not less than \$200,000.

THEATERS AND PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

In the early days of Minneapolis its amusements were few and of the simplest kind. The founders of this great northwestern metropolis led an active busy life, and were bent more upon acquiring homes and developing the immense resources of the country than to elegant and refined entertainment. But with the rapid settlement of territory a proportionate increase of wealth, and the means to gratify the natural human inclination for diversion and amusement.

The earliest place for theatrical performances was known as Woodman's Hall, and was situated at the corner of what is now Second avenue south and Washington. It was owned by Ivory T. Woodman, and his first attraction was the old Sally St. Claire troupe. In a few years both actors and audience felt the need of more room, and a second theatre, more adapted to the growing town, was built at the corner of Second avenue north and Second street. This was styled Harmonia Hall, and at once

became the favorite place of amusement. Here John Templeton, Alice Vane and little Fay Templeton are among those who gave to the theater the lustre of their presence. In 1864 Harmonia Hall, an edifice of great pretension, was erected at the corner of Washington avenue and Nicollet. In the year 1867 the Pence Opera House was built at the corner of Hennepin avenue and Second street, and in 1871 the Academy of Music was built by Joseph Hodges. Of all these places the Pence Opera House is the only one yet open to the public. But the progress in the way of more elegant and complete places for theatrical display has been rapid, and in keeping with the city's strides in other directions, and now Minneapolis theater goers are accommodated with some of the most elegant and modernly equipped theaters on the continent.

No house can boast of more modern and complete appointments than the Grand Opera House, near the corner of Nicollet and Sixth street. It was built by a wealthy syndicate of gentlemen, and opened to the people Monday, April 2, 1883. During that week there were given eight grand musical performances by the first complete grand Italian Opera Troupe to visit Minneapolis. Minnie Hauk and Marie Litta were the principle stars. Since then the attractions played at the Grand have been of the highest order. It has a seating capacity of about 1,500. It is a fine stone-front building, and the interior arrangements are artistic and elegant.

The Bijou Opera House is one of the most successful and popular theatres in the northwest. It was built by Lambert Hays, a prominent business man, and opened October 31, 1887, as a stock company. February 1, 1889, it passed into the hands of Kohl & Middleton, of Chicago, and in July, of the same year, Jacob Litt became the lessee, and made

it one of combination of popular priced houses. Under his management it became very popular and holds its place among the leading theatres of the day. Mr. Frank L. Bixby, a veteran showman, had the active management. He was succeeded by Theo. L. Hayes, his former treasurer, who has made the playhouse very popular with the amusement loving population of Minneapolis, and placed the theatre on a more successful basis than ever before.

On the morning of December 28, 1890, the house was visited with a conflagration which totally destroyed the building. With characteristic energy, the owner, Lambert Hayes, made preparations to re-build, and on the 13th of April, 1891, the doors of the new Bijou were opened to the public. From that time on its success has been uninterrupted. The front of the building is a model of architectural beauty, and no expense has been spared in furnishing the interior. Its present manager is Mr. Theo. L. Hayes.

The Lyceum Theatre is situated near the corner of Seventh street and Hennepin avenue. It was opened in September, 1887. It was erected by the firm of Sackett & Wiggins, at a cost of over \$150,000, and is one of the handsomest places of amusement in this part of the country. Its attractions consist mostly of lectures, concerts and light opera. This theatre is also owned by the syndicate of gentlemen who own the ground, and is under the same management. Its large auditorium will seat about 1,800 people.

The Pence Opera House is one of the venerable land marks among the temples of historic art in Minneapolis. It has been the scene of many triumphs, and is still run as a vaudeville theatre. It is open nearly every night in the year and does a thriving business.

The Palace Museum is owned by Messrs. Kohl & Middleton, and managed by Mr. Fred Pride. It has on exhibition many of nature's wonders, and gives in addition an excellent entertainment at low prices.

The Theatre Comique is an old place of amusement, which is now run as a variety house.

There are besides these regular theatres, a number of concert halls, where local entertainments are held. Prominent among these are Dyer's Music Hall and the Century Concert Hall.

There are four flourishing musical organizations:

The Minneapolis Choral Association, which has a membership of one hundred and fifty voices of both sexes. They meet weekly in Dyer's Hall. Samuel A. Baldwin is their conductor, and they have given the "Messiah," "Eliza" and other oratorios, besides a variety of other class music.

The Harmonia Society is a German organization of male singers, with a

large membership. Their musical director is Richard Stempf. They are well drilled in German part songs and choral work of that nature. They meet in Harmonia Hall, which property they own.

The "Normannes" and "Scandinavians" embrace the Swedes and Danes. They are both men's choral clubs, and have attained a high state of efficiency under competent directors.

Another musical organization which deserves a place in the record of the progress in that line is Danz's Concert Orchestra, led by Frank Danz, Jr. It is composed of thirty-eight members, all of whom are musicians of the very highest order. They give weekly concerts at Harmonia Hall, playing the very best orchestral compositions.

There are a number of Shakespeare, Browning and other literary clubs in the city, all of which add to the intellectual developement of her social system, and cultivates a high standard of moral and mental refinement.





RESIDENCE OF F. W. AND F. B. FORMAN, 2303 AND 2305 PARK AVENUE BUILT IN 1887

CHAPTER XIV.

RAILROADS.

By R. J. BALDWIN.

The commercial interests of Minneapolis depend upon and have been developed by her rail connections. Although situated upon the great river of the continent, her water communications have been little more than a dream. The steamboat traffic upon the Upper Mississippi, although large, and in the infancy of the town affording facilities for both passenger and freight business, has become insignificant in comparison with the railroad transportation. The commercial and manufacturing business of the city had their beginning with the advent of the railroad, and have increased to their present stupendous magnitude, contemporaneously with the extension of the railroad connections.

The scheme of railroad lines devised by the Legislature of 1857 under the act of Congress granting to the State of Minnesota alternate sections of public land, provided three lines for the accommodation of Minneapolis. The Minnesota & Pacific, commencing at St. Paul and touching St. Anthony on the East Side of the Mississippi river on its way to the Manitoba boundary in the Red River Valley, with a branch line crossing the river at Minneapolis and extending in a

northwesterly direction to Breckenridge on the western boundary of the state. The Minneapolis & Cedar Valley running south to the Iowa line, and a branch of the Southern Minnesota from the Falls of St. Anthony to Shakopee, where it connected with the main line from West St. Paul to the southern boundary of the state in the direction of Sioux City, Iowa.

The collapse of the financial scheme for building the lines, based on an issue of state railroad bonds, left Minneapolis, as it did the State of Minnesota, without a single mile of completed road. The franchises pertaining to the several lines were preserved and granted to other companies, so that in 1862 the first line of railroad reached St. Anthony from St. Paul, and was extended in sections to Anoka, to Sauk Rapids and finally to the Red River. The next line to be constructed was the Minnesota Central, which commenced running trains from Minneapolis to Faribault in 1865, and was opened successively to Owatonna and Austin, and finally reached the Iowa state line in 1866. The branch line of the Minnesota & Pacific was constructed across the river in 1868 and opened in

successive years to its terminus at Breckenridge.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company having succeeded to the ownership of the Minnesota Central and of the Chicago Railroad Company, built its St. Paul and river division to LaCrosse in 1867, and although it had received a bonus from the city of St. Paul of \$100,000 in the bonds of that city, extended its tracks to Minneapolis by way of Fort Snelling, without any bonds from this city; and afterwards, in 1881, built its short line from St. Paul, running over the magnificent iron bridge below the city.

Meanwhile, the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company receiving a grant of swamp lands from the state, had constructed its road from St. Paul to Duluth. The people of Minneapolis having made an ineffectual struggle in the Legislature to have the line of this road located by way of St. Anthony, feeling the importance of a direct communication with water transportation on the great lakes, revived the charter of the Minnesota Western R. R. Co., granted by the territorial legislature in 1853, and with the aid of a bonus of \$100,000 in bonds of the city, built a line in 1871 connecting at White Bear with the St. Paul and Duluth road. This was the nucleus of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, which, with the further aid of \$150,000 in city bonds, extended the road in 1877 from Minneapolis to the Iowa state line, by way of Albert Lea, and afterwards to Fort Dodge, Iowa, and built a branch westward into Dakota. The building of the Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad was undertaken by a number of enterprising citizens of Minneapolis because the directors of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, which had succeeded the Southern Minnesota, per-

sistently refused to build the branch provided for from St. Anthony, in the Legislature, and for which the land grant had been turned over to that company. Its construction, with other causes connected with the growing importance of Minneapolis, has resulted in the route of the St. Paul & Sioux City road being discontinued from West St. Paul to Shakopee, and in being transferred to run by way of Minneapolis and over the very bed of its competitor; but only after the control of the road had passed from the St. Paul directors to the present Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha ownership.

The Northern Pacific Railway having been constructed from Lake Superior across Northern Minnesota and Central Dakota, sought a connection with the rail lines running to Chicago and eastward, and in 1879 secured a connection under the name of the St. Paul & Northern Pacific, from its line at Brainerd to Minneapolis, using however the track of the Manitoba road from Sauk Rapids to St. Paul. In 1884, this road obtained the exclusive use of the Manitoba track to Minneapolis, and the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba transferred its main line to the west side of the Mississippi river, building a new track from Minneapolis to St. Cloud.

By these several lines Minneapolis had secured a connection with the great lines of transportation northward, westward and southward. It had also connection eastward by way of the Great Lakes during the summer months, but in the winter its Eastern traffic was forced to go by way of Chicago, and make the great southern detour of Lake Michigan. The line of road opening direct communication at all seasons between Minneapolis and the Atlantic seaboard was completed in the latter part of the year 1887. It was the Minneapolis,

Sault St. Marie & Atlantic, the organization and history of which will be given more in detail in the closing part of this chapter.

The Manitoba has completed a link in its system within the last year, connecting its road at Elk River, on the Mississippi, by way of Princeton and Mille Lac, to Lake Superior. Connection is made with the Canadian roads at the Sault St. Marie and with the Michigan lines at St. Ignace, on the Straits of Mackinac.

Other roads having southern or eastern connections, stimulated by the wonderful commercial growth of Minneapolis, hastened to make connections with it. The Wisconsin Central; Chicago, Burlington & Northern; Illinois Central; Northwestern; St. Paul & Kansas City; Rock Island, and Hastings & Dakota have either built extensions or secured running connections with Minneapolis.

At the close of the present year, 1889, there are 20 independent lines of railway from Minneapolis, reaching every part of the United States penetrated by the iron rail. British America from Quebec to Columbia; Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon; California and the Pacific coast; Omaha, Kansas City, St. Louis and New Orleans; Milwaukee, Chicago and Cincinnati, and the Atlantic coast from the St. Lawrence to the gulf, are all directly accessible by rail.

Statistics given elsewhere in this article show the variety and wonderful extent of this commerce. Minneapolis is a distributing point. Her trade is one of exportation as well as of importation. Besides the ordinary merchandise which is received from the east and south for distribution to the north and west, she is the largest receiver of wheat and exporter of its products in the United States, leading the inland markets of Chicago and St. Louis not only, but also the great ports of exportation, New

York, Boston and San Francisco. Her manufacture and exportation of lumber and its various products constitutes one of the largest industries of the country. While the trade in the coarser cereals, fruits, vegetables, iron and machinery is of immense magnitude and importance.

The passenger business of Minneapolis is accommodated by three depots—one used by the Milwaukee & St. Paul system, one by the Minneapolis & St. Louis, while the other roads make use of the Union depot, a structure 65x270 feet, three stories high, with a clock tower 120 feet high, costing \$282,390, and is centrally located at the western end of the Suspension bridge. From this station 130 passenger trains arrive and depart daily.

The great metropolis of the Northwest, of which the Twin Cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis form contiguous divisions, is the terminal point of the railroad systems from the East, South and West, and the starting point for those running North and Northwest. But there is little trans-shipment of freight. The Minneapolis Eastern railroad is a local line of one and one-half miles in length, which transfers cars from each line to all the others in the City of Minneapolis; while the Minnesota Transfer, having about eight miles of trackage midway between the two cities, effects a convenient and economical transfer of cars from one line to another.

The magnitude of the transportation terminating at Minneapolis will be appreciated by considering the single item of wheat and flour. During the year 1891 there were received 57,000,000 bushels of wheat, requiring for its transportation 96,351 cars, or 264 cars for every day in the year. Thus the wheat and flour alone required the daily loading and discharging of over 562 cars per day for every day in the year.

Of all commodities there were received during the year 204,407 car loads, and shipped 189,821 car loads, or an average of 1080 cars for each day in the year.

The quantities of commodities transported to and from Minneapolis during the year 1891 are shown by the subjoined tables:

Receipts for the year 1891

Wheat, bushels.....	57,811,615
Corn, ".....	2,779,310
Oats, ".....	4,303,020
Barley, ".....	1,018,600
Rye, ".....	262,180
Flaxseed, ".....	1,257,700
Eggs.....	122,772
Flour, bbls.....	76,788
Millstuf, tons.....	5,401
Hay tons.....	21,883
Fruit, lbs.....	72,926,379
Merchandise, lbs.....	483,332,609
Lumber, feet.....	95,145,000
Posts and piling, cars.....	714
Barrel stock, cars.....	1,585
Farm and other machinery, lbs.....	73,141,865
Coal, tons.....	259,183
Wood, cords.....	35,653
Brick, thousand.....	11,483,000
Lime, tons.....	13,005
Cement, bbls.....	88,025
Household goods, bbls.....	9,475,710
Pig iron, tons.....	3,173
Railroad iron, tons.....	15,540
Ties, cars.....	1,027
Stone and marble, lbs.....	96,870,000
Live stock, head.....	41,650
Pork, bbls.....	3,136
Lard, tierces.....	1,318
Cured meats, lbs.....	313,560
Dressed meats, lbs.....	20,794,663
Butter, lbs.....	4,523,138
Hides, pelts, and furs, lbs.....	17,131,164
Tallow, lbs.....	83,050
Wool, lbs.....	5,443,202
Railroad material, tons.....	26,820
Sundries, lbs.....	136,010,000
Car lots.....	204,407

Shipments for the year 1891.

Flour, bbls.....	7,562,185
Millstuf, tons.....	249,833
Wheat, bushels.....	20,083,505
Corn, ".....	864,700
Oats, ".....	2,288,840
Barley, ".....	553,380

Rye, bushels.....	237,740
Flaxseed, ".....	487,410
Lumber, feet.....	350,340,000
Merchandise, lbs.....	468,892,850
Farm and other machinery, lbs.....	53,783,855
Hides, pelts, and furs, lbs.....	11,746,700
Oil cake, lbs.....	13,474,470
Hay, tons.....	1,540
Brick, thousand.....	897,000
Lime, tons.....	3,825
Cement, bbls.....	33,732
Household goods, lbs.....	7,275,200
Railroad iron, tons.....	11,730
Ties, cars.....	578
Pig iron, tons.....	118
Barrel stock, cars.....	140
Live stock, head.....	36,400
Coal, tons.....	5,010
Wood, cords.....	145
Eggs.....	10,112
Dressed meats, lbs.....	149,000
Butter, lbs.....	1,964,221
Tallow, lbs.....	2,938,500
Wool, lbs.....	5,436,825
Stone and marble, lbs.....	15,300,000
Railroad material, tons.....	11,780
Sundries, lbs.....	133,710,000
Car lots.....	189,821

In comparison with the above tables the following statement of the commerce of Minneapolis for the year 1861 is given by J. A. Wheelock, commissioner of statistics, in his report for that year:

No. of steamboat arrivals, - -	45
" " bbls. of flour shipped, - -	7,136
" " bushels of wheat, - -	10,400
" " barrels of pork, - -	100
" " tons of goods forwarded, -	10
" " tons of goods received, -	150

The commissioner naively adds to this statement: "This does not include the business done with St. Anthony on the other side of the river, of which I have been unable to obtain a statement."

No doubt a considerable part of the business of Minneapolis reached the river at St. Paul, for which city the same authority states, the number of steamboat arrivals to have been 937, and the tonnage for 1860, with 775 arrivals, 18,279 tons.

The lumber shipments of that period went out in rafts, and are reported at 18,000,000 feet of lumber and 15,000,000 feet of logs.

The most efficient organizer and indefatigable promoter of the railroad system of Minnesota was the late Edmund Rice. Having secured the passage of the land grant act of 1857, and procured the distribution of the lands among the several companies securing charters, he became president of the Minnesota & Pacific Company, and sacrificed time and labor and estate in promoting its construction. The financial depression which followed the panic of 1857 was unfavorable for obtaining capital from abroad to embark in railroad construction in an unsettled country, even with the attraction of the rich dower of lands. The scheme of issuing state bonds to aid in the construction of the roads was authorized in 1858. With the aid of these the company was enabled to grade its road from St. Paul to Clear Lake, 62½ miles, and to introduce a single locomotive into the state, when, through inability to sell the bonds, the scheme broke down, and after ineffectual attempts to enlist foreign capital, Mr. Rice was compelled to yield control of the enterprise into which he had put so much enthusiasm. A contract was finally effected with the firm of Winters & Drake, of Dayton, Ohio, under which the first ten miles of road was completed to St. Anthony, so that on the 28th day of June, 1862, the first locomotive reached the present city of Minneapolis. The terminus was on the prairie east of the State University, and remained there for a long time. The road was re-organized under control of the Messrs. Litchfield, of New York, and with reviving confidence and rapid development of the resources of the state, both the main and the branch lines were completed. But

the earnings of the road were insufficient to meet the charges upon them, and the company passed into the hands of a receiver.

With an influx of emigration, the company was re-organized in 1879 under the skillful and energetic management of James J. Hill, supported by the late Norman J. Kittson, its lines extended through Dakota to Montana, and through Manitoba to Winnipeg, and its finances placed upon a solid foundation.

To this road Minneapolis owes its first access to the northwest, and with its completion began her commercial supremacy. The management spared no expense to accommodate the business of this city, spanning the Mississippi at the falls of St. Anthony with a stone viaduct of 27 arches, costing three-quarters of a million dollars; transferring its northern branch line to the west side of the river, and finally erecting the commodious Union Depot to facilitate the business of its own and allied roads. The Manitoba system now operates over three thousand miles of railroad.

The discouragement and depression succeeding the breaking down of the five million loan scheme resulting in the forfeiture of all the lines of the land grant roads to the state, induced the formation of a project to abandon the former system of roads, and to attempt to construct a trunk line to run from St. Cloud, by way of St. Paul, to La Crosse, validating the state bonds already issued as an inducement to their owners to invest additional capital in the construction of the trunk line.

This project was strongly supported by contractors and capitalists, who held the state bonds, and received much favor in the Legislature of 1862.

The representation of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were divided upon the question. Senator David Heaton, who

resided in St. Anthony, advocated the project, while the late F. R. E. Cornell in the house, and R. J. Ballbain in the senate, strenuously opposed it. The contest in the Legislature was a warm one, but the advocates of preserving the original scheme of roads prevailed by a narrow majority. This was a vital crisis for Minneapolis. It left her with an equal opportunity to secure railroad advantages with her rivals.

In carrying out the policy of preserving the original scheme of roads, acts were passed in 1862 granting the franchises, lands and road beds already partially graded pertaining to each line of road, to citizens interested in each line in trust, to secure the construction of such line at the earliest possible time.

The framing of these acts required great skill and care. Many of the legal questions involved were novel and intricate. No precedents could be found presenting the same conditions. The constitution forbids the creation of corporations by special charter. The rights granted by the original charters, and the properties acquired had been forfeited and reverted to the state. Was it possible to regrant the forfeited franchises with the rights, privileges and powers of the original charters? These questions were settled and the main features of the new legislation devised by the late F. R. E. Cornell, a member of the House of Representatives from Minneapolis, and John M. Berry, a senator from Faribault, both afterwards judges of the supreme court, who bestowed upon the subject the utmost care, and brought to it their rich store of elementary legal principles. The questions thus settled by these eminent jurists have since been reviewed in the courts, and in every case have been sustained in the highest judicial tribunal of the state.

The Minneapolis & Cedar Valley road

was thus granted to citizens living along the line, among whom Messrs. T. A. Harrison, Franklin Steele, E. B. Ames and R. J. Baldwin represented Minneapolis, who organized a corporation under the name of Minneapolis Faribault and Cedar Valley Railroad Company, and commenced negotiations for the construction of the line. They had the franchise of the road, lands pertaining to the line, and seventy miles of road graded by the original company. In some respects the line was changed. The first company had located it to the top of the bluff south of Fort Snelling, whence it was to cross the Minnesota by a high bridge three quarters of a mile long, and this was declared by high engineering authority the only way to cross the Minnesota gorge, and had been declared impracticable, and was thought to interpose an insurmountable barrier to the construction of a rail road from Minneapolis in that direction.

D. C. Shepherd, a civil engineer then residing at St. Paul was employed to survey a new line, and he succeeded in finding a practicable route under the Mississippi bluff, and a crossing of the Minnesota by a low and short bridge, which was adopted and the road constructed upon the new line.

After long and anxious negotiation a company of capitalists was formed who agreed to take the property and construct the line from Minneapolis to the Iowa line. Selah Chamberlain of Cleveland, Ohio; Alexander Mitchell of Milwaukee and Russel Sage of New York were leading members of the company, all largely interested in the Milwaukee and La Crosse railroad, and Mr. Chamberlain was one of the largest owners of the repudiated State Railroad bonds. Notwithstanding the financial strength, and high character of the gentlemen, the trustees of the old company re-

quired of them a deposit of \$100,000 as a guarantee of good faith, to be returned upon the construction of the road from Minneapolis across the Minnesota river. The new company organizing under the name of Minnesota Central Railway Company, completed the line from Minneapolis to Faribault in 1865, and the following year to the Iowa line. This line was afterwards extended through Iowa to McGregor opposite Prairie du Chien, and became the Iowa and Minnesota Division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, and furnished to Minnesota her first rail connection with the East. To aid in the construction of this road, and especially to secure the location of its machine shops, a subscription was made by a number of leading citizens, amounting to about \$9,000, with which the five blocks adjacent to the Falls of St. Anthony were purchased, and water power to operate the shops was denoted by the Mill company. This property, consisting of the depot and yard of the C. M. & St. Paul railway in the city of Minneapolis, has reached a value probably exceeding a million dollars.

The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad was in its origin and construction distinctively a Minneapolis enterprise, with the exception of the late Gov. C. C. Washburn, the stockholders were residents of the city, and Gov. Washburn was so largely interested in milling, and spent so much of his time in the city, as to be claimed as a resident. The first object was, as has been already stated, to affect a direct connection with Lake Superior by the construction of a line fifteen miles in length to White Bear lake, where junction was made with the St. Paul & Lake Superior road. The next object was to reach the wheat growing districts of Southern Minnesota and Northern Iowa, and thus furnish wheat

for the large milling interest which was growing up at Minneapolis, as well as an outlet for the large lumber product. It was the first attempt in Minnesota to build a line of railroad without a land grant.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company was organized under that name May 27th, 1870, with H. T. Welles as president; R. J. Baldwin, treasurer; W. D. Washburn, vice-president; Isaac Atwater, solicitor and secretary, and J. B. Clough, engineer. The board of directors were: H. T. Welles, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, Isaac Atwater, W. W. Eastman, Levi Bulter, R. J. Mendenhall, J. K. Sidle, R. J. Baldwin, R. P. Russell, W. P. Ankeny, W. W. McNair, John Martin, W. P. Westfall and Paris Gibson. The executive committee consisted of H. T. Welles, W. D. Washburn, J. S. Pillsbury, L. Butler and W. W. McNair.

Subsequently Mr. Wells retired from the presidency and W. D. Washburn was elected in his place, and brought to the prosecution and successful completion of the enterprise his well known energy and enthusiasm.

The road having been completed and the local objects sought accomplished, the stock was purchased by persons interested in the Rock Island railroad, and became a part of that extensive system.

On the 7th of April, 1873, Governor Israel Washburn, of Maine, addressed the Board of Trade of Minneapolis on the desirability and practicability of a rail connection from Minneapolis directly east by way of Sault St. Marie to the Atlantic seaboard. He set forth the fact that in the growth of the Northwest a vast region would become commercially tributary to Minneapolis, similar but of greater magnitude to that which had built up Chicago, and that with a direct eastern connection Minneapolis would

enjoy advantages equal to those which Chicago had possessed, and that a metropolis would grow up here equal to the then Chicago. What was then prophecy has become realization. The Twin Cities, composing one commercial metropolis, contain to-day a much larger population than did the Chicago of 1873.

No definite plan to carry out the idea outlined by Gov. Washburn was formed until 1883, when his brother, W. D. Washburn, a resident of Minneapolis, in connection with other enterprising citizens, organized the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic Railroad Company. Mr. Washburn was president of the company; C. A. Pillsbury, vice-president; M. P. Hawkins, secretary; J. K. Sidle, treasurer; W. W. Rich, engineer. The board of directors consisted of W. D. Washburn, H. T. Welles, John Martin, Thos. Lowry, Geo. R. Newell, Anthony Kelly, C. M. Loring, Clinton Morrison, J. K. Sidle, W. W. Eastman, W. D. Hale, C. A. Pillsbury and Charles J. Martin.

In the summer of 1889, Mr. Washburn having been elected to the senate of the U. S., Thomas Lowry was chosen president. The first section of the road, from Turtle Lake, in Wisconsin, to Bruce, was completed in 1885. The road was extended to Rhinelander in 1886, and completed to the Sault Ste. Marie, and from Minneapolis to Turtle Lake during the last days of 1887, a magnificent line of road 496 miles in length. Meanwhile the line of the Canadian Pacific had been extended from Sudbury Junction to the Sault, and a magnificent international bridge thrown across the St. Mary's river, thus forming an unbroken railroad line from Minneapolis to Montreal, Portland and Boston.

While this line was in construction, the same management, under the style of Minneapolis & Pacific, had constructed a railroad line from Minneapolis west

ward to Boynton, D. T., a distance of 286 miles, and had under construction another line from Aberdeen to Bismarck, D. T. These several roads were consolidated in June 1888, and under the name of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company now own and operate (except an unfinished portion at the west end) a line of railroad from Bismarck, by way of Minneapolis to the Sault, some seven hundred and eighty-one miles in length. Recently arrangements have been made for extending this line to a connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Regina, which will give to Minneapolis another trans-continental line, besides connecting her with the vast northern system of the Canadian northwest. This was the crowning work in the railroad development of Minneapolis, assuring her commercial supremacy and independence.

STREET RAILWAY (by Frank J. Mead). The history of a community largely consists of the history of its various industries, while enterprises of every character, when traced to their original source, are found to be merely the history of the efforts of one or more individuals. Any man can plan a great enterprise, but he who can so plan an undertaking that it may be successfully carried out in all its essential details becomes the successful man of business.

Minneapolis has been especially blessed since the date of its first settlement, in numbering among its citizens men peculiarly gifted in organizing and bringing to fruition large enterprises. Away back, anterior to the war, Judge Bradley B. Meeker, one of the pioneers of this city, secured a charter for a railroad connecting Minneapolis with St. Paul by the shortest possible route, and gave to his dream of future enterprise the sounding title of "The Air Line and Hour Line Railway." This was too

chimerical. Early citizens fully believed that in the evolution of the great west Minneapolis and St. Paul would some time be connected by a railway. But the idea that trains would be run thereon regularly every sixty minutes was too entirely preposterous to be for a moment entertained by any practical business man who coveted the reputation of being guided in affairs of life by common sense.

And yet this thought of Judge Meeker's was the first expression of an idea which has been followed out and gradually developed, until to-day the people of these two cities grow impatient at loss of time while they wait five or eight minutes for the departure of the electric cars which carry them from the heart of one city to the center of the other in forty-five minutes.

It is only, therefore, giving the just guerdon of honor to Judge Meeker to say, that he was the original discoverer of the idea of the electric system of railway which now binds Minneapolis and St. Paul together as closely as though they were but one undivided municipality.

The first actual move toward the establishment of a street railway in Minneapolis, however, was made in 1873. In June of that year, Dorilus Morrison, W. S. King, R. J. Mendenhall, W. D. Washburn, R. B. Langdon, J. C. Oswald, W. W. McNair, W. P. Westfall, Paris Gibson and W. W. Eastman associated themselves together and incorporated the Minneapolis Street Railway Company. A steam moter was purchased at Ilion, New York, and a track laid on Second street, from Hennepin avenue down nearly to Cedar, but the enterprise finally collapsed, and the track was removed without ever having served the purpose it was intended for.

After the abandonment of this project all of the original incoporators, except

Col. W. S. King, deserted the street railway enterprise, and it was not until 1875 that any active endeavor was made to revive the project. During the summer of this year, Col. King made himself useful by striving to direct public attention to the growing necessity of a complete street railway system. He secured the co-operation of Philo Osgood, a gentleman of large capital, James Tuckerman, Amos H. Prescott and Mr. Dickerman, all of Ilion, N. Y. These gentlemen partook of the enthusiasm of Col. King, and came to believe that the enterprise was one of actual merit and could be made profitable from the start.

The conservative capitalists of the infant metropolis looked askance at the new scheme. Nearly all of them had been residents of the city since its infancy and could scarcely believe it possible that the time had arrived when a street railway system would pay a respectable annual dividend upon the large sum necessary to construct and equip it.

At this point the new blood which was beginning to circulate in the veins of the infant metropolis began to make itself felt. Thomas Lowry, a young lawyer from Illinois, had taken up his residence in Minneapolis a few years prior to this event, and had become largely interested in real estate transactions. It came into his mind that independent of the absolute demand of a street railway *per se*, such an institution would have a tendency to enhance the value of suburban realty, and would make it possible for laboring men who were, because of limited means, deprived of the privilege of securing homes within the business limits of the city, to purchase lots in the suburbs, and thus add immeasurably to the possible growth of the city.

In June, 1875, therefore, the gentlemen above named, in connection with

Mr. Lowry, reorganized the company, with a paid up capital of \$250,000, elected new directors and let the contract to build the first line. The initial point of this line was on Washington avenue at Fourth avenue north, near the passenger station as then located, of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba railroad. This line continued down Washington avenue to Hennepin, thence down Hennepin to and across the old suspension bridge to Central avenue E. D.; thence on Central to Fourth street, and down Fourth to the University, or rather, to Thirteenth avenue southeast.

Thus the new enterprise was born, and on the second day of September, 1875, the first car, a modest one, propelled by one-horse power, was run the entire length of the line. The same year another line was constructed down Washington avenue to Nineteenth avenue south. In 1876 the Washington avenue line was extended along Nineteenth avenue south to Riverside avenue, and down Riverside several blocks. A line was also built out Hennepin avenue to Twelfth street, and down Twelfth to Portland avenue. At this time Col. W. S. King was the leading and directing spirit of the new enterprise. He pushed the work with his well known vigor and enthusiasm. His chief assistant being James Tuckerman, who had been constituted manager. Thomas Lowry had been elected vice-president of the corporation, and while the first lines were being constructed devoted his time and energy to establishing confidence in the new enterprise. Most of the business men of the city still regarded the actual cash value of shares as extremely small, and their future enhancement as at least problematical. Col. King held the controlling stock for the first two years, but as the revenues continued to increase Mr. Lowry became more and more convinced, that

the franchise was destined to be one of the most valuable in the country, and about 1877 secured the controlling interest in the company.

But the struggle for existence began in earnest after Mr. Lowry had obtained control. Most of the residents of the city, who possessed wealth resolutely refused to believe that the venture would prove profitable in the end, and so held aloof, compelling Mr. Lowry to search for the necessary capital in the Eastern money markets. Year by year extensions were made and new lines built, and it was the constant personal struggle that Mr. Lowry was compelled to make to secure necessary funds which gave him his wide familiarity with the financial magnates of the Eastern cities and of Europe, a familiarity he has since utilized to bring millions of capital to Minneapolis for investment in various enterprises.

One peculiarity has always been notable in the history of the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, notwithstanding the marvelous growth of the city, the street cars, even in the primitive days of the faithful old horse and the uncertain mule, have always kept in advance of actual development, and there has been no real cause for complaint because of a lack of efficient service. It has been the effort of the company to keep the lines a little in advance of the limits of population, and thus furnish the public a certain means of intercommunication.

This company has been the leading factor in building up and developing the outlying districts of the city. It has made it possible for the laboring man to purchase a home in the suburbs and yet be promptly at his work in the center of the city at any given hour. It has aided the growth of the city in innumerable ways. No more enterprising company has blessed any city in the land than the Minneapolis Street Railway Company.

Commencing with the crudest of crude plants it has never failed to adopt improvements as rapidly as they were brought to its notice, until it stands today a perfectly equipped system of suburban and interurban transportation unexcelled by any company in the world.

All this has not been accomplished without great labor and much pains. Obstacles, apparently insurmountable, have been overcome, and the company has "kept up with the procession," notwithstanding the city has grown with greater rapidity than any community hitherto known in the history of the development of the municipalities outside of the mining districts of the country.

Two years ago, in 1889, when electricity was developing as a motive power for street railways, the company caused to be put in what is known as the Fourth avenue line as an experiment. The result proved a perfect success, and the company then undertook the marvelous transformation of its entire system from horse to electric power. Few of the tens of thousands of citizens who glide safely and rapidly through the city on the cars, comprehend what it cost in dollars and cents, not to speak of faith and energy, to make this change. The original system was narrow gauge. The cars were eight feet long and of the "bob tail" variety. Gradually these were replaced by those of 10, 12, and 16 feet in length, until they were all relegated to the rear by the change from horse to electric power. This change was like a fairy transformation scene. In 15 months the narrow gauge track of the entire system of 115 miles was torn up and relaid broad gauge, and that, too, without serious interference with the daily travel. The old track had been laid with iron, weighing from 21 to 38 pounds to the yard. The new was laid with iron weighing 60 to 78 pounds to

the yard. All the cars worth changing were transformed from horse to electric cars, and all the labor performed at the minimum of discomfort and inconvenience to the business of the city. The equipment of the road was doubled and a new power house was built, which now shelters two, among the largest and most complete engines in the world, furnishing 4,000 horse power at this time, soon to be increased to 5,500 horse power. Twelve hundred laborers were employed on this work, and it was only accomplished in the brief time allowed, by working both day and night crews a portion of the time. In only three places in the world are the engines used in driving the dynamos equal for power, and the immense belts used in the power house (made in this city) are the largest in use in the world, being 73 inches in width. The fly wheels are 28 feet in diameter.

In 1879 Col. William McCrory secured a franchise from the Minneapolis Street Railway Company for the construction of a steam motor line on First avenue to Twelfth street, thence to Nicollet, out Nicollet to Thirty-first street, and thence to Lakes Harriet and Calhoun. In 1885 Col. McCrory sold this line to C. A. Pillsbury, James J. Hill and S. S. Small, who continued to operate it. From the inception of this enterprise, however, there was continuous and bitter opposition on the part of many residents along the line, to steam being used as a motive power for street transit. In 1888 the Minneapolis Street Railway Company purchased the stock of this road, and when electricity was adopted, as a finality in the way of power, the line was also transformed, and is now one of the main electrical arteries of the city.

In 1889 there was an effort on the part of outside capitalists, to secure an opposition franchise for further street car

development in the city, and singular to say, Messrs. Anderson & Douglas, agents of these foreign capitalists, were backed by a large majority of the citizens of Minneapolis.

Fortunately the City Council did not see fit to involve the city in an interminable law suit by granting a competing franchise, and at the same time handicap both companies, thus preventing the rapid completion and perfecting of the system. The right to use electricity as a motive power was granted by the Council to the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, and as a result Minneapolis has to-day the most perfect and complete system of suburban transit of any city in the world.

After the franchise question was finally settled, the problem was presented to the company: "What system shall be adopted?" It was perfectly apparent to all that horses and mules as motive power for cars were doomed. Up to this time electricity as a motive power was still considered in the experimental stage.

It was therefore determined at once put in two cable lines, and the company, with customary energy, proceeded to build two immense power houses, and to get together material for putting in a cable at the earliest possible time in 1890. Meantime the Thompson-Houston Electric Company had submitted a proposition to the company to build and equip one complete line of Electric railway at its own expense, the Street Car Company to take it off its hands at a certain fixed price after it had been demonstrated that it was an assured success. Early in 1890 this line was completed, and notwithstanding some slight drawbacks, it was pronounced by both experts and the general public as the ideal system of urban transportation. Then the cable projects were dropped and the company proceeded with all the force

that money could furnish to transform every line in the city from horse to electrical power. The result is now (1891) before the Minneapolis public in a complete electrical system of urban, suburban and inter-urban cars, which transport passengers from the furthestmost limits of Minneapolis to the outermost limits of St. Paul, for the pittance of ten cents. Every section of the city is covered by railroads, making it necessary for passengers in any section of the city to walk only two or three blocks before finding cars to transport them to the business heart of the city, or to the remotest districts of St. Paul, as the case may be.

From the beginning of its history the Minneapolis Street Railway Company has striven to be a conscientious and painstaking servant of the public. Its officers and managers have never meddled with politics, or tried to direct events further than its own rights and legitimate interests were concerned. It has only endeavored to give the people of the city the very best service attainable with money, and a comparison with the history of other enterprises of like character will justify its claim that no street railway corporation in the world has succeeded more perfectly in accomplishing its objects than this company.

Mr. Thomas Lowry, the president of the corporation, has from the beginning managed and controlled the finances of the company, and C. G. Goodrich, the vice-president and general manager, has superintended the mechanical department and active operation of the lines.

At this writing the Minneapolis street railway system consists of 115 miles of track, and is being rapidly extended in every direction in advance of the population. It is furnished with 160 motors, (using both the Thompson-Houston and the Sprague machines) and 480 cars in-





Thomas Reid

cluding motors. It has one powerhouse in the city furnishing electrical power to the amount of 4,000, and soon to be increased to 5,500 horse power. It employs 1,000 men regularly, and its monthly pay roll amounts to \$40,000. Its receipts annually have increased at the generous rate of 30 per cent. since the first year of its existence, but the money expended in its creation has far outrun its receipts, and will take many years of lucrative business to pay the principal and interest of the immense sums which have been expended in bringing it to its present state of perfection. Meantime our citizens are enjoying the benefits of the most complete and best managed street railway system in the world.

THOMAS LOWRY. Among the men who have settled in Minneapolis since the Civil war, few are more prominent at home or more widely known abroad than Thomas Lowry. In his large public spirit and generous helpfulness, not less than in the ample wealth which his enterprise and sagacity have accumulated, he stands among the foremost public men of his city. He was born on the 27th day of February, 1843, in Logan county, Illinois, and is now in the very prime of life, in perfect health, and in the enjoyment to the fullest of every one of his bodily and mental faculties.

His father was Samuel R. Lowry, born in Londonderry, Ireland, in 1808. His mother was Rachel Bullock, a native of Harrisburg, Pa., who died in early womanhood, leaving a family of small children. The father was a farmer, who had located in central Illinois in 1834, when it was a comparative wilderness, and young "Tom" grew to manhood surrounded by like influences and atmosphere as Abraham Lincoln. Six children

were born to Samuel Lowry and his wife, three of whom died in infancy. The only sister of Mr. Lowry died in this city a few years since. His brother, William Ross Lowry, enlisted in the war in the Second Illinois Cavalry in 1861, serving until the close of the struggle, and died of consumption on the ever memorable day of the assassination of President Lincoln. Mr. Lowry is therefore the last surviving member of his father's family.

Thomas Lowry received a common school education in his native county, passing the early years of his life after the manner customary with farmer's lads. At seventeen years of age he entered Lombard University at Galesburg, Ills., where he completed his education. After leaving school he took a trip to the west, spending a year or more on the Missouri river. Returning to Illinois he entered the law office of Judge C. Bagly in Rushville, remaining there until he was admitted to the bar in 1867.

"I had heard of the fame of Minneapolis," said Mr. Lowry to the writer, "and was completely infatuated with the desire to come here and make my home. As soon as my studies were completed, and I had been admitted to the bar, I started at once for Minnesota, and have never regretted it."

He arrived in this city in July, 1867, and at once opened a law office in the Harrison Block for the practice of his profession. The first few months was a repetition of the experience of all young attorneys—hard times and few clients. But soon the admirable personal qualities of the young attorney began to manifest themselves, and business came rapidly to him. Within two years he had built up a good business and was doing well financially. In 1869 he entered into partnership with Judge A. H. Young, a business connection which lasted until his partner was appointed

on the bench of the Court of Common Pleas of Hennepin County.

On the 14th day of December, 1870, Mr. Lowry was married to Miss Beatrice M. Goodrich, daughter of Dr. C. G. Goodrich, at that time a leading physician of the city. Of this marriage there has been born three children, two daughters and a son.

No more sturdy or energetic representative of the class of self-made men can be found than Thomas Lowry. Originally a farmer's boy, he grew to manhood on the prairies of the great West. Seeking the new and growing village of Minneapolis after the close of the war, his keen intelligence early perceived the wonderful possibilities of rapid growth centered here. In this municipal development he early became a prime factor. Poor in purse when he arrived in Minneapolis, he was rich in health and the abounding energy of youth.

The second period of prosperity and activity in the real estate business had just dawned in the infant metropolis, and Mr. Lowry soon had his hands full of business in supplying the speculative demand. Gradually his own realty began to increase. Almost imperceptibly he was withdrawn from the practice of law and forced into another field of more active usefulness. As the village extended its limits and began to take on the character of a city, the courage and faith of this young operator strengthened, and the possibilities of metropolitan greatness grew upon his imagination. He bought lots and acres in every direction, and as his purchases increased values multiplied enormously. At first he was not handling large sums of money. In those days of the city's early growth a few hundred dollars sufficed to obtain possession of large quantities of real estate. Gradually, however, as his circle of acquaintance widened, he began

to do a large traffic with Eastern investors. His dealings were in all classes of realty—business lots, residence lots, suburban acres, over which the impetus of growth must soon carry the metropolis—these were the possessions sought for and obtained by this daring young adventurer. It is very easy to make a fortune in real estate so long as there is an active demand in the market, and the tendency of prices is constantly upward. But when all demand ceases, when purchasers who were eagerly buying and paying enormous prices last week, suddenly become sellers, and the market breaks under the importunate and persistent offers of their holdings at reduced prices, then comes the trial period for the men whose sublime faith in the city's future has prompted them to burden themselves with unproductive realty. This was precisely what happened in Minneapolis in 1873. The failure of Jay Cook and the stoppage of work on the Northern Pacific Railway, precipitated a financial and commercial panic over the country. It operated very disastrously in Minneapolis, which had been the supply base for this gigantic undertaking, and the prosperity of the city was temporarily blighted like a late-sown field of wheat by an August frost. Real estate went begging. Property within the business center did not decrease in value, but there was no demand for it for improvement, and outside or residence property became a drug in the market.

Mr. Lowry was peculiarly constituted by nature, as well as education, to weather the storm in such a disastrous period. Possessed of infinite patience and good nature, perfect bodily health and power of physical endurance that were absolutely tireless, he met every reverse with the courage of a philosopher and with the faith of the Martyrs of old. The depression continued unabated dur-

ing the years 1874-5-6 and 7. But during this period other citizens had brought into life another enterprise—small in its beginning, and not at all promising in the infantile stage of its existence. This was the street railway. Possessing a large amount of suburban realty, Mr. Lowry's attention was attracted to the horse railroad as a means of bringing the outlying district within easy distance of the business portion of the city. He was induced to take an interest in the new company—and here was laid the foundation of his immense fortune. What he had at first looked upon as a mere instrument to develop and increase the value of his realty possessions, soon came to be regarded as the enterprise to which he was destined to give the entire energies of his life. In 1879 commenced that period of phenomenal business activity and the unexampled growth of the city of Minneapolis which electrified the country, and has never been duplicated in the history of city building on this continent. Mr. Lowry continued his real estate transactions, but these had now come to be of secondary importance to his street railway interests. In extending, improving and rebuilding these lines he was brought into intimate relations with the great financial institutions of the country. His intimate acquaintance with the financial magnates of the Eastern and European money centers, has made him one of the most prominent agents in bringing to the notice of the world the importance of Minneapolis as a trade and manufacturing center, and the manifest destiny of its future greatness. Probably no man in the entire West has a more extended knowledge of the great money centers than Mr. Lowry. He has been a borrower to the extent of millions in developing his widely extended interests, and has been one of the chief

agents in bringing foreign capital to the northwest for investment.

Mr. Lowry is one of the most approachable of men. Springing directly from the ranks of the people, no man of wealth in the entire nation has oftener shown his sympathy with the laboring classes than he. In the employ of the various corporations with which he is connected, there is an army of skilled and unskilled workmen. To every one of these—and to all men in fact, he is accessible at all times; and every complaint of injustice or hardship meets with a prompt examination into the facts and a radical remedy where remedy is called for.

The rectitude of his life; his tireless energy in advancing the interests of the state and city of his home; his genial, kindly and generous personal attributes, need not be further dwelt upon. He is still with us, in the pride of a vigorous manhood, actively engaged in the business and social duties that make up the sum of life for men like him. Those who have known him longest and most intimately, are the ones who are readiest to bear testimony to the splendid qualities of his heart and head; and these, too, compose the army of his fellows who sincerely wish that he may long be spared to encourage and build up enterprises that will redound to the rapid and substantial development of the great northwest.

Mr. Lowry at this time is president of the entire system of electric and street railways of the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. He is also president of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Sault St. Marie Railway, and the efficient financial manager of both systems. But this does not give a correct idea of the multitudinous duties and responsibilities of his active business life. Where the interests of the

city or state are at stake, he seems to be omnipresent. No new industry seeks to find an abiding place in Minneapolis that does not first strive to secure the co-operation of Mr. Thomas Lowry, and no legitimate enterprise ever goes begging for encouragement from him. He is the typical representative of the city of his home in every good sense.

Since the foregoing sketch was written Mr. Lowry has been the recipient of a tribute of which any man may justly be proud. It was a reception and banquet by his fellow citizens of Minneapolis and St. Paul, in recognition of his services in furnishing the unequalled systems of electric rapid transit in the twin cities, and connecting the two. It was held at the West Hotel in Minneapolis. The Governor of the State of Minnesota presided and several hundred of the most prominent representatives of the business and enterprises of the cities were in attendance. The elegant hotel was profusely decorated with the choicest floral productions, and the tables were spread with the rarest viands which the skill of the caterers could produce. Speeches were made by Archbishop Ireland of the Diocese of St. Paul, by the Governor of the State, and Mayors of the two cities, and by many of the leading representative men of the cities. The burden of all was the perfection of the electric system of urban and interurban transit, and the boldness and enterprise of Mr. Lowry in pushing it to completion. His reply, though evincing a palpable embarrassment from the profusion of eulogy, was frank and modest, and expressed a feeling appreciation of the unwonted compliment, with an unabated interest in the common work of upbuilding the institutions of the cities destined to be one great metropolis, on the basis of solid and enduring prosperity.

ROBERT BRUCE LANGDON. The business of Mr. Langdon has been that of a railroad builder. Commencing as foreman of a construction company on the Rutland & Burlington road in Vermont in 1848, he has been connected with the building of railroads in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Tennessee, Mississippi, Dakota, Iowa and the Northwest Territory.

Leaving his native state when twenty-two years of age, in the employment of Mr. Selah Chamberlain, he came west engaging for several years under his employer in railroad work in Ohio, and Wisconsin. His first contract on his own account was in fencing the Chicago & Northwestern road from Fond du Lac to Minnesota Junction. In 1853 he had charge of building a section of the Illinois Central railroad from Kankakee to Urbana. Then he was engaged in contracts on the Milwaukee & La Crosse and Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien roads. At the breaking out of the war he had been for a year engaged in the construction of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, which he was forced to abandon by the commencement of hostilities. He had charge of the party that broke ground for the first railroad in Minnesota, in 1858. Associated with A. H. Linton and other gentlemen, he has constructed between six and seven thousand miles of railroad; enough to twice span the continent from ocean to ocean. He has likewise been connected with the direction of some of the important lines of the Northwest. He was vice-president and a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railway, and is at present vice-president of the Minneapolis Sault St. Marie & Atlantic railway. He has been actively engaged in other enterprises, having built the canal of the Minneapolis Mill Company in 1866. Several blocks of buildings in Minneapolis



R. B. Langdon



RESIDENCE OF R. B. LANGDON, 29 SOUTH TENTH STREET, BUILT IN 1870.

at various times, and is now one of the directors of the Twin City Stock Yards of New Brighton, and is a director of the City Bank. He is also interested in the wholesale grocery trade, being a partner in the house of George R. Newell & Co.

The experience in financial and constructive undertaking, gained by a long and eminently successful career, has caused Mr. Langdon to be sought as head or adviser in many business enterprises. The extent and variety of these connections are evidenced by the fact that he is president of the company which constructed and owns the largest business block in the city—the Syndicate block; of the Masonic Temple; of the Minneapolis Club; of the Vermont association; of the Terminal Elevator Company, and of the Belt railway, connecting the stock yards at New Brighton with the inter-urban systems of railroad.

Mr. Langdon was born in New Haven, Vermont, in 1826, where he grew to manhood, receiving an academic education. His father, Seth Langdon, was a farmer, who was born in the same town. His grandfather was captain of a Massachusetts company in the Continental army, and was present at the battle of Saratoga. At the close of the war he settled in Connecticut, but soon went to Vermont, where he was a pioneer. The mother of Mr. R. B. Langdon was of an English family, bearing the name of Squires. He came to Minnesota in 1858 and the following year was married to Miss Sarah Smith. Mrs. Langdon was a daughter of Horatio A. Smith, a physician of New Haven. Mr. Langdon removed to Minneapolis in 1866, where he built a fine home on Tenth street. His family consists of a son, Cavour, and two daughters, Mrs. H. C. Truesdale and Mrs. W. F. Brooks, both married and living in the city.

At the general election in 1872 Mr. Langdon was elected to represent the district consisting of the northern part of the County of Hennepin, and a part of the City of Minneapolis, in the state senate; his colleagues from Minneapolis were John S. Pillsbury and Levi Butler. J. B. Gillfillin and C. A. Pillsbury. So satisfactory were his services as senator that he was successively re-elected, serving without interruption until 1878. He was again elected to the senate from the same district in 1880 and served at the bi-ennial sessions of 1881-3, and 1885, making nine years of senatorial service. He was again the choice of the Republican party for the same office in 1888 but was beaten at the election by John C. Oswald, his Democratic opponent, by a few votes. As a legislator Mr. Langdon was distinguished by close attention to his duties, by faithful attention to the interests of his district, and by sound and practical ideas. He served upon the most important standing committees, such as elections, railroads, state prison, retrenchment and reform. He was pre-eminently a business member, insisting upon economy in the public service, and strict accountability in the public officers. He was a member of the State Senate at the Extra session called by Gov. Pillsbury to act upon the adjustant of the state railroad bonds, and gave to the final settlement of that long vexed question his support, although he had long advocated a full payment of the obligation. In all the conventions at which he received a nomination for senator he never had a competitor, receiving all his nominations by acclamation. Always a stalwart Republican, he has often represented his party in state conventions. He has been a delegate from Minnesota in three national republican conventions: First, in 1876, at Cincinnati, at which Presi-

dent Hayes received his nomination; in 1884, at Chicago, when James G. Blaine was made the republican candidate, and again in 1888, when President Harrison was nominated.

He is at the present time actively engaged in preparations for the holding of the republican national convention in Minneapolis, being chairman of two important committees, and a member of the general prudential committee.

Mr. Langdon is a vestryman in the St. Mark's Episcopal Church, and president of the Minneapolis Club.

ALONZO HERBERT LINTON. Mr. Linton is a native of Johnstown, Cambria County, Penn., where he was born November 4th, 1836. On the first of September 1881, his parents celebrated their golden wedding, on which occasion was published an interesting narrative of their history, from which we condense a short sketch of the ancestry of Mr. A. H. Linton.

In the latter part of the last century there lived in County Derry, in the north of Ireland, a Scotch-Irish farmer named William Linton. The name is common in Scotland, where, as well as in England and in this country, it is coupled with distinction in art, in military service, and in other fields of usefulness. The family is undoubtedly of Anglo-Saxon origin. A son John, was well educated at Magilligan College in his native country. While still pursuing his studies he became involved in the political troubles that culminated in the rebellion of 1798, and was forced to fly to America.

He eventually settled in Cambria County, Penn., where he held various offices of honor and usefulness. His son, John Linton, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a merchant and also engaged in the manufacture of pig iron in Cambria County. He held various

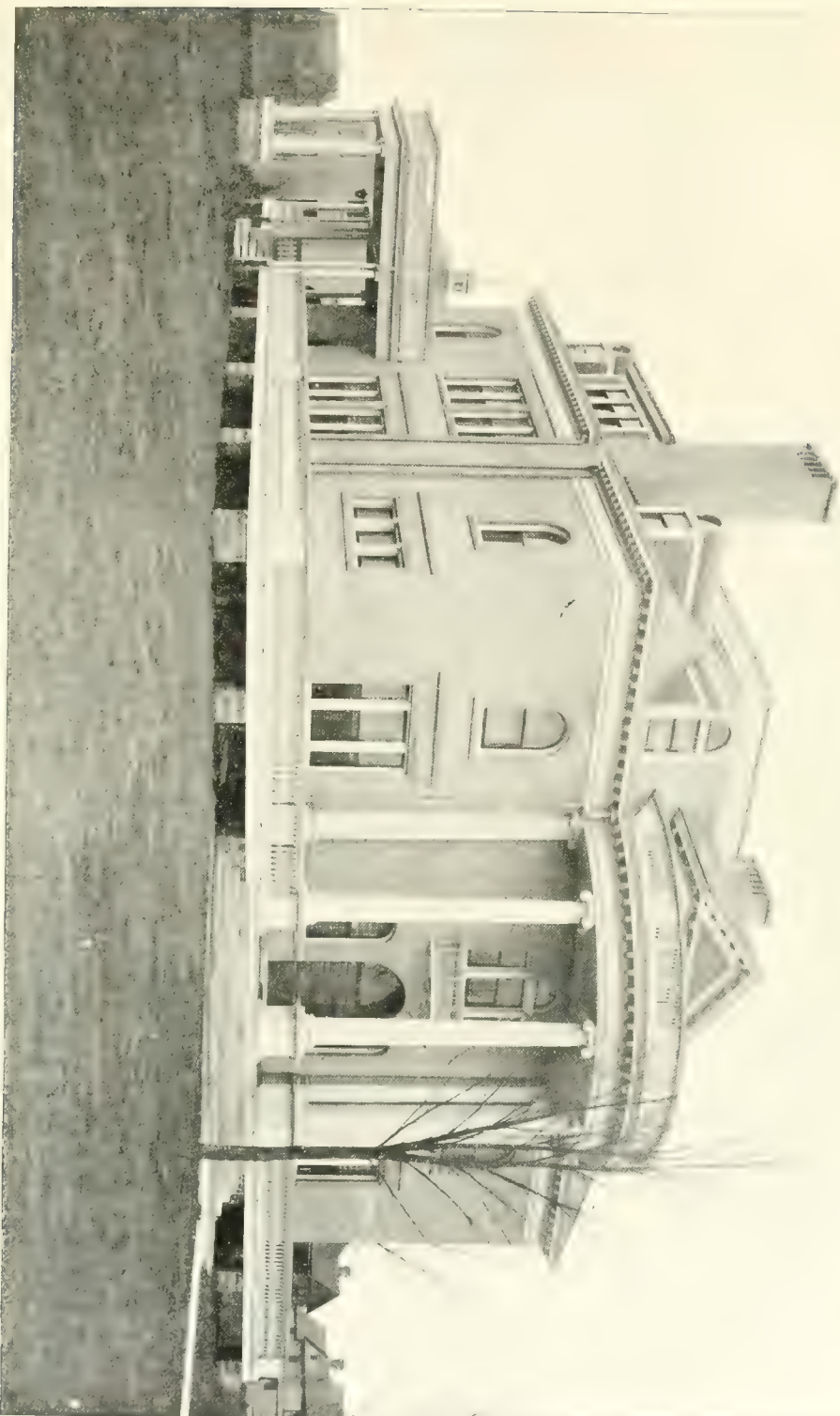
military commissions, was an active politician of the whig party, and represented his county repeatedly in the legislature. During the rebellion, he was superintendent of military roads in the south, and held the rank and commission of major. He married Adelaide Lacock, who was a daughter of Gen. Abner Lacock, a native of Virginia, who settled in Beaver County at an early day. He represented his district in congress, from 1811 to 1813, and the state of Pennsylvania in the United States Senate from 1813 to 1819, and held many other positions of honor in the public service.

Alonzo H. Linton was the third of eight children. His boyhood was passed in his native town. The family removed to Rochester, Beaver County, Penn., when he was fifteen years old. His school advantages were confined to his early years, and to the common school, except a term at an academy near Harrisburg, while his father was attending the session of the legislature. It is a common experience in the life of successful men, that education is derived from an active life, and contact with practical business. The schools add a grace of accomplishment, but they cannot supply the elements of character and capacity which win in the battle of life. The Linton family was related to a prominent railroad contractor of Cleveland, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, with whom and his brother Selah Chamberlain, of Cleveland, the young man engaged when no more than fifteen years of age and continued in various capacities learning the entire details of a business which he has pursued for more than twenty years in Minnesota, with consummate ability, and rare success. His first employment was as clerk in the supply store, but soon afterwards was placed in charge of a gang of men engaged in grading a section of the Pennsylvania railroad in the Allegheny



C. H. Linder





RESIDENCE OF A. H. LINTON, 2305 PARK AVENUE, BUILT IN 1892.



mountains. He was successively employed in a collector's office on the Erie canal and as ticket seller at a station on the P., F. W. & C. R. R., and then for a year on a job of widening the Harrisburg and Reading canal of which Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was contractor.

About 1854 he accompanied Mr. Selah Chamberlain to Wisconsin, and was engaged under him in the construction of the La Crosse railroad, where he was clerk in the office, and paymaster on the work.

When the Minnesota system of railroads was undertaken, Mr. S. Chamberlain took extensive contracts on the St. Paul & Pacific and the Minnesota Valley Division of the Southern Minnesota, and Mr. Linton came with him in 1857 to undertake the work. He performed clerical work in the office, and was paymaster. The next year he was sent to Chatfield, Fillmore County, Minn., to dispose of a stock of goods. To utilize the state railroad bonds which were received in payment for grading on the railroads, Mr. Chamberlain became interested in a number of banks of circulation. Of these Mr. Linton was an officer and the principal manager. Returning to Milwaukee he was again employed in the office of the Milwaukee & La Crosse railroad company until 1860, when he went to Cuba to take charge of a contract on the *Ferrocarril del Oeste*, a line of railroad running from Havana to Pinar del Rio. He was able to overcome the difficulties interposed by climate, language and customs so different from those prevailing in this country, but when the civil war broke out the enterprise had to be abandoned. Returning he spent a year with his friends in Pennsylvania. During this time he joined the militia of the state, and made a campaign in the South, being near though not actually engaged in the battle of Antietam.

He was afterwards engaged for a short time in Nash's bank in Milwaukee. The Minnesota Central railway had passed into the control of capitalists, chiefly owning the Milwaukee & La Crosse rail road, among whom Selah Chamberlain was prominent. When work was commenced under the new management in 1863 Mr. Linton was sent to take charge of the Minneapolis office, which was headquarters of the road, and there he directed the local financial management. Before that, however, he began contracting on his own account, by taking the section of the Minnesota Central road from Owatonna to Austin. In 1870 Mr. Linton formed a partnership in the railroad contracting business with R. B. Langdon, which has continued to the present time. Their first undertaking was in building the river division of the Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad from St. Paul to La Crosse. During these years the firm has built portions of the Milwaukee & St. Paul, Hastings & Dakota, Chicago & Northwestern, Northern Pacific, Omaha, Soo Ry., Minneapolis & Pacific, Manitoba and Canadian Pacific railroads. Of the last they built 700 miles west of Winnipeg. They executed contracts in each of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Dakota, besides the work in the Dominion of Canada. No less than 5,000 miles of railroad have been built by this firm in the Northwest during twenty years, and they are now engaged in railroad work. Think of the countless details involved in such a work! of the immense responsibility of carrying it on! The division of the firm's labor often placed Mr. Langdon on the work and Mr. Linton in the office, though he was by no means unfamiliar with directing and overseeing the work in detail. He has done his share of knocking about the

country and partaking the fare of the camp and caboose. The work accomplished without a single failure or miscarriage, attests better than any verbal enumeration the capacity of the mind and the energy of the hand, which has organized and directed it all.

Mr. Linton was married in 1866 to Miss Gertrude Darragh of Beaver County, Penn., who is a lineal descendent of an historic family—being the great great granddaughter of John Hart, of New Jersey, a soldier of the Revolution and signer of the Declaration of Independence. They have four daughters, one child having died in infancy. The family has had a pleasant home on Sixth street south until the past year, when business demanded the site for its busy purpose. A beautiful home has been built on Park avenue, in the colonial style, with tall columns spanning the entire height of the house—a unique and very pleasing feature. Mr. Linton attributes to his wife whatever may be attractive in its plan. The labors of these years have

not been so constant or engrossing as to prevent Mr. Linton from visiting all points of his native country, with excursions to Cuba and Mexico. Neither have they hindered him from engaging in such social duties as fall to the lot of the good citizen. For nearly fifteen years he has been a diligent vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. He is vice-president of the old and staunch City bank, and a director in the City, Union, National and German American banks, besides being a trusted member of other financial institutions.

Men are by nature cast in different moulds. They are furnished with endowments of infinite variety and diversity. Combined they constitute that complex unity, humanity. Here is a man without scholastic graces, yet with a comprehensive ability, who seldom appears before the public, is unknown on change or upon the platform; yet whose sound judgment plans gigantic enterprises, and whose indomitable energy carries them into successful execution.

INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF A. H. LINTON.





CHAPTER XV.

BRIDGES.

BY RUFUS L. BALDWIN, A. M.

The settlements of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, upon opposite sides of the Mississippi river, felt at an early period the necessity of convenient communication. They commenced and grew to considerable towns, separate municipalities, and were only drawn together when the facilities for crossing the river, which separated them, had become frequent and accessible. Indeed the condition on which the former surrendered her city government and consented to be merged in the city of Minneapolis, was the immediate erection of two free bridges, one above, and the other below the Suspension bridge.

In territorial days, the only place where the river could be crossed was the rock ledge, above the Falls of St. Anthony. In low water teams could ford the river at this point with no great difficulty. Foot passengers were crossed in a canoe, landing opposite Boom island, and operated by an old Dakotah squaw. As travel increased Franklin Steele, who resided at Fort Snelling, and a considerable part of his possessions were at St. Anthony, established a rope ferry at the point where the Suspension bridge was afterwards located. The immediate oc-

casion was the blocking up of the road which led across the ford by the new dam on the east side, which was commenced in 1847 and completed two years later. The ferry was operated by Capt. John Tapper, whose free and humorous conversation and love of practical jokes impressed all who had occasion to be put across the river.

No enterprise of the early settlers of St. Anthony is more characteristic of the push and energy of their characters, than the undertaking of first bridging the Mississippi river. It first took shape in obtaining a charter from the territorial legislature, which was granted on the 21st of February, 1852. The incorporators were Franklin Steele, Henry H. Sibley, Henry M. Rice, Calvin A. Tuttle, Isaac Atwater, John H. Stevens, John George Lennon, John Rollins, A. E. Ames and D. E. Moulton, all of Minnesota; and Robert Smith, of Alton; and Buel G. Wheeler, of Rockford, Ill. No steps were taken to build the bridge until the spring of 1854. Meanwhile the necessity of some better communication was becoming more pressing. Settlers were selecting claims on the west side of the river, and were scouring the country

beyond for eligible farms and town sites. On the 5th of May Thomas M. Griffith, who had been employed as engineer, arrived at St. Anthony and assumed the work of construction. A large force of men were put at work, the anchorages were prepared and bolted to the solid rock ledge, and the cables were spun and stretched across the chasm. These were four in number, each composed of 500 strands of No. 10 charcoal iron wire. This span was 620 feet, and the vertical deflection of the cables 47 feet. On the 5th of December the last floor beam was laid in its place, and the engineer invited the gentlemen of the press at the Falls with their ladies to cross. A temporary flooring of planks was laid, and the little party gaily crossed the great river on the first bridge that ever spanned its waters, amid the plaudits of a multitude.

The completion of the Suspension bridge for travel was observed by a grand celebration of citizens at the St. Charles Hotel in St. Anthony, on the 23rd of January. Nearly all the citizens on both sides of the river participated in the event. While the bridge was not entirely finished, yet it was thrown open to the traveling public. The toll house was completed, and the directors selected Capt. John Tapper to occupy it and receive toll. Twenty-five cents for a team and five cents for a foot passenger were the rates. The order of exercises at the celebration was as follows: First, citizens and the mechanics of the work with invited guests convened at the St. Charles Hotel at 1 o'clock, when a procession of over a mile in length was formed, and moved from the hotel, headed by a band of music, all under the direction of Dr. J. H. Murphy, marshal of the day, and Z. E. B. Nash, assistant, and Captain John Martin, standard bearer; and passed down Main street and crossed over to Nicollet Island, where a canon

was stationed to boom forth the peculiar joy of the occasion. From the island the procession passed over the bridge into Minneapolis, passed down Washington avenue, up second street to the bridge, re-crossed, passed down Main street, St. Anthony, and up Second street to the St. Charles, where six long tables were spread with dinner for the company. The officers of the day were Wm. J. Parsons, president; John G. Lennon, John H. Stevens, R. P. Russel and J. B. Gilbert, vice-presidents. After dinner toasts were drank, and responses made by L. M. Olds, Capt. J. H. Simpson, of the corps of U. S. topographical engineers; T. M. Griffith, engineer of the bridge; J. H. Trader, Wm. P. Murray, Oscar F. Perkins, H. H. Sibley, Geo. D. Bowman, proprietor of the St. Anthony *Express*; Geo. F. Brott, John McM. Holland and Capt. John Tapper. Probably, says Col. Stevens, from whom this account of the celebration is taken, this was one of the most interesting meetings that had been held in the village. On the 21st of March following, a terrific wind storm swept over Minneapolis. The roadway of the bridge was forced from the cables, the castings to which the suspension wires were fastened giving away midway between the banks. The damages were soon repaired, and before summer the bridge had become a well patronized convenience. It continued the property of the corporation, yielding good dividends to the stockholders for about fifteen years, when Hennepin county purchased the property, and soon after made the bridge free. In 1875 the original bridge was taken down and re-built, but with heavier material, wider roadway and higher towers. Sidewalks were added. The same engineer who had planned and built the original bridge was sent for and had charge of the rebuilding. Its cost was \$223,000.

When street railroads were introduced the tracks were laid over the bridge. The increasing traffic, which often crowded the bridge with vehicles, obstructed as it was by the tracks, made it evident that the capacity of the bridge was not adequate to the demand upon it, and the council of the now consolidated city in 1886 decided to remove it and build a steel arched bridge in its place. This was done under the plans and supervision of Andrew Rinker, city engineer. Abutments and a central pier for the new bridge were built, and the northerly half of the road bed was first constructed, leaving the suspension bridge for use while the work was going on. When this had been completed the suspension bridge was removed and the other half was added. The bridge as completed is a very substantial structure. It is entirely of steel, with two spans of 280 feet. The roadway is 56 feet in width, with sidewalks on each side 12 feet wide. Two tracks for street cars occupy the outside space, leaving plenty of room for passing vehicles. The structure is so solid that teams are allowed to cross without checking speed, and under the immense traffic scarcely a tremor is perceptible.

The opening of the suspension bridge had the natural effect of stimulating the building up the streets leading to it on the west side of the river. From its western terminus the territorial road, now Hennepin avenue, led to the lakes, and thence to the fine farming country beyond them. Stores and shops rapidly concentrated about this central part of town. Land owners at the upper and lower parts of the town realized that other avenues must be opened across the river to maintain the prestige of those sections. Accordingly charters were procured for two bridges, which were built in 1857, one located at Christmas ave-

nue, in North Minneapolis, and the other at the foot of the University hill, in lower town. The upper bridge was a very long structure of wood resting on log piers, placed upon a sandy bottom. The lower one rested upon piers of masonry, with frame work above high water mark. The banks were high, and the bridge—a truss one—spanned the deep chasm like an airy web. It was a really fine bridge. Both were toll bridges, with the same scale of rates as the older bridges. They were local conveniences, and some improvements were attracted to their vicinity, but they failed to divert the great tide of travel from Central avenue and Bridge street. After less than two years service, both bridges were carried away by the effects of an unusually high flood of water in the river on the 3d day of June, 1859. Logs escaping from the booms and carried over the falls knocked out some of the central piers of the lower bridge, and the whole structure fell into the river, and floated off with the raging current. The sandy foundation of the piers of the upper bridge was undermined by the furious flood, and it too fell into the river. It was greatly feared that the wreck would carry away the suspension bridge, but before reaching the place it parted into fragments and passed harmlessly under the structure. The stockholders of the two bridges were serious losers, and the public was inconvenienced, but as neither had earned dividends the loss was not so deeply felt by the stockholders.

For the next thirteen years, the suspension bridge was the only avenue connecting the two cities facing each other across the river. It was over crowded and serious inconvenience was felt, especially by the heavy lumber teams, which sometimes formed an almost solid procession across it. When the proposition was made in 1872 to consolidate the two

cities in one municipal government, and much opposition was aroused, especially on the east side, it was by the offer to enlarge the suspension bridge and build two new ones, at the expense of the consolidated city, that the opposition was overcome, and the union was obtained on the condition of the new bridge facilities. The condition was fulfilled in good faith, and as rapidly as arrangements could be made. The upper bridge was located at Plymouth avenue. It was a long, low, wooden structure, but serviceable and convenient. It soon became the nucleus for new manufacturing concerns, especially of saw mills and lumber yards. The other bridge was located at Tenth avenue south (Sixth on the east side). It was a much finer structure—an iron truss—on high masonry piers resting upon the bed rock of the river bottom. It was built by the King Bridge Company, of Topeka, Kansas.

To defray the cost of both city bonds were issued and sold to the amount of \$230,000. The next bridge undertaken was in 1884 at the lower end of Washington avenue and reaching the eastern bank just below the grounds of the State University. It was an iron truss, and was a very substantial and useful bridge. When the interurban electric line was built in 1890 it was allowed to cross this bridge, which was strengthened to bear the additional burden, but the new use seriously impaired its agreeableness, if not its convenience as a road bridge. Two additional bridges were demanded for the public convenience, and were authorized and built in 1888-89. One was at Twentieth avenue north, and the other at Franklin avenue, extreme upper and lower points of the city. Both were iron truss bridges and were most substantial structures.

The Lake street bridge, built in 1888,

by the joint contribution of Ramsey and Hennepin counties, may be properly reckoned among the Minneapolis bridges, for its western end is within the city limits, and it is at the terminus of one of the principal streets. It connects Lake street, Minneapolis, with Marshall avenue, in St. Paul. It is a fine iron arch bridge, and a great convenience for pleasure driving between the two cities. It commands a fine view of the river, both above and below. The deep current floating swiftly underneath, the high banks covered with dark green foliage, the islands anchored in the rushing stream, like floating gardens, and Fort Snelling in the distance with its castellated walls and frowning turrets, and over all a sky of deepest blue, give a variety of landscape rarely found in combination.

Save the necessity of bridging the Mississippi river, Minneapolis has not been burdened in completing the continuity of her thoroughfares. Bassett's creek is the only water course which passes through it. This was bridged in early years by a long wooden bridge, resting on frame piling, on the line of first street. The creek has now nearly disappeared from sight. Stone bridges carry nearly every street across it, and the stream has partly been diverted into sewers and otherwise arched and covered from sight. Where its marshy banks once arrested improvements, now rise stately elevators and mammoth warehouses; while multitudinous rails carry the traffic of several systems of steam roads.

A wide gorge in the line of University avenue, on the east side, was bridged by a shaky wooden bridge, which has now been replaced by one of solid masonry, over which is carried the paved street, betraying scarcely a sign of its pristine ugliness.

Besides the seven traffic bridges there are six fine railroad bridges spanning the Mississippi river within the corporate limits of Minneapolis. These were built by the railroad companies to connect their lines on opposite sides of the river, or to reach the vast shipments of the mills and manufacturies located on the west side of the river. The earliest to be constructed was by the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, at the time the branch line crossed the river on its way to the western part of the state in 1867. It is a wooden truss bridge, supported by piers of masonry, and is located at Third avenue north, crossing Nicollet island mid-way, with another bridge across the east channel of the river. This bridge is also used by the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for its Duluth branch. The The Manitoba Railroad Company when it constructed a short line from Minneapolis to St. Paul in 1888 found it necessary to bridge the river at and below the falls. This stupendous undertaking was carried out in the most substantial manner. The structure is known as the Manitoba viaduct. It is a stone bridge having twenty-three symmetrical arches, springing from the river bed, starting from the western bank a short distance above the dam of the mill company and swinging in a broad curve below the cataract to the east bank at Sixth avenue. The foundations are Sauk Rapids granite, and the superstructure sand and limestone. The bridge was two years in building, and cost six hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is the main line of the present Great Northern system and is also used by the Wisconsin Central, Kansas City and Omaha railroads.

Another fine bridge belongs to the Milwaukee and St. Paul system, and accommodates its short line to St. Paul. It

is located at Meeker's Island, crossing the deep chasm on two piers at a height of 140 feet above the water. It is an iron truss, with abutments of masonry, and piers of the same material to high water level, on which stand iron braced columns. The central span is three hundred and twenty-four feet wide, and two others two hundred seventy feet each.

The last year a local company has erected a substantial iron bridge to serve the milling district. It starts from the west bank of the river just below the Tenth avenue bridge, crossing in a line diagonal to the channel, and curving to the east bank. This is a very fine and expensive bridge. The Northern Pacific enters the west division of Minneapolis over an iron bridge in the northern part of the city. This is also used by the "Soo" line. It recrosses the river on an iron truss bridge, starting from Twentieth avenue south and reaching the east side just below the University grounds. The project of bridging the river at this point was seriously objected to by the regents of the University, who obtained a temporary injunction. The District Court dissolved the injunction after a full investigation, holding that so important a public convenience could not be arrested, even if it should disturb in a slight degree, the quiet of the scholastic retreat. This bridge is also used by the Northwestern and Minneapolis and St. Louis roads.

The bridging of the railroad tracks crossing the streets of the city has been the subject of much solicitude with the city government, and a problem of vast expense which the railroad companies were not willing to assume. At the time the lines were located, the original town plat and some of the additions had been laid out. Since that time many additions have been platted, with the street lines crossing the tracks. The legal questions

involved were settled after a protracted litigation by the Supreme Court, which held that the companies were obliged to bridge the tracks which crossed streets which were laid out when the railroad lines were located, whenever the safety or convenience of the public should require it to be done, but that in the case of streets laid out subsequently to the location of the lines the city should assume the expense of bridging the tracks. With this decision as a guide and an accommodating spirit on both sides, most of the difficulties have been arranged and the most dangerous crossings have already been bridged. The first important work of this kind was done by the Milwaukee road in its crossing of Washington avenue to reach its city yard and station. The avenue was lowered and a diagonal iron bridge erected over it. The Northern Pacific has put in a similar viaduct over Plymouth avenue and First street crossing. The most serious problem was presented by the tracks of the Great Northern and Minneapolis and St. Louis roads along Fourth avenue north. These crossed a great number of streets running parallel with the river, and were many of them places of large traffic and most dangerous crossings. After much negotiation a satisfactory basis of division of expense between the railroad companies and the city was arrived at, and during the last year the most important crossings have been bridged and others are in progress. The difficulty of the improvement was greatly increased by the necessity of lowering the tracks to give a low grade to the thoroughfares. Al-

ready iron viaducts have been constructed at the following crossings, viz: First and Second streets, Washington avenue, Fourth and Fifth streets, Holden street, Western, Laurel and Superior avenues; while a crossing at Seventh street is under way. These improvements are of vast importance to the northern part of the city, where improvements have been greatly retarded by the difficult and dangerous railroad crossings. The Dakota branch of the Milwaukee road crosses a large number of streets in the western part of the city, none of which have yet been bridged. Negotiations are in progress to reach a basis of sharing the expense, and it is believed that these greatly needed improvements will not be much longer delayed.

A comparison of the status of the City of London with that of Minneapolis in respect to bridges illustrates the superior enterprise of the people of the infant city. The population of the former in 1871 was about four millions. That of the latter at the present time is not far from two hundred thousand. The breadth of the Thames as it intersects the ancient city is about the same as that of the Mississippi at Minneapolis, but the banks of the latter are much higher, and the volume and current of the river greater. At the date stated the City of London had twelve traffic bridges, and five railway crossings. The City of Minneapolis has seven traffic bridges and six railroad crossings. London had one bridge to each 235,294 of the population, while Minneapolis has one to each 15,384 of population.

CHAPTER XVI.

THE PRESS OF MINNEAPOLIS.

BY THE EDITOR.

The first newspaper ever published in what is now a part of the City of Minneapolis, is within the recollection of many persons still living. It was in the village known as St. Anthony Falls on the east side of the Mississippi river. The only resident on the west side of the river was Colonel John H. Stevens, then occupying a house near the present Union depot. It was in the spring of 1851, and the circumstances attending its establishment were somewhat unusual and peculiar.

The village then contained a population of some five or six hundred. They had mostly arrived within the previous twelve or eighteen months, and chiefly from the Eastern and Middle States, a majority being from the State of Maine. They were full of energy, ambition and enthusiasm, with glowing hopes for the future of Minnesota. But they were, almost without exception, without pecuniary means, relying upon their indomitable wills and strong arms for their daily bread.

Among these was Elmer Tyler who had opened a tailor shop on Main street opposite the Falls. He shared in all the characteristics of the early settlers above

noted, and in addition was thought somewhat eccentric. One day in April, 1851, he came to the office of the writer hereof and stated he had determined to establish a newspaper in St. Anthony; that he was satisfied the place, on both sides of the river, would some day become a city of not less than 10,000 people, and that it was already suffering for want of an organ to make its importance known; that he was prepared, at his own expense, to buy press and material, and assume the expense of running it, if I would agree to edit it.

I told him the scheme was preposterous; that it was foolish for him to give up his business as a tailor, and mine as a lawyer, to enter into that of publishing and editing a newspaper. But all arguments were unavailing. He was persistent in his idea, strengthened by a public sentiment, that the village demanded a newspaper to make its importance known and felt. In short, it was finally agreed that if Mr. Tyler would furnish the press and material and publish the paper, I would edit the same temporarily until a permanent editor could be secured to take charge of the same.

Mr. Tyler then went to Chicago and procured a press and sufficient material for the publication of a weekly seven column, four page paper. In May of the same year the first number was published by the name *The St. Anthony Express*. For the first year it was published in a log or block house on Main street, one of the first houses built in the place—as a boarding house for those engaged in the erection of the first saw mill. It was located under the bluff, a little below the present site of the exposition building. Although at the time a substantial building, it has long since disappeared with the march of improvements.

As may be imagined the position of editor of a weekly paper at that day, was no sinecure. There were no telegraphs—mails for half the year only once a week, not frequently more seldom; no reporters; no numerous accidents; seldom deaths; some marriages; and some notices of new arrivals. And yet the public of that day was no less exigent than at the present for the latest and freshest news. Unless, therefore, the editor could draw largely on his imagination for his facts, he was liable to be often “left” in the opinion of his readers. Not that he feared competition, for there was none. But unless the editor could fill at least one whole page with interesting and startling local items he was voted stupid and a bore, and the subscribers could take revenge by discontinuing.

Nor did the publisher fare better. The subscribers agreed to pay two dollars a year, and really intended to do so. But alas! the “human necessity of daily bread” was often greater than the necessity of a weekly newspaper. Hence they were forced to compromise on the amount of their subscriptions in farm

produce, boots, clothing and groceries, and not seldom, promises only.

The publisher soon discovered there was no fun in running a newspaper on such terms, and at the end of the year threw up the sponge in disgust. The editor having expected no compensation, was not disappointed. But in the meantime his connection with the paper turned to be anything but temporary. No one could be found who would take his place. Besides he had made cash advances in running the paper to a considerable amount, and in the vain hope of retrieving his losses continued, until at the end of another year he found himself, much against his will, sole proprietor. The paper was continued until 1859, when it was discontinued, the editor deeming himself fortunate in escaping with a loss of only some \$3,000.

In the beginning the paper was Whig in politics and reflected the conservative views of the Silver Grey wing of the party as it was then known. As the Whig party became gradually merged in the Free soil and Republican parties, the *Express* took sides with the Democratic party and was known as a Democratic paper until the time of its discontinuance. During the later years of its life it was in the editorial charge of George D. Bowman, of Pennsylvania; Charles H. Slocum, now of the *Glencoe Register*, and later of D. S. B. Johnson, now of St. Paul. J. G. Cressey, formerly health inspector of the Eighth ward of Minneapolis, was one of its earliest and most enterprising “devils,” and there was no form of mischief carried on in the office of which he was not the reported leader. Colonel John H. Stevens, now so well known in this city, was a frequent and valued contributor, especially in the department of “local items,” which he never failed to make interesting.

Nearly a complete set of the files of this paper may be found in the library of the State Historical Society at St. Paul, presented by the Hon. Alex Ramsey, and probably the only one in existence. A large amount of information pertaining to the political history of the leading men of the Territory of Minnesota will be found in the columns of this paper. Among others may be named Gov. Ramsey, Senator H. M. Rice, Gov. H. H. Sibley, Gov. Gorman, Gov. Marshall, Hon. Joseph R. Brown, and many others of their contemporaries.

Some of the advertisements and notices published in the first newspaper printed in what is now Minneapolis, seem a little queer even to our present residents. They will seem even more so to those who come after us one hundred or even fifty years hence. We can give no advertisements of slaves sold in our markets as do the histories of Boston, Hartford and New Haven in the history of their respective cities, nor of burning of witches. Fortunately, we had become a little too advanced when we settled here to engage in those amusements. The religion, the morals, the cultivation and literature of those early settlers were much the same as those of forty years later. It is mainly with regard to—not moral or intellectual—but physical forces that we have to do and note progress. And to illustrate this we add some extracts from the aforesaid paper supplemented by personal recollections.

Few of the present generation are aware that the Mississippi river nearly forty years ago, from the Falls of St. Anthony to Sauk Rapids, was navigated during the season by a regular line of steamboats. From the first issue of the *St. Anthony Express*, May 31, 1851, we cut the following notice:

*The Gov. Ramsey, Capt. Rollins, now makes regular trips between St. Anthony and Sauk

Rapids twice a week. Capt. Rollins is well known to the traveling public, and well deserves the high reputation he has acquired, as a careful efficient and obliging officer. Although the Gov. Ramsey has not the same spacious accommodations as are found on the larger boats of the lower Mississippi, yet travelers will receive every attention, which their comfort demands, and will find this a cheerful trip. A recent passage down was performed by the boat in about six hours."

The enterprise, however, did not prove a success, and the following year was abandoned. Business between the two points was then very limited, and the water even then insufficient to warrant business the entire season. Moreover, with the settlement of the country this amount was seen to be constantly diminishing, and without extensive improvements by the government the business did not promise to be a paying investment.

Another item from the issue of the paper will provoke a smile, at what was then considered the *immense amount* of the lumber business.

"We understand there are about 13 000,000 feet of logs at the mouth of the Rum river, which may soon be expected as there is now sufficient water. This will give some idea of the immense amount of the lumber business of the Territory of which St. Anthony is the principal depot."

The wildest dreams of those early settlers would never have conceived of an annual output at this point exceeding 500,000,000 feet.

In the same issue of the paper the price current of some articles was quoted as follows, viz:

"Flour, \$4.50@5.00 cwt; corn, 50c bush; oats, 50c bush; butter, 12@15c lb; fresh meats 8@10c; eggs, 10@12c; potatoes, 80c@1.00."

At that early day measures were taken to secure a site for a cemetery as will appear from the following notice:

"A meeting of the citizens of St. Anthony is requested on Wednesday evening, June 4, at 7 p. m., to take measures to procure a suitable piece of ground for a cemetery. A general attendance is requested."

MANY CITIZENS.

The meeting was held and the result not without interest. A committee was

appointed to receive proposals for sites, and the final unanimous decision was to purchase 80 acres on the high grounds east of St. Anthony and extending near to the river, and now being a part of Prospect Park Addition to the City of Minneapolis.

There can be no doubt for the purpose designed, this was an unequalled site. In an editorial in the *Express* on the same subject, it was stated among other things that, "from a personal examination we are confident that neither Greenwood, Mount Auburn, Mount Hope, Rose Hill, or any of the noted cemeteries of the Union can surpass it."

Col. Robert Smith, of Illinois, then owned the ground. He offered to sell it for \$2,000. As the money could not then be raised, but confidently believing the chance should not be lost, the writer and Shelton Hollister, a young man recently here from Connecticut, on their own account personally entered into a contract to buy the land in one year at that sum. But alas! the citizens neglected the opportunity, and no money was forthcoming, and Mr. Smith released the obligors from their bond. How fortunate for them if they could have foreseen the future and kept good their bond. The property to-day is worth from four to five thousand dollars per acre. And then perhaps Lakewood cemetery would not have been known.

The same paper also contained a list of the letters uncalled for during the three or four previous months, numbering about forty, and A. Godfrey (still a resident of the city) was then postmaster.

Also at the same time appears the address of John G. Potts, D. D. G. Sire, at the opening of the John G. Potts Lodge No. 3 of the Odd Fellows Society at the Falls of St. Anthony.

A large number of similar reminiscences, interesting to old settlers, might

be called from the pages of the first year's publications of the *Express*. But the limits of this work do not admit of too extended notices. One or two more, however, may be briefly referred to.

The second number of the paper contained a brief sketch of the Mississippi valley above the falls. It was represented as a beautiful valley "with a black alluvial soil from six to eighteen inches deep of unbounded fertility." So far as the east side of the river is concerned it is feared this description must be taken *cum grano salis*. Especially in regard to the "eighteen inches of black alluvial soil." Such instances do exist, but it would hardly be safe to predicate it of the whole valley above the falls. The same article also contained the prediction that "it seemed reasonable to suppose that wheat could be raised in this climate as profitably as in Illinois or Indiana." It must be remembered that when the foregoing sentence was written not a bushel of wheat had been raised in the Territory of Minnesota, and when the most of the then settlers had been taught to believe that only a few of the hardier grains and vegetables, as rye, oats, cabbages, turnips and potatoes could be produced in this hyperborean climate. It seems, to-day, ridiculous that such at that day could have been the conceptions of otherwise well informed men in regard to the climate of Minnesota. To-day Minnesota is the largest wheat producing state in the Union, but perhaps soon to be excelled by Dakotas.

In the same article was a statement scarcely less ridiculous as to the market for wheat, even if it was raised. Eastern markets were never dreamed of—much less the markets of the world. The article goes on to state: "But we have a market at our own doors for all the wheat we can ever raise. We have right around us the Chippewas, the Winneba-

goes and Menominees, who receive large annuities from the government and are anxious to receive all our flour, and exchange the cash for the same."

Such was the argument, that, at that day seemed the only available one to induce the farmers to engage in growing wheat. It served its purpose for a very brief time, but what have railroads since accomplished?

One or two notices of marriages among old settlers occurred about the same time. Some of them are still with us—all well remembered by old settlers:

Marriages.

"On Sunday June 1st, 1851, by Wm. H. Welch Esq. Mr. Sumner W. Farnham to Miss Eunice Estes. All of this place."

"July 12th, Mendota, by the Rev. E. D. Neil, John George Lennon Esq. of St. Anthony, to Miss Mary McLean, daughter of Maj. McLean, of the same place."

At the celebration of the Fourth of July in 1851, this was one of the toasts offered and responded to in a most witty manner, by Rev. E. D. Neil, one of the most scholarly men in the state, viz: "St. Paul and St. Anthony,—the first shall be last, and the last first." A prophecy uttered in joke, that has since become a historical fact.

Meantime the village of St. Anthony Falls continued to grow. Newspaper men are the first to recognize the fact of growth in all Western towns. There had become a call for a paper to urge other doctrines in politics, than those advocated by the old Silver Grey Whigs. And so, on the 13th day of July, 1853, appeared the first number of the *North-western Democrat*, published and edited by Prescott & Jones. It was the organ of the Democratic party as against the *Express*. It was fairly well edited, but lacked the requisite support from subscribers, and advertisers, as well as money on the part of its backers, to make it a financial success.

In August, 1857, W. A. Hotchkiss purchased the paper, and moved the same to the west side of the river. Minneapolis had already received its baptismal name, and became a village of some three or four hundred inhabitants. The publication of the paper was here continued for some years, but finally succumbed from the same causes which led to its sale in the first instance. Mr. Hotchkiss for several years has been publishing a paper in Fillmore county, the *National Republican*.

The *St. Anthony Republican* was established in April, 1855. It was published by Ames & Paine. Rev. C. G. Ames was editor—then a minister of the Free Will Baptist church in Minneapolis. The republican party was then beginning to assume considerable prominence, and the paper, as its name implies, was the organ of its views in politics. Mr. Ames was a ready and vigorous writer of radical and advanced views on the slavery question. Later, he dissolved his connection with the Baptist church, and became somewhat prominent as the pastor of a Unitarian church in Washington city. In 1888 he was called to the pastorship of the Unitarian church of Philadelphia, where he now preaches. Few at the present day are aware that one of our prominent citizens, for many years, D. W. Jones (of the firm of Jones, McMullen & Co.) was once a carrier boy for the *Republican*. He received many welcome dimes for distributing the New Years' address, written by C. G. Ames. He is to be congratulated that a more lucrative employment than any connected with the press early attracted his attention.

In 1858 the *Republican* was merged into the *State News*, a weekly newspaper, established by Messrs. Croffut and Paine, and edited by Mr. Croffut. He made a wide-awake, spicy and origi-

nal paper, which only needed financial backing to have made a success. Mr. Croffut has since acquired no small reputation as a poet and literary contributor to several leading eastern journals and magazines.

In September, 1856, the first daily paper appeared in Minneapolis called the *Daily Falls Evening News*. It was published by the same parties, Messrs. Croffut & Clark.

In August, 1857, Col. J. H. Stevens and F. Belfoy issued the first number of the *Cataract and Agriculturist*. This was a weekly paper, and devoted largely to agricultural interests. In February, 1868, the paper was sold to R. H. Conwell, and the name changed to the *North Star*. In the fall of 1868 the paper was sold to C. M. Landon, who continued the publication for two years under the name of the *Independent*.

Mr. Conwell also in June, of the same year, issued the first number of the *Daily Star*, republican in politics. It lived only five months.

The *Weekly State News* was continued some two years longer, when it, too, was forced to succumb to the inevitable. Meantime, in the year 1857, Major J. B. Bassett had purchased the old *Northwestern Democrat*, and soon after sold the same to W. F. Russell, of Shakopee. Mr. Russell removed to Minneapolis, and on taking possession of the paper changed its name to *The Gazette*. The enterprise was short lived. The paper lacked the requisite financial and intellectual backing, and after a struggle of a year, again fell into the hands of Maj. Bassett.

In 1858 he sold the press to C. H. Pettit and John G. Williams, who established a weekly called the *Minneapolis Journal*, edited by Williams. This paper too was destined to a short life. It was swallowed up in 1859 by the *State Atlas*.

The same year Horace E. Purdy established the *Minneapolis Plaindealer*, a weekly Democratic paper. It was by no means *weakly* in quality, but was edited with vigor and ability. But Democrats in those days were not numerous, and a paper then could not be sustained on editorial ability alone. After a struggle of less than two years, the establishment was removed to La Crosse.

In January of 1859 two other weekly papers were started in Minneapolis. The *Minnesota Beacon* and the *Rural Minnesotian*. The latter was mainly devoted to agriculture, horticulture and floriculture. Neither of these papers were of long duration.

Up to this time (1859) Minneapolis had proved by no means a remunerative field for newspaper enterprise. It had always been a struggle for the "survival of the fittest," and even the fittest had not long survived. The old *St. Anthony Express* had longest held its ground—about eight years. But the business seems always to have a certain fascination for many minds, almost akin to that of gambling. In the face of almost certain defeat there are always found those ready to take their chances in the business; not often, however, those of the necessary means, indispensable to make the effort a success. Since the first settlement of the city even to the present time, the field is thickly strewn with the bones of bright, energetic young men, who have fallen by the way-side in pursuing this *ignis fatuus*, from whose allurements, for certain peculiarly constituted minds, escape seems impossible.

In May 1859 another newspaper was started, destined to a longer life than those which had preceded it. William S. King, who was then comparatively a new settler in Minneapolis, established the *State Atlas*, a large weekly newspaper. This venture at that time, re-

quired an amount of pluck and courage, that very few men possessed. It was during the darkest period of the great financial disaster, following the crash of 1857. Nobody in Minnesota then had money—and hardly anybody had credit. Subscriptions and advertisements were then paid for in truck and dicker, as heretofore stated of the *St. Anthony Express*. Col. King was then a comparative stranger, with but little financial backing. There was no official patronage of any account. The situation was to the last degree discouraging for undertaking an enterprise of this kind.

But the Colonel was in no wise discouraged. By sheer force of character, and indomitable energy and courage he overcame obstacles that would have appalled most other men. He first swallowed the *Journal*, although that was hardly so formidable as to be considered a rival. He was of course an ardent Republican, and Republicanism was then rapidly growing. In politics, his strong characteristics found full play. Every week he dealt sledge hammer blows on his political opponents. One of these was Col. Purdy, editor of the *Plainealer*, and before spoken of. These two editors in ability were well matched, and both delighted in giving hard blows in political warfare. The weekly issues of these two papers, were watched by their respective friends with great interest, for there was certain to be good entertainment in store, both politically and intellectually. In the absence of theaters and other amusements, the papers furnished an acceptable substitute. Nor did Col. King spare his own party less than his political opponents, when its measures and policy differed in his judgment from what was right. On occasion he would apply the lash on his own political friends, as vigorously as on his enemies.

It may be also stated that his paper was at all times most active and influential in promoting the material and educational interests of Minneapolis and the state at large. The *State Atlas* during all the time of its existence, was always a power for good, in morals, religion, and education. In 1867 it was bought out by the founders of the *Tribune* and discontinued.

During the war the establishment of newspapers met with a decided check. After its close however the business received a fresh impetus. The *Minneapolis Independent*, weekly, was issued in October 1865. In June 1866, Col. Stevens and others established the *Minneapolis Chronicle*, weekly, and in September of the same year it was issued daily. It only survived however till May of the following year.

The *Minneapolis Daily Tribune* was established in 1867. It has been the leading political paper in the city since that date, and has always been a formidable rival of the St. Paul dailies which were earlier established. Still it has seen many changes in management, though always a steadfast adherent of Republican principles in politics.* The stockholders in the paper when first established were Col. W. S. King, D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn, A. B. Stickney, Dr. L. Butler, W. S. Whitmore, Col. L. P. Plummer, F. L. Smith, Dr. G. H. Keith, W. A. Newton, and some half dozen other smaller holders. John T. Gilman was the first editor.

The stock-holders were not entirely harmonious in regard to men who should receive political preferment. Mr. Gilman, after a comparatively short period, was succeeded by Major George

We are largely indebted to Col. C. W. Johnson for the leading facts herein published, he having furnished the editor of a valuable paper on the subject. The long and intimate acquaintance of Col. Johnson with the politics of the city, and especially of the Republican party, enable him to give statistics not attainable from any other source. For the last few years he has been clerk of the United States Senate, but he has no means lost his interest in Minneapolis.

K. Shaw as editor. A vigorous and terse writer, he belonged to the militant branch of his party and did not hesitate to express his convictions in regard to party men and measures, and sometimes to the disgust of leading men in the party. Although the congressional district in which Minneapolis is situated has almost uniformly been strongly Republican, yet in 1868 the Democrats elected a member to Congress, due in large part, if not entirely, to divisions in the Republican party. Whether justly or not, no small blame was ascribed to the political management of the *Tribune*. This, of course, re-acted on its pecuniary success. Minneapolis was then a small city, and nothing less than united party support was required to make a political paper even reasonably remunerative. And during these early years of its history the paper, in common with others which had preceded it, suffered for lack of capital.

In 1870 Hugh W. Greene, from Boston, purchased the paper, or at least a controlling interest in it. Mr. Greene was a conservative Republican and the politics of the paper were not changed, although it was generally understood that Mr. Greene's primary object was to make it a successful business enterprise rather than a party organ. He was an able and scholarly writer and contributed the most of the leading editorials during his connection with the paper. He was also a man of strong common sense, of energy and independence of character, and good business judgment. These qualities, together with the more rapid growth of the city during the years immediately following the time he took charge, enabled him to place the paper in a comparatively short time on an independent paying basis.

This success was gained by sheer force of character and ability without adven-

titious aids—without even the united support of his own party. He was too independent and conservative to suit the radical wing. He could not be used as a tool to subserve personal political interests. Efforts were made on the part of some of the minority stock-holders to oust him by legal process, but the attempt was a failure. Ultimately, however, in 1874, owing chiefly to failing of health, Col. Green closed out his interest in the *Tribune* to a new company represented at first by Clifford Thompson and L. W. Powell. Major John H. Howell was associated with the former in the editorship and management. Judge John P. Rea succeeded Major Howell as editor, and with varying success they run the paper about two years. The paper was not yet placed on a safe financial basis. About this time (1876) newspaper interests in Minneapolis were becoming somewhat complicated with those in St. Paul. Measures were being taken to form a combination to control the journalism of both cities. An extract from the valuable manuscript of Col. Johnson on this subject will give a clear and concise idea of the peculiar situation existing at that time:

The *Pioneer* had been endeavoring to boom its subscription list, regardless of the feelings of its rivals, by a gigantic lottery system. They gave the paper a year for \$6.00 and a chance to draw Commodore Davidson's magnificent mansion in St. Paul, valued at \$100,000, a glittering sum of money in those days when millionaires were scarce than today. The *Pioneer* was a good daily paper, and the chance to get something for nothing was too promising to be slighted. This competition was particularly severe on the *Tribune* in Minneapolis, where the *Pioneer* had a splendid reportorial corps under the genial management of T. S. King. It became necessary to do something to put a stop to this thing. The *Press*, then the leading paper in St. Paul, was made a center for a scheme of audacity and impracticability, which has rarely had a parallel in the history of journalism in the west. It was nothing less than a plan of consolidation of all the dailies receiving news

over the Associated Press in both cities. There was to be but one morning paper for both.

There was but one obstacle to this consolidation. But for that all that was necessary to be done was to have a joint meeting of all the morning dailies in St. Paul and Minneapolis and make an apportionment of stock of all among the stockholders of each, and the thing was done. That obstacle was the *Evening Mail*, which had been running but for a year or two. It had been started in the *Tribune* office by some of the attaches of that paper, during the Clifford Thompson regime, but had passed out of the hands of the combine into the ownership of Johnson & Smith. They borrowed no money of the politicians, who owned all the other newspaper enterprises, and manifested no disposition to do so. The *Mail* had very little money, and still less influence for that reason, but it had something else that was of value to the new combine, namely, a full fledged franchise in the Associated Press, and was, therefore, in a position when the consolidation did take place to give and take hard blows in the competition. An agent of the combine was sent to them to threaten to start another daily evening paper, and with ample capital to crush them out of existence if they did not sell the *Mail*. There was no good reason if they saw fit to do it why it could not be done. They offered to buy, and in the event of a refusal to sell, to ruin. So the proprietors succumbed to the inevitable; but it was a rascally stand-and-deliver proceeding, entirely discreditable to all concerned in it.

As soon as the *Mail* was spiked, the plans of the consolidation began to be apparent, and a madder lot of men than those of Minneapolis were not to be found outside of a lunatic asylum. It was found there was resting away somewhere an old chattle mortgage on the *Tribune*. Under this, twelve gentlemen, of the most influential in the city, seized the paper, and for a few hours it seemed that the whole scheme was nipped in the bud. But the compromisers were full of smooth words and promises, and some of the people of the city, who felt the outrage most, were labored with and a truce fixed up. The outcome of this truce was the appearance on the 16th day of April, 1876, of the *Dual City Pioneer Press and Tribune*. It was gravely announced that the newspaper would "impartially represent the interests of both cities," and be better for both than to have a division of a newspaper management and enterprise.

From the 21st of April, when the row was going on (for there were those who would not be comforted, and who would not accept the buttered words of the combine), until the 25th, there was

an entire hiatus in the publication of the *Tribune*. It was a wordy time. On the 25th the *Tribune* contained the following announcement: "The publishers of the *Tribune* take pleasure once more in presenting to its readers the customary news in the customary way." On the next day the following: "The proprietors of the *Tribune* in order to settle existing difficulties, have offered to sell an Associated Press franchise for a morning paper in Minneapolis, on or after November 1st, 1876, in case the citizens should desire to purchase the same at that time or thereafter." In the same issue the following: "An amicable adjustment between the twelve purchasers of a certain chattle mortgage, and publishers of the *Tribune* and the *Pioneer Press* is to the effect that there will hereafter be a morning paper published for both the cities, and an afternoon paper published in Minneapolis."

That continued to be the condition. Mr. David Blakely was sent from St. Paul to Minneapolis to edit the *Evening Tribune*, and the combine run "the only morning paper" for all there was in it. It was an unwise and unsatisfactory condition all around.

This sketch, which brings the history of the *Tribune* down to the year 1879 shows the vicissitudes attending the establishment of a leading daily, and contains many facts of interest not generally known. That interest would be enhanced could the motives and hidden springs of action, both political and pecuniary, of those most closely connected with the management, be more fully revealed. It is at least evident, that even with the comparatively clear field which the *Tribune* enjoyed during those years, and in a rapidly growing city, it was no easy task or boy's play to establish such a daily. The *Tribune* has not reached its present commanding position without encountering obstacles and years of discouragement, usually attendant on the establishment of so important an enterprise.

In 1879 Gen. A. B. Nettleton (now assistant secretary of the treasury) came to Minneapolis, with the purpose of engaging in the newspaper business, if circumstances should be found favorable. Previous to the war of the rebellion Mr.

Nettleton was a student at Oberlin College. He enlisted soon after the opening of hostilities, and served with credit and distinction throughout the entire war, and was breveted brigadier general. Subsequent to the war he was connected with the *Advance*, a leading Congregational paper in Chicago. His residence, previous to coming to Minneapolis, had been in Philadelphia. He was a terse and vigorous writer and convincing public speaker, and took an active interest in the leading moral and reformatory movements of the day.

We are indebted to Gen. Nettleton for the main facts following, and containing the history of the *Tribune* down to the year 1885:

In 1879 the journalistic situation in Minneapolis was this: The city had no morning paper, the St. Paul Pioneer Press Company owned the morning Associated Press franchise for Minneapolis, but of course made no use of it. Twelve citizens of Minneapolis (jocosely called the twelve Apostles) held an agreement from the Pioneer Press Company, to the effect that said company would relinquish the Minneapolis franchise whenever it was desired to start a morning paper in Minneapolis, and whenever they were paid \$18,000 in cash. *The Minneapolis Tribune* was then an evening paper, and was virtually, the only daily issued in the city. *The Journal* had just been started by two printers, but had no telegraphic franchise, and naturally failed to get much of a foothold. The ownership of the *Tribune* was then; one-half, David Blakely; one-fourth, Col. L. P. Plummer, and one fourth, Geo. K. Shaw. Blakely was editor-in-chief, Shaw managing editor, and Plummer business manager.

In September, 1879, A. B. Nettleton bought Shaw's one-fourth in the *Tribune*, possession to be given in March, 1880.

At the date of this purchase, Blakely, Nettleton and Plummer, agreed that in the following spring they would establish the *Minneapolis Morning Tribune*, and as part of the same arrangement, bargained to sell the Associated Press franchise of the *Evening Tribune* to Major Shaw, who was to start an afternoon paper with such franchise as a basis.

In January, 1880, and before the changes were consummated, Col. Plummer died. Nettleton, thereupon, purchased the Plummer interest in the *Tribune*, thus making Blakely and Nettleton equal owners in the corporation which was to start the *Morning Tribune*. They proceeded to purchase from the Pioneer Press Company the suspended morning franchise, paying the \$18,000, and early in May, 1880, as soon as new presses and other material could be procured, the first number of the *Morning Tribune*, as it now is, was issued.

In June, 1881, Gen. Nettleton bought Mr. Blakely's half interest in the *Morning Tribune*, and from that time was editor and proprietor of the paper until about January 1st, 1885, when he transferred the property to Mr. Alden J. Blethen, to whom it had been sold in the October preceding, and who, meantime, had sold a half interest to Messrs. Haskell and son, of the Boston *Herald*. During the years 1883-4 Gen. Nettleton had erected the eight-story Tribune building at the corner of Fourth street and First avenue south, and moved into its new quarters in January, 1885, its home having been in the City Hall building from the time when that structure was erected.

During the five years and upward of the administration of the *Tribune* under the management of Gen. Nettleton, the paper steadily advanced in influence and value. Its position was more independ-

ent, less subject to the control of politicians, cliques or factions in the party—had a single head and definite policy. While pronounced in his political views, Gen. Nettleton was reasonably conservative and prudent in the management of his paper, and at the time of its sale as above mentioned it stood in the front rank in influence among the Republican journals of the Northwest. The value

ever, having fallen through, he bought the paper back from them at the expiration of a year, and it continued under his management until March 1891, when he sold out to Messrs. Pierce & Murphy for about \$450,000. The disastrous loss which he suffered by the burning of the old Tribune building in 1889, and the heavy expense incurred in erecting the elegant new Tribune building at the



THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

of the *Tribune* was then estimated at about \$150,000.

Under the new management the *Tribune* continued to prosper. Col. Blethen was a man of energy, and a vigorous writer, and had a successful experience in running a newspaper in Kansas City, before coming to Minneapolis. In 1888 he sold his interest to Messrs. Haskell & Palmer with the intention of going into another newspaper enterprise in the East. The arrangements for this, how-

ever, having fallen through, he bought the paper back from them at the expiration of a year, and it continued under his management until March 1891, when he sold out to Messrs. Pierce & Murphy for about \$450,000. The disastrous loss which he suffered by the burning of the old Tribune building in 1889, and the heavy expense incurred in erecting the elegant new Tribune building at the corner of Fourth street and First Avenue South, required the use of a larger amount of capital than he could conveniently command, and he preferred to relieve himself by a sale, rather than continue to carry the load. His large number of friends in the city and state regretted the necessity of Col. Blethen's surrendering the control of the *Tribune*, which was a staunch supporter of the interests of Minneapolis. He is still as ardently devoted to the interests of the

city, having invested a large amount of capital in the Bank of New England, recently opened, of which institution he is president.

The *Journal*. Reference has already been made to the founding of the *Journal*, a paper which has since become a phenomenal success, though not without many vicissitudes, of which some account may be interesting.

The first daily newspaper was the *Daily Courant*, issued in London in 1709. It was a morning paper. The evening newspaper is the product of a later and more advanced period, and has been gaining on the morning daily ever since the first one was established, till now the facilities for the prompt collection of news, preparing it for the press and for rapid printing and distribution have been brought to such a degree of perfection that the time absorbed by morning paper methods in the leisurely preparation of news, requiring the interval of a whole night, has come to be looked upon as just that much time lost.

This is not an age which excuses loss of time, particularly in its newspapers. There is no time to lose. The regular morning newspaper, with all its triumphs, is conducted on the wrong principle. It insists on withholding the news from the reader just when he wants it and on giving it to him when he least desires it and has least time to read it.

The morning paper is rapidly surrendering its prestige and the field to the evening paper. It is a forced surrender. The evening paper has achieved success because it deserved to succeed. The evening paper is making more rapid progress than the morning paper, and it is in the greater adaptation of itself to the popular demand that the evening paper secures its greatest advantage. The morning paper, having chosen to postpone its publication of the news of to-

day till to-morrow ought not to expect to, and does not excite, in the busiest hour of the following day, the same interest with its then comparatively stale recital of events as that aroused by the publication of practically the same matter the previous evening. There is a difference in this respect between the evening and morning paper like to that between the weekly and the daily paper—it is a question of time. People take daily papers in preference to weekly papers because they cannot content themselves to wait for the weekly. Why should they be asked or expected to wait till to-morrow for the news of to-day? The fact is they are not waiting as much as they used to, and on that fact rests the success of the evening paper already attained and the greater success yet to be achieved through constantly improving facilities for collecting and distributing the news.

The evening newspaper has been frequently spoken of as the newspaper of the future. So far as Minneapolis and the Northwest is concerned the evening paper is the newspaper, not of the future alone, but of to-day as well. The *Journal* has already brought this about, having double the circulation of any of its daily morning contemporaries in Minneapolis or St. Paul.

On the morning of November 27, 1878, the Minneapolis department of the *St. Paul Pioneer Press* contained the following paragraph:

"The plucky trio of young journalists, who promised a few days ago to give the people of Minneapolis a new evening paper before the holidays, were promptly on hand last evening with the initial number of the Minneapolis *Journal*. Among the good things promised, the editors say the *Journal* will be a zealous promoter of all enterprises which will benefit Minneapolis and raise the stand-



THE JOURNAL BUILDING

ard of morality among the people. Success and fortune to the *Journal*."

The "plucky trio," consisted of F. E. Curtis, afterwards of Spokane Falls; C. A. French, a compositor, and afterwards publisher of the *Wright County Times*, Buffalo, Minn., and Chas. H. Stevens, also afterwards the publisher of a country weekly in this state. The paper was printed in the office of the *Mirror*, a weekly paper. The late E. J. C. Atterbury, for a number of years prominently identified with newspaper work in this city, was a silent partner in the venture and one of the editors. The *Journal* had then no press franchise, but received about 300 words of telegraphic news from a special correspondent in Chicago. The paper was a six column folio and had reached in the fall of '79 a circulation of 2,000 copies.

It was about this time that there occurred an event of the greatest importance to the future of the paper. Leg talent is a very important part of a local news gatherer's equipment. Especially was that the case before the telephone came into general use. But it is doubtful if it ever happened before that the life of a newspaper depended on the result of a foot race. The walking match craze was then raging all over the country, and the reporters and other newspaper men of the city amused themselves by getting up a go-as-you-please race at Market Hall. The entries were J. N. Nind, then of the *Tribune*, now publisher of the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*; Ed. Bromley, for the *St. Paul Pioneer Press*; Earnest Sturtevant, for the *St. Paul Globe*; Fred. Puhler, for the *Hotel Gazette*, and E. J. C. Atterbury, for the *Journal*. The *Journal's* representative was carefully trained by a professional, and after an exciting race which drew a large crowd, he won, having traveled nearly 26 miles in four hours.

So confident were Mr. Atterbury's associates on the *Journal* of his superiority as a pedestrian, and possibly so hopeless at that time of the future of the paper, too, that they staked the whole establishment on him. When the race was over the publishers of the *Journal* found themselves in a position to buy a new press and increase their news facilities. Before the race it was a question of only a few days when suspension of publication would have been necessary. The *Journal* had won its first race and it has never lost one since.

In the spring of 1880, Geo. K. Shaw, C. A. Nimocks and W. A. Nimocks formed a company to start a new evening paper, the *Tribune* having become a morning paper and having sold its evening press franchise to these gentlemen. It was one morning while these preparations for a new evening paper were in progress that the proprietors of the *Journal* came down town and found their establishment in ruins. Fire had destroyed it. Their resources were limited and the blow was too heavy for them. They accepted an offer of \$2,000 for their name and good will from Messrs. Shaw and Nimocks, who continued to publish the *Journal* till the spring of 1885, when Mr. Shaw sold his interest to the Nimocks brothers.

On the first day of November, of the same year, the paper was transferred by sale to A. J. Blethen, Lucian Swift, Jr., W. E. Haskell and H. W. Hawley. The company was organized with Mr. Haskell as president; Mr. Hawley, secretary; Mr. Blethen, treasurer, and Mr. Swift, business manager. The editorial force was organized with J. S. McLain as managing editor; David Blakely, editorial writer and H. W. Hawley, city editor. Mr. Hawley was compelled at the end of nine months to give up active newspaper work on account of impaired

health. His stock was subsequently sold to E. B. Haskell, of the *Boston Herald*. In a subsequent sale of the *Tribune* to Mr. Haskell his interest was transferred to A. J. Blethen. Still later it was purchased again by Mr. E. B. Haskell, and J. S. McLain has also more recently acquired an interest in the company, which is now composed of E. B. Haskell, president; W. E. Haskell, vice-president; Lucian Swift, Jr., secretary, treasurer and manager, and J. S. McLain, editor. The paper, however, during the last six and a half years, or since November 1, 1885, has been, without interruption, under the business management of Mr. Swift, and the editorial management of Mr. McLain. They have given to it their close personal attention and have conducted it on strictly legitimate lines of newspaper enterprise, and to this fact is due in large measure its phenomenal success. When they took charge of the paper November 1, 1885, it had a circulation of a little over 10,000 copies daily. It has now a sworn circulation of about 35,000. That means an average increase during that period of nearly 4,000 per annum. And it has been a remarkably regular and steady advance, showing the permanence and stability of its growth in popular favor. That it has not been dependent solely upon the progress in population and wealth of the prosperous section in which it circulates for its own growth is demonstrated by the fact that while the increase in population, taking the field as a whole, has not been over 75 per cent., the growth in circulation since November 1, 1885, has been 250 per cent. To accomplish this, the *Journal* has never offered a premium or cut a rate. It has simply striven to be the best newspaper possible with its facilities, and the results are the best evidence of the wisdom of pursuing a

legitimate newspaper policy. The *Journal* is distinctly republican in politics and yet independent and courageous in its editorial utterances, and the public has learned that its influence can be depended upon for the support of those things which make for the best interests of the community morally, intellectually and materially.

The *Journal* is one of the best equipped newspapers in the country. An occupant of a portion of the old *Tribune* building at the time of the disastrous fire in 1889, it was, however, only temporarily discommoded, for it had a building of its own, and intended for its own use, under construction at the time, into which it moved about six weeks later. In this building it has provided itself with all the latest and best appliances and conveniences for publishing a daily paper. It is the only afternoon paper in Minneapolis that is a member of the Western Associated Press and owns and controls exclusively in this city the day report of the United Press. It maintains special correspondents in Washington, New York, Chicago and other eastern and southern cities, while its corps of northwestern correspondents, covering Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, the Dakotas, Montana and the state of Washington numbers about 450, whose telegraphic correspondence is delivered in the *Journal* office over three special wires, in addition to the leased wires of the press association. It is not difficult to understand how such an extensive and thoroughly organized news service should make the *Journal* the splendid newspaper that it is. Special attention is also given by the *Journal* to commercial and financial matters, and it is coming to be regarded as high authority in these lines.

The *Journal* stands better with the public to-day as a clean, enterprising and

reliable newspaper than it ever did before and as a factor in the development of the city it must be accorded a place of no small importance. The *Journal* was purchased of the Nimocks brothers in 1885 for \$100,000, while half a million dollars would not buy it to-day.

LUCIAN SWIFT, JR. Mr. Swift is a native of Akron, Ohio, where he was born July 14, 1848. His father was a leading man in the Western Reserve, having emigrated from Connecticut in early life. He was a lawyer by profession and served as clerk of the courts of Summit county, and represented the people of that locality in the Ohio State Senate. His grandfather was Judge Zephaniah Swift, who was Chief Justice of Connecticut for nearly twenty years, as well as author of a digest and several standard treatises upon branches of the law. The genealogical line runs back to 1635, when the ancestor was among the early colonists from England.

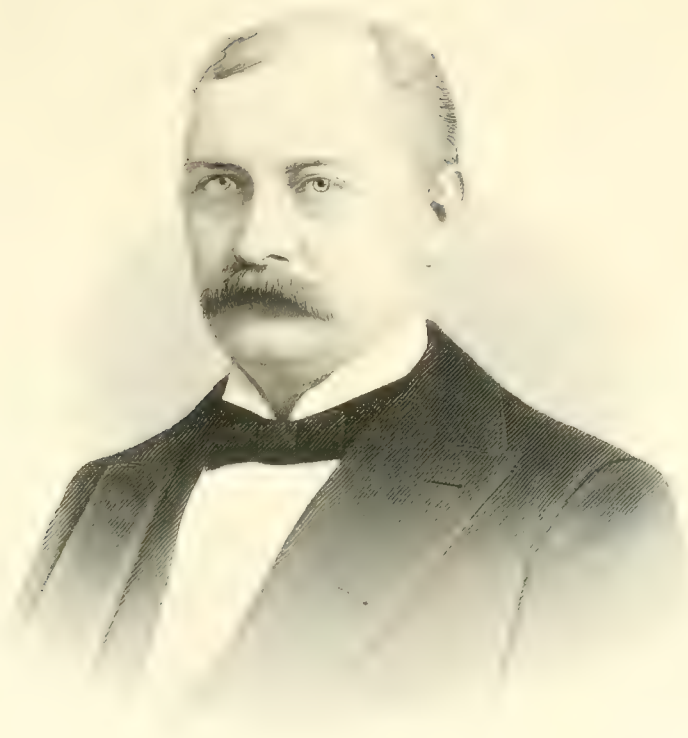
The family removed to Cleveland, where Lucian had the advantages of the excellent schools, and graduated at the high school in 1867. He then entered the University of Michigan, and taking the special course in mining engineering completed in two years the course of study which occupies in due course three years, graduating with the degree of M. E. His room-mate in college was Charles F. Brush, afterwards inventor of the arc electric lights. His college fraternity was the D. K. E. Returning to Cleveland he engaged in mercantile business for two years, but found it neither congenial to his taste nor adapted to his educational preparation.

The most perplexing problem presented to the young man standing on the threshold of life, is the choice of a calling. The tides of circumstances often sweep him along and land him in har-

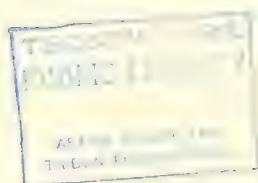
bors he had not sought. So it was in a measure with young Swift. In the spring of 1871 he turned his steps toward the West, with a vague purpose of settling at Duluth, but did not find the prospects of that place inviting, and so returned to St. Paul where, through an assistance from Hon. Charles McIlrath, the State Auditor, who was a relative, he obtained a situation with George B. Wright, of Minneapolis. Mr. Wright at that time was a surveyor of government lands, but soon afterwards became land agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. For five years Mr. Swift remained in this employment making plats of land grants, rights of way and other like work, visiting various land offices to obtain data. In the course of this work he camped in a tent on the site of the city of Fargo, and again, as illustrating the rapid change of the wilderness into the busy marts of man, he attended an editorial banquet at Georgetown on the banks of the Red river of the North, at which the gifted literary wanderer, Bayard Taylor, presided.

Resigning his position in 1876 Mr. Swift made a visit to his home, but returned in a few months, and took a position as book-keeper at a meager salary, though in truth one quite equal to his experience in the business. He soon found a better situation as book-keeper and cashier of the *Minneapolis Tribune*, at that time controlled by the owners of the *Pioneer Press*. He remained in the *Tribune* through all its many changes, for many years, until he was thoroughly conversant with all the details of the newspaper business.

In November, 1885, he joined with Messrs. Blethen, Haskell and Hawley in the purchase of the *Evening Journal*. He became manager, secretary and treasurer of the company, which position he still



Rudolf S. Swift



holds. At the time of his first connection with it the *Journal* had become well established, having a daily circulation of about ten thousand copies. It has steadily increased in patronage and influence, until its present circulation is about thirty-five thousand copies. It occupies a fine stone front building of its own on Fourth street, operates three perfecting presses, and issues a sheet which is eagerly welcomed to three-fourths of the firesides of the city and throughout the Northwest.

Mr. Swift has been for several years a director of the Board of Trade. He is also a director in the Business Men's Union, as well as in several minor institutions. He is a director of the Minneapolis Exposition, and has for sometime been its treasurer.

Those representative positions, among the most powerful in stimulating and directing the business interests of the city, show the value that his associates place upon his judgment and sagacity, and readily place him among the leaders of enterprise.

Mr. Swift married Miss Minnie E. Fuller, daughter of Rev. Geo. W. Fuller, now located at Litchfield, this state; a native of Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1877. Their surviving child is a daughter, Grace F. In social life Mr. and Mrs. Swift are important factors. The portrait accompanying this sketch shows a genial face and marks a character firm in integrity, a mind solid in its judgments, and a temper persistent in adherence to its aims.

The *Minneapolis Times* is to-day acknowledged to be the leading Democratic newspaper in the Northwest though it is only in its third year. The paper has made rapid strides because it has been well managed with due attention to the needs of a large and constantly growing constituency which had

been before its advent totally unrepresented. The *Globe* had maintained a modest news bureau in Minneapolis for several years but the Democrats of the metropolis had never had a paper on whose editorial utterances they could depend to voice their sentiments as party men or as loyal Minneapolitans. That the *Times* has filled both these wants is shown by its forging to the front with such unprecedented steps.

The *Times* was established by the Times printing company and the first number, a modest folio was issued October 1st, 1889. It was begun as an independent paper with Democratic leanings. In the ensuing local and State campaign it supported P. B. Winston for mayor, and shortly after was recognized as a Democratic paper. With enlarged capital and facilities it started out with the following officers: President, F. G. Winston; directors, J. G. Winston, J. C. Oswald, Frank L. Thresher, John Blanchard, Leo Basting, W. D. Ankeny and W. L. O'Brien Jr. Mr. Blanchard was elected editor-in-chief and Mr. Thresher manager and secretary, positions in which they still serve the company. The paper was immediately enlarged to a double sheet, printing as much reading matter as any paper in the Northwest. In July 1891 a contract was made with the Western Associated Press and the United Press by which the *Times* became a joint owner with the *Tribune* in both these news reports. This arrangement gives the *Times* the news of the world. The Associated Press a few months ago recognized its service so that its leased wires now run the entire 24 hours of the day. This arrangement makes it practically impossible for any subscriber to its service to get "left" as by getting out a special edition at any time after the regular report closes, the news of the

world can be thrown upon the press in an incredibly short space of time. These two reports give the subscribers a report of 30,000 words each a night.

The *Sunday Times* which has been made a feature of the paper is an illustrated edition of sixteen pages which has already become the favorite paper of Minneapolis and Minnesota.

Returning to the year 1867 we find more or less newspaper enterprises undertaken nearly every year to the present time. It would require too much space to give a detailed history of each, and as many of them were ephemeral, such history in regard to most of them would prove uninteresting. The names of the papers, with the dates of their establishment, so far as they can be ascertained, are given below :

Farmers Union, weekly, 1867.
 Daily Star, June, 1868.
 St. Anthony Falls Democrat, weekly, October, 1869.
 Minneapolis Democrat, weekly, 1870.
 Temperance Advocate, weekly, 1869.
 Evening News, daily, June, 1871.
 Monday Morning News, weekly, 1871.
 Minneapolis Free Will Baptist, quarterly, 1859.
 Master Mechanic, monthly, 1871.
 Minnesota Pupil, weekly, 1868.
 Evening Times, daily, January, 1872.
 Minneapolis Mirror, weekly, 1873.
 The Citizen, weekly, 1874.
 Sunday Mercury, 1881.
 Tourist and Sportsman, weekly, 1875.
 State Index, weekly, September, 1875.
 Evening Mail, daily, 1874.
 Mississippi Valley Lumberman, weekly, 1876.
 Free Flag, weekly, 1876.
 Minnesota Farmer, monthly, September, 1877.
 The Ariel, monthly, June, 1877.
 Bell's Daily Times, December, 1878.
 The Housekeeper, monthly, 1878.
 Evening Journal, daily, November, 1878.
 Saturday Evening Spectator, weekly, 1879.
 Northwestern Miller, weekly, March, 1879.
 Penny Herald, weekly, May, 1880.
 Boys and Girls of Minnesota, weekly, June, 1880.
 Real Estate Review, 1882
 Minneapolis Weekly, November, 1880.

The Homestead, monthly, November, 1880.
 Comic Pictorial, monthly, March, 1881.
 Temperance Review, weekly, February, 1881.

Other papers, mostly established since the last mentioned date, are :

The Commercial Bulletin, weekly.
 The Northwestern Architect, monthly.
 The Northwestern Railroader, weekly.
 The Northwest Trade, weekly.
 The Market Record, daily.
 The Furniture News, monthly.
 The Northwestern Real Estate and Financial Register.
 The Trade Reporter, weekly.
 The Northwestern Presbyterian, weekly.
 The Northwestern Congregationalist, weekly.
 The Methodist Herald, weekly.
 The Minnesota Missionary and Church Record, monthly.
 The East Side Register, weekly.
 The West End Herald, weekly.
 The South Minneapolis News, weekly.
 The Free Lance, weekly.
 National Arsenal, weekly.
 The Progressive Age, weekly.
 Reason, monthly.
 The American Geologist, monthly.
 The Master Mason, monthly.
 The Odd Fellow, monthly.
 The Pythian, monthly.
 The Irish Standard, weekly.
 The Minnesota Court Reporter, weekly.
 The Liberty Blade, weekly.
 Western Leader, prohibition weekly.

The Saturday Evening Spectator.
 This is the oldest weekly newspaper published in Minneapolis, and largely exemplifies the fact that the intelligence and culture of a city finds expression in its publications. It was established in July, 1879, by C. H. Dubois, who had from 1876 to 1879 been editor and proprietor of the *Saturday Evening Post*, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, a paper which out-ranked any daily there, both in circulation and influence. Minneapolis seemed to offer a wider field for a first-class literary and family newspaper. How well the *Saturday Evening Spectator* succeeded in this line is indicated by the following extract taken several years since

from *The Northwestern Magazine*, edited by E. V. Smalley:

"*The Saturday Evening Spectator*, adopting a high standard at the start, and aiming steadily higher, it has become a paper creditable alike to itself and to the taste of those who read it. Mr. DuBois, the editor and publisher, has built up by diligent work and much original talent, a successful weekly, always a difficult thing to accomplish in cities that are well equipped with daily papers. *The Spectator* made a field for itself broad enough to embrace on one side art, literature and other matters connected with the higher intellectual life of the city, and, on the other, real estate and general business interests."

In January, 1890, Mr. DuBois withdrew from the *Spectator*, leaving it in control of the present publishers, H. H. S. Rowell, editor, and H. L. Hoskinson, manager. Mr. Rowell, a native Minnesotan, had been an employe since Nov. 1, 1881, and for about five years managing editor. Mr. Hoskinson had for over a year been connected with the business department of the paper. *The Spectator* has now an office and editorial force of six persons, and has in its mechanical department about a dozen employes. With the growth of the city the scope of the paper has been modified to meet the needs of the situation, and the result is that the *Spectator* is now pre-eminent in the local field of society, music, the drama, education, literature and kindred interests. Editorially, it is independent in every respect, and stands for the best interests of society, and "the good, the true and the beautiful" in human life. With a steadily increasing circulation among the best people, the *Saturday Evening Spectator* is continually extending its influence throughout the Northwest.

The Mississippi Valley Lumberman was established in August, 1876, by Col. Platt B. Walker, who conducted the paper until June, 1887, when it was sold to a corporation known as the Lumberman Publishing Company, with

J. Newton Nind, who has since been the editor and the controlling spirit in the company, as president. This corporation also included the elder son of Col. Platt B. Walker, the founder of the paper, Platt B. Walker, Jr., who had been with the paper since it was started, and who is now the business manager of the paper. The *Lumberman*, as its name implies, is devoted to lumber interest, and is a handsomely printed, well edited and influential trade paper which has taken a front rank since it has been under the present management.

The Furniture News is a monthly trade paper devoted to the growing furniture trade of the Northwest. It is owned by the Furniture Publishing Company, edited by J. Newton Nind, its management being the same as that of the *Mississippi Valley Lumberman*. A paper of the same name was published for a year or two prior to 1889, when the present *Furniture News* was established.

The Northwestern Miller, which is the exponent and representative of the leading industry in Minneapolis, ranks among the first of its class in the United States, in fact in its peculiar field has probably no superior in the country. It especially represents the merchant or shipping miller, and furnishes its readers with the latest and fullest information and news, bearing upon the milling, flour and grain interests.

Its beginning gave but little promise of obtaining its present commanding importance. It was started in La Crosse, Wis., in 1873. Its main purpose at that time was the promoting the sale of an emery wheel buhr dresser, which its owners had invented, and which it was then thought must be of great value, but which has now been so long withdrawn from market that its name has been almost forgotten.

At first the paper appeared as a monthly, and bore but a slight resemblance to the present elaborate weekly edition. Mr. A. K. Ostrander was its founder, with whom Mr. Albert Hoppin became early associated in its publication. Mr. Ostrander died in 1878, and for some time Mr. Hoppin was the exclusive owner of the property, and during his administration it was removed to Minneapolis.

After its removal to this city, its field of operations and circulation became greatly enlarged, and Mr. C. M. Palmer became associated with Mr. Hoppin in its management. In 1882 Mr. Hoppin disposed of his interest in the paper to Mr. Palmer, who secured as business manager Mr. C. W. Edgar. Later on the paper was placed under the control of a stock company, Mr. Palmer being publisher and Mr. Edgar manager. Under this arrangement the *Northwestern Miller* is still conducted, and yearly with increasing success. It has a large circulation, not only in this, but many of the Northern and Western states, and also in the flour markets of Great Britain.

In addition to the names above mentioned as connected with the *Miller* are, Fred J. Clark, local editor and secretary (who has been with the paper since 1874,) Miss E. E. Palmer, associate editor; P. H. Litchfield as assistant manager, and W. R. Gregory, traveling representative.

The *Northwestern Architect and Building Budget* as it is now known was first issued by Messrs. Baldwin & Bruce at 213 Hennepin Avenue under the title *The Northwestern Improvement Record*. When first established it was issued weekly in a four-column quarto form, the first number being issued on the 21st day of April, 1884. It was soon found, however, that its field was not such as to require such frequency of publication

and in the following July it was changed to a monthly and the number of its pages increased to sixteen the form being that of a magazine. It was the intention of its promoters to make it essentially a journal devoted to the real estate interests of Minneapolis and the general improvement of the Northwest, but receiving little encouragement in that direction it gradually became merged into a magazine devoted to the architectural and building interests of the city. In April 1885, its publishers became aware of the fact that the title of their publication was not a clear index as to its character and it was accordingly changed to *Northwestern Architect and Improvement Record*. In the following January its quarters at 213 Hennepin Avenue becoming too cramped for its increasing business, the office was removed to commodious rooms in the Loring & Windom building at the corner of Washington and Second Avenue South, its present home.

Early in its career Messrs. Baldwin & Bruce associated with themselves Mr. W. H. Farnham who remained identified with the journal until August, 1885, when his interest was purchased by Mr. Jefferson Brundage. The publications of the journal was continued by these gentlemen until August, 1887, when the paper was purchased by Messrs. Otis & Straw. These gentlemen remained in possession until the following April when a stock company styled the "Northwestern Architect Co." and composed of members of the architectural profession of the twin cities was formed and purchased the interests of Messrs. Otis & Straw but retaining Mr. Straw as general manager of the business. In March of this year an additional feature was added comprising six photogravure plates of architectural subjects and issued together with the letter press and relief

plate engravings comprising the regular edition, was called the "Royal" edition. In November of this year Mr. Straw resigned his position as manager to embark in other pursuits and Mr. Fred S. Hunt, a young man of Chicago, Ill., and who had long been identified with architectural journalism in that city, was called to occupy the position.

In January, 1891, the usefulness of the journal was further increased and its field extended by the purchase and consolidation with the *Building Budget*, an architectural publication of Chicago, and retaining its offices in both cities. At this time its name was again changed and while retaining the identity of both publications it was made *The Northwestern Architect and Building Budget* and by which it is still known.

The present officers of the company are: Mr. Henry Lord Gay of Chicago, president; Mr. Fred Kees of Minneapolis, vice-president; Mr. Geo. M. Goodwin of Minneapolis, secretary and treasurer; Mr. Fred S. Hunt, general manager.

The character of the publication is essentially that of an architectural magazine and is patronized by architects and architectural students in all parts of our country besides circulating in Canada, England, France, Russia, Australia and the British West Indies.

The above list is probably not complete, as new papers are established almost every month. Of course a considerable number of the above have passed out of existence, some having survived but a few months, others but a year or two, and still others merged into other papers. But a goodly number are still published and flourishing. But these, and others hereafter to be named, will serve to give an idea of the intense intellectual activity which has always characterized the people of Minneapolis. No

important branch of business, no shade of religious or liberal belief, no profession or science, but has its representative in the press. It may safely be stated that no city of its size in the Union publishes so many newspapers and periodicals. And taken in consideration with her schools, churches, library and charitable and benevolent institutions, it is conclusive proof of the intelligence and intense intellectual activity which has always characterized the city of Minneapolis.

SCANDINAVIAN NEWSPAPERS. Next in numbers and also in importance to those printed in English, come newspapers and periodicals published in the Scandinavian languages. From a comparatively early day this population has here been well represented by its secular and religious press. The editorial ability represented by their press has been uniformly of a high order. Among their publications we name the following, viz: The first Scandinavian paper published in Minneapolis was the *Nordisk Folkeblad*, (weekly) Norwegian-Danish. This was first established in Rochester, Minn., but in 1868 was removed to this city and published by F. Sneedorf Christensen. In 1871 Geo. H. Johnson (late sheriff of Hennepin county) purchased it, and in connection with Edvard Larsen (editor) continued it till 1876, when it was sold to a Chicago party and discontinued. In those days the Scandinavian population was much less than it has since become, the advertising patronage was small, and the paper did not prove a financial success. The *Minnesota* (weekly) was established by C. F. Solberg in 1870. It was sold in 1872 and in 1873 was bought by the *Budstikken* and merged in that paper.

In September, 1873, the *Budstikken* was started, weekly, by a stock company. Its first editors were Paul H.

Hansen and F. A. Hushier, also part proprietors, succeeded for a time by Jon Bjarnason. In 1877 Luth Jaeger assumed the editorship, and conducted the paper successfully until 1885. Since then Jorgen Jensen and R. S. N. Sartz have had principal editorial charge. Messrs. G. F. Johnson and John C. Gjedde were for several years the publishers, until 1888. The paper is now owned by T. Gulbrandsen, and constitutes the weekly of *Daglig Tidende*, established in 1887, and the only Scandinavian daily in the city.

The *Folkebladet* was established in 1877 by Prof. Sven Oftedal as a monthly. It was a religious (Lutheran) paper and was published in the interest of the Augsburg Seminary, located in Minneapolis, and to awaken the interest of the Scandinavian people in Minnesota and adjoining states and territories, in that important institution. In this it was largely successful, and mainly to its efforts is due the fact, that in a few years, the institution was placed on a sound and permanent financial basis. In 1879 the paper was issued as a weekly and edited by Professors Oftedal and Sverdrup, under whose control it still continues.

In 1886 the *Fædrelandet and Emigranten* (Norwegian weekly) was removed to this city from La Crosse, Wis., where it had previously been published. It is now owned by C. Gulbrandsen & Co.

The *Ugebladet* (Danish-Norwegian weekly) was removed here from Chicago in 1886, and is published by C. Rasmussen.

The *Normanna* (Norwegian weekly), published by G. F. Johnson, former proprietor of the *Budstikken*, was established in 1888.

The *Minnesota Statstidning* (Swedish weekly) was established in 1876 by Col.

Hans Mattson, and since removed to St. Paul, and merged into the *Skaffaren*.

The *Svenska Folkets Tidning* (Swedish weekly) was established in 1880 by a stock company; Alfred Soderstrom, manager and Magnus Lunnow, editor.

The *Minneapolis Veckoblad* (weekly) is the organ of the Swedish Mission Church, the leading spirit in which in Minneapolis is the Rev. Mr. Skogsbergh.

The *Svenska Amerikanska Posten* (Swedish weekly) was established in 1885, in the interest of Prohibition, and is edited and published by the Turnblad Brothers.

The *Skordemannen* (Swedish), devoted to Agricultural subjects and published twice a month, was removed here from St. Peter in 1889. P. V. Collins is the publisher.

The *Skandinavisk Færmev Journal* (Danish - Norwegian) also devoted to agriculture, is published monthly by C. Rasmussen Publishing Company.

In addition to these are a number of publications in the Scandinavian languages devoted to literature or religion, not classed as newspapers. From the foregoing, however, it will be seen that the Scandinavian population have stood almost equally to the front with Americans in the newspaper world, indicating a degree of enterprise and intelligence which no other foreign nation has equalled. Their ready assimilation to our habits and customs in disseminating information on all subjects through the medium of the press is remarkable, and as foreigners classes them as foremost in affinity and sympathy with Americans or the English speaking race. In churches, schools, libraries, the learned professions and municipal government their influence is marked and decided, and must be increasingly felt with each passing year.

This sketch of the Scandinavian press would be incomplete without a mention

of *The North*, which aptly describes itself as "a weekly newspaper, in the English language, devoted to the inculcation of American principles among the Scandinavian citizens of the United States." The enterprise makes a distinct and happy departure from the beaten track of Scandinavian-American journalism, and proves in a striking manner the progressive and truly American spirit of the Scandinavians, to which reference has already been made. The paper was established by a stock company, consisting of several prominent Scandinavian-Americans of Minneapolis and elsewhere, the leading spirit among whom was Col. H. Mattson, who thus fittingly wound up his newspaper career. It is now owned and published by Messrs. Luth Jaeger and M. V. B. Phillips, the latter as business manager, and Mr. Jaeger has been the editor of it since its establishment in 1889. Mr. Jaeger is an able and vigorous writer, with a perfect command of the English language, and thoroughly American in his views and sympathies, and under his able management the paper is a power for good among the Scandinavians of the Northwest. Mr. Jaeger is a member of the Board of Education, and takes a great interest in the school system of the city.

The *Echo de l'Ouest* is the representative organ of the French Canadians in the Northwest. It was founded in 1883 under the management of Z. Demeules, its proprietor and managing editor. It has steadily increased in circulation and influence, and while specially devoted to the interests of the nationality it represents, does not less cordially support all measures tending to benefit the city and state and the Northwest at large. The number of French Canadians in this state and those immediately adjoining, largely tributary to this point, can

scarcely be estimated at less than 70,000 and a considerable portion of these come more or less immediately under the influence of this journal. A paper published in their own language fills a want which an American periodical could not supply.

F. R. Leroux, its editor-in-chief, is widely recognized as a writer of great ability as is shown by the re-production of many of his articles in French publications from Canada to Louisiana. He is ably assisted by J. C. Marquis and Dr. L. M. Brunet, of Duluth.

While as before remarked, the *Echo de l'Ouest* is specially devoted to the interests of the French-Canadian population, it has never cultivated any narrow views of separating that nationality in any respect from the interests of the American people at large. On the contrary, it has always wished that the true interests of both nationalities were the same, and that veneration for the land of their birth is in no degree inconsistent with an ardent love for the country of their adoption. The paper is doubtless a great power for good in a large population which could hardly be reached by the American press.

The *Freie Presse Herold* is a weekly newspaper published in the German language, and is the only German newspaper in the city. The *Freie Presse* was founded in the year 1869 by some German-American citizens of Minneapolis, mostly belonging to the Harmonia Society, the West Minneapolis, St. Anthony-Turnverein and Lodges.

Mr. Lambert Naegle was employed as manager, who at that time was publishing a German paper at New Ulm, Minn., and who afterward became sole owner of the establishment. The *Freie Presse* was at first edited by Messrs. Dr. A. Ortman and Anthon Grethen, attorney at law, who gave their services without compensation.

The first salaried editor of the paper was Mr. Theodore Hielcher, and in politics the *Freie Presse* was independent. At the time of its establishment the German population was small as compared with the present, and it required skillful management to overcome the difficulties encountered. Mr. Naegle, however, was equal to the undertaking, and within a comparatively short time, placed the paper on a sound financial basis.

In the year 1889 Mr. Naegle purchased the *Montana Staats-zeitung*, published at Helena, Mont., and the only German newspaper in the territory. He sold the *Freie Presse* to Mr. R. F. Schmidt, who continued proprietor until December, 1890. In that month the paper was bought by a new company and consolidated with the *Minneapolis Herald*, a German weekly which was established in 1882,

The new company incorporated as the "*Minneapolis Freie Presse Herald* Printing Company," and the paper was issued as the "*Minneapolis Freie Presse Herald*." The officers of the company, as at present constituted, are as follows, viz: Otto E. Naegle, president; Arthur W. Schlichting, secretary and manager; Adolph Duevel and Charles Bachr directors; C. Bachr, is the editor. The paper is now Democratic in politics.

With the increase of the German population, the paper has steadily grown in prosperity and influence, and has a circulation of from nine to ten thousand, with an established reputation and a fully equipped jobbing department, and is recognized as a first-class German newspaper. Its office is in the *Evening Journal* building on Fourth street.

Besides those above enumerated, among editors and newspaper writers of prominence in the history of Minneapolis may be mentioned Geo. K. Shaw, ex-mayor Dr. Ames, Dr. Albert Shaw,

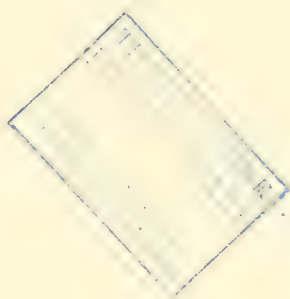
Mart. Williams, C. A. and W. A. Nim-mocks, Shelton Hollister, and some others connected with the religious press whose names we have not been able to learn. In fact, so large a number in this city have been engaged at different times, for a longer or shorter period, as contributors to the press of this city, that a list of the names alone would occupy much space.

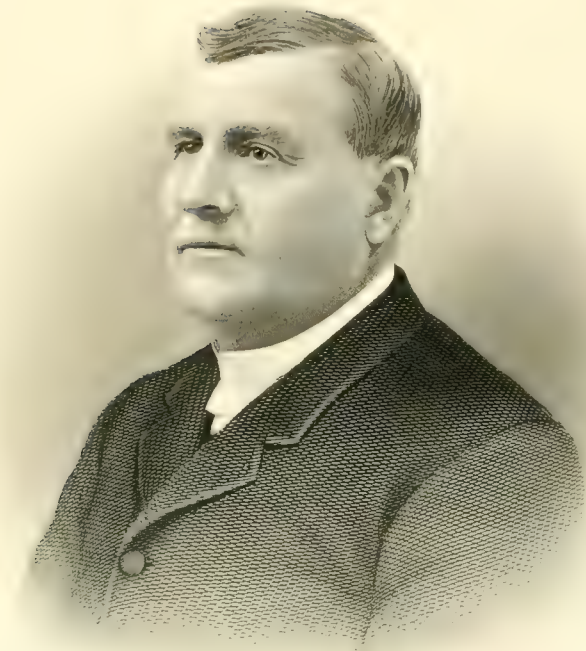
No exclusive book publishing enterprise has yet been established in this city, but strong indications show that the want will be supplied in the near future. In the mean time, that such work can already be executed here in a manner not excelled abroad, by the Tribune Job Printing Company, is conclusively shown by this volume.

The Ensign is a weekly religious newspaper, and the organ of the Baptist denomination in this city and state. The first number was issued February 14th, 1889. In September, 1890, the following well-known gentlemen organized a corporation, and assumed the management of the paper, viz: Geo. A. Pillsbury, D. D. Merrill, E. M. Van Duzee, S. G. Cook, W. W. Huntington, A. R. Potter, W. B. Ransom, Cary Emerson, C. P. Jones, J. A. Wolverton, Geo. N. Carman, and W. L. Harris. Lemuel Moss, D. D., has been editor of the paper from its first establishment.

In October, 1890, the above named corporation purchased *The Ensign* from J. C. Whitney & Son, the former publishers. The paper was enlarged to its present size, and many other improvements made, so that in its editorial, literary, general and religious news departments it stands among the foremost journals of that denomination.

The Housekeeper is, as its name indicates, a periodical especially devoted to family interests, and a welcome companion at the fireside. Its moral tone is





Mr. S. King

high, and in the department pertaining to woman's labor and sphere it is full and interesting, and not less so in the youth's department. It is a paper of twenty pages, established some fifteen years since.

The Farm, Stock and Home, a semi-monthly agricultural paper, was established in 1884, by Horatio R. Owen, with Col. J. H. Stevens as agricultural, and S. M. Owen as writing editor, though the latter did not assume editorial management until the following year. The paper was well received from the first; seemed, in fact, to have found that "long felt want," that journalists are ever in quest of, and apparently filled it acceptably to its patrons. It is one of the few agricultural papers that are "edited on the farm," for from the first it was the aim of the management to secure a staff of writers who lived on farms, and who daily came in contact with the flocks, herds, crops and experiences they were expected to write about. This gave to the paper a practical value that rendered it a favorite wherever known, and has given it a circulation and influence quite unusual with journals of its class. The paper is yet in the hands of its founders, and, strangely enough, the same compositors and foreman who got out the first number are still employed upon it. Its circulation is much larger than was ever previously enjoyed by any agricultural paper in this region, and it is now conceded to be one of the solid and useful business enterprises of the Northwest.

This article would be incomplete without further mention of a veteran editor and newspaper writer now living in this city, Col. J. H. Stevens. He was from the first a contributor to the *St. Anthony Express*, as well as more or less to nearly every paper which succeeded it in this city for many years. He has also been the editor of *Glencoe Register*, *Cataract and Agriculturist*, *Chronicle*,

Farmers' Union, *Farmers' Tribune* and *Farm, Stock and Home*.

His strong point as a newspaper writer was in collecting interesting local items and historical sketches. In this line he is unsurpassed. To a large acquaintance with early settlers, and an unusually retentive memory, he unites an intuitive perception of what the public taste demands for an interesting newspaper. The same qualities appear in his recently published personal recollections of Minnesota and its people, which is rich in interesting early incidents of pioneer life. His life has been varied by many important business enterprises, but had he devoted himself exclusively to journalism, there can be no doubt he would have achieved distinguished success in that profession.

WILLIAM SMITH KING. In the early part of the present century Rev. Lyndon King was an itinerant Methodist minister in northern New York. He was a strong character, uniting with the tender qualities of pastor of a Christian flock bold and radical opinions of a reformer. He was an Abolitionist, associate and contemporary of Gerrit Smith and William Goodell before the agitations produced by the sturdy John Brown, Garrison and Phillips had stirred the popular heart to revolt. William S. King was his fifth child, born at Malone, Franklin County, New York, December 16, 1828. When the son was eight years old the family settled on a farm, and the boys were put to work in clearing up the forest and bringing the land, none too promising, into a condition where it could furnish a scanty support. At twelve years of age he suffered that irreparable loss to a young lad—the death of his mother. The family life was broken up. Young William left home and commenced self-support. For the next six years he re-

remained in the vicinity of his home, working as a farm hand and driving team. In this wooded part of the country, where the dense hard wood forests were being rapidly cleared, a considerable business was carried on by the village merchants in gathering ashes, which were leached and concentrated by boiling into potash. One of the early successes which the lad achieved was as an "ash cat." The rivalry of the teamsters of competing ash-eries was sometimes intense, and William found that by feeding his team while the stars were yet bright, he could drive through the frosty morning and exchange his store of parcels of tea, tobacco and saleratus for a load of ashes, get the start of his slower competitors, and, as he passed them with a whoop and a cheer, the enthusiasm of the boy foreshadowed the push and energy of the mature man. Sometimes in the winter he would work for his board and attend school, but his scholastic opportunities were confined to the district school, and only through brief and irregular periods. About 1846, when eighteen years of age, he quit the rural employments of his boyhood, repairing to Otsego County, where he engaged as solicitor for some of the mutual insurance companies, which about that time became very popular throughout rural New York. But he had aspirations for a more dignified career. Politics and public opinion, as shaped by newspapers, engaged his attention. Had his ambition been solely to achieve present success, he would have allied himself with the Whig party, which, at that period contested with the Democratic party for the spoils of party success in the state and nation. But all his sympathies and sentiments, true to his early training, impelled him into association with the more radical and anti-slavery party just then rising into prominence. The Abolition, or Free Soil party, then a for-

lorn and struggling band, in the year 1852 nominated John P. Hale for President, and George W. Julien for Vice President. Young King started a campaign paper, the "*Free Democrat*," in Coopers-town, to support this ticket. One year later he took an advanced step, and organized a Young Men's Republican Club at Cherry Valley. This was the first organization known up to that date under the name of "Republican." A local ticket was nominated, and to the surprise of the political fossils, a part of its candidates were elected. Many lay claim to the honor of having originated the Republican party. The truth is that public sentiment, which had been aroused by the old Abolitionists to a pitch of determination, in many parts of the north, crystalized in many places, and about the same time, in the formation of the new party of freedom. The effort made at Cherry Valley was one of these, and was the first to adopt the name "Republican" for its party and candidates, but unlike most, it was born with such vigor and pushed with such enthusiasm that it achieved a speedy victory.

At this period Albany, the capital of the state of New York, was a chief seat of political intrigue in this country. Many of the politicians of the state gathered here, from both parties, and were men of great personal power and influence. Thurlow Weed, who conducted the *Evening Journal*, and Edwin Croswell, editor of the *Argus*, were men of great ability in their respective parties, and exercised a large influence, not only in state, but also in national politics. The names of Preston King, Wm. L. Marcy, Daniel S. Dickinson and William H. Seward will be recalled as leading Albany politicians, with national reputations. Mr. King was drawn into this circle, and imbibed in this school lessons of political tact, if not of wisdom. He often visited

RESIDENCE OF COLONEL WM S KING, 41 ISLAND AVE. BUILT IN 1874.





Albany, and became familiar with the leading politicians of the state, gathered there.

His power and influence, which had been reached by the sheer force of personal merit, were recognized by his appointment upon the staff of Major-General S. S. Burnside, of the State Militia, with the rank of Colonel.

It was at this period that he felt the impulse of emigration and sought a home in the west.

Col. King arrived in Minneapolis and took up his abode in the summer of 1858. It was a critical period in the affairs of the state, and the advent of a political revolution. In April of that year the people of the state had adopted by an overwhelming majority a constitutional amendment to loan the state credit in the form of bonds to the several railroad companies to the amount of \$5,000,000. Gov. Sibley had declined to issue the bonds without a first lien on the lands, roadbeds and franchises of the railroad companies, but had been coerced by a mandate of the Supreme Court to issue them without such security. The state had been organized at the first election in 1857 on a Democratic basis. The Governor, Legislature, Supreme Court, Representatives and Senators in Congress were all of that party. A second state election would occur in November, 1859.

Col. King, whose political education had been among the radical politicians of the Empire State, and who had been active in organizing the Republican party in that state, took in the situation, and entered into discussion of the questions at issue with impetuous zeal. He procured a printing press, and in the spring of 1859 commenced the publication of the *State Atlas*, a weekly newspaper. It was from the start edited with a trenchant pen. Its columns fairly blazed with denunciation of the five mil-

lion loan measure, predicted the repudiation of the bonds, and charged the democratic party with responsibility for the flagrant "swindle" perpetrated upon the people of the State. The *Minnesotian*, a newspaper edited by Dr. Thos. Foster, and published at St. Paul, took the same ground, and was little less denunciatory than the *Atlas*. These fulminations produced a profound impression in the state, and inspired distrust of the state bonds in the eastern markets where they were sent for negotiation. Capitalists refused to invest in them. As a last recourse the railroad contractors organized banks of issue, depositing the bonds as security for their circulating notes. But the scheme was abortive. Upon this "wild cat currency" the *Atlas* fell with furious denunciation. The railroad companies defaulted in payment of interest on the bonds, and they fell into discredit, and the bank notes issued upon them became worthless. By all means of negotiation no more than \$2,225,000 of the bonds had been sold, when the whole scheme collapsed.

At this time the public mind was becoming highly inflamed by the aggressions of the slave power in the South, and its political abettors throughout the country. The columns of the *Atlas* were filled with arguments and passionate appeals, taking the most radical position on the question. Col. King wielded a caustic pen. No editorial writer in the state has ever equaled him in warmth of expression or bitterness of denunciation. Public sentiment was profoundly stirred on both these subjects; so that when the election of November, 1859, took place a political revolution was effected. All branches of the state government became republican, and have remained solidly such ever since. When the presidential election succeeded in the fall of

1860, Minnesota had taken her place with the the phalanx of triumphant republican states. Col. King had not confined his efforts to the columns of the *Atlas*. He was active in political organization, and during the campaign donned the cape and carried the torch in the enthusiastic ranks of the Wide Awakes. In the latter part of the month of August of this year an event occurred which stirred up no little local excitement, and contributed to kindle more intensely the fires of the pending political issue. A family from Mississippi had brought to Minneapolis a female slave, in ignorance of the difference between the laws of the two states on the subject of personal liberty, who was quietly serving her mistress as maid. A writ of habeas corpus was procured by colored people, and she was brought before the district judge, when the court advised her that she was free to choose her condition, and as she was being escorted through the hallway to a carriage, one of the many southerners cried out, "Lets take the — nigger any how." At this suggestion King's wrath broke out like a cyclone. He denounced the southerners present as a gang of slave-driving kidnappers, and seizing a stout cane upon which a deacon was leaning, declared that he would brain the first man who should attempt to profane a Minnesota temple of justice by laying an unfriendly hand upon a person made free by the laws and constitution of the State of Minnesota. There were not a few present who sympathized with the master of the slave woman, for the sojourners from the south were bringing much patronage to the hotels and traders of the vicinity. Col. King was threatened, and through all the succeeding night a guard of citizens thought it necessary to guard the *Atlas* office from attack and demolition, and occupied it

behind barricaded doors. At the following election Col. Cyrus Aldrich was elected representative in congress from the Minneapolis district. He was a staunch friend of Col. King, who had actively supported his election, both through the columns of the *Atlas* and in personal effort.

The complete and triumphant success of the Republicans, so largely due to the efforts of Col. King, brought him into marked prominence in the councils of the party, and for some years he was in a good sense the dictator of the party. He shaped its platforms and often named its candidates.

With the movement of the regiments from the state to the South, at the outbreak of the Rebellion, Col. King repaired to Washington, where, with Col. Aldrich and William Windom, he gave his first attention and solitude to the soldiers from Minnesota. He visited the camps, made the acquaintance of the men and ministered to their wants. His time and purse and efficient mediation were always at their service.

At the organization of the first war congress, July 5th, 1861, he was chosen Post Master of the House of Representatives. At the outset he had a wide acquaintance with the public men of New York. The position of officer of the House enabled him to extend this acquaintance to all the prominent persons in public life. His genial and spontaneous nature, his enthusiasm, his stalwart devotion to the party, were such that he was continued in the position for twelve successive years, except one Congress. The intervals between the sessions of Congress were spent in Minneapolis, to which he held an unabated loyalty, and where he threw himself with all the enthusiasm of his nature into whatever enterprise appealed to him for assistance.

Among the institutions which owe their being to his suggestion or liberal aid, during this period, are Lakewood Cemetery, the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, the Harvester Works, and the Mechanical and Agricultural Association. The latter was a corporation which, at the outset, numbered several prominent citizens, but which finally was left upon the Colonel's hands alone. It acquired the old fair grounds of sixty acres in the southeasterly part of the city, and held annual fairs, which drew the whole countryside. Here were shown the finest cattle of the western states. The fleetest horses upon the turf competed upon the tracks for its splendid purses, while the attractions brought together to amaze and bewilder the spectator, earned for Col. King the epithet of "Old Thanmaturgus."

For several years Col. King held the office of Surveyor General of logs and lumber for the second Minnesota lumber district. The work of the office was largely performed by deputies, but it was a very important and responsible office, affording a comfortable income, and was committed to his hands largely in appreciation of his active and unselfish labors in behalf of the public interests.

He was in later years secretary of the Minneapolis Board of Trade, to which position he made his wide acquaintance and intimate knowledge of the needs of the city, of great use in building up her commercial and manufacturing interests.

Probably the most important service that he rendered the public during these years was in the establishment and conduct of newspapers. He was instrumental in starting the *Minneapolis Tribune*, at a time when such an enterprise brought more fame than fortune. He also became a large stockholder in the *Pioneer Press*, and for several years con-

ducted its Minneapolis department with equal vigor and success.

About 1870 he participated with several other gentlemen of Minneapolis and St. Paul in executing a contract of building the first section of the Northern Pacific Railway, from the Falls of the St. Louis river to the Red river, through the whole breadth of the state of Minnesota. He was ever an ardent advocate of this great enterprise, foreseeing with intuitive sagacity the immense advantages which the opening of a trans-continental route through the north would give to the city of his home. He was one of the original share-holders in the company which undertook its construction, and secured places on its Board of Directors for his friends, and Geo. A. Brackett, Dorilus Morrison, and co-operated with another personal and political friend, the late Secretary of the Treasury, William Windom, in the prosecution of this great undertaking.

Time and again he urged upon the attention of listless city councils or apathetic citizens the subject of public parks, and more than once brought forward schemes for their establishment. His earnest advocacy of these necessities of urban life, both through personal conversation and with his facile pen, together with examples of liberal tree planting upon his own broad domain, were the chief influences which educated the public to receive the later project of our present unequaled park system. In shaping this system he greatly contributed by personal service upon the Park Board, and by later donations of valuable lands as additions to the city's parks.

At the expiration of Col. King's service as postmaster of the house of representatives, he was elected a member of the Forty-fourth Congress from the Fourth district of Minnesota. He entered upon his term with brilliant prestige. His

enthusiasm for Minnesota and devotion to her people, his knowledge of the needs and situation of the entire west; his ability and intelligence; his wide acquaintance with public men and familiarity with the course of business in congress, were rare qualifications for the exalted position of representative. But he was not allowed to serve out his term in tranquility. He became the object of calumny and misrepresentation. Soon after taking his seat an investigation was ordered by the House, of transactions in procuring a subsidy for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at a previous congress. Charges of bribery were wildly brought against prominent men in congress, and other branches of the public service. Col. King, from his position in the House and intimacy with many of the actors in the transactions, was thought to know something which might implicate others, and a subpoena was issued for him to appear before the committee of investigation. His generous nature revolted at being made the occasion of bringing unmerited obliquy upon others, and he placed himself beyond the reach of the inquisitorial process. The act brought upon him a storm of calumny and misrepresentation. His motives were not appreciated, but instead his guilty knowledge of corruption was assumed. The democratic newspapers, ever ready to take up a reproach against an opponent, were wild in their aspersions of his conduct. The state legislature joined in the outcry against him and adopted a resolution calling for his resignation. This brought from his retreat a prompt letter addressed to the legislature. In it he defended, as far as he was then able to disclose the facts, his conduct, asserted his personal innocence of any corrupt relation, and hurled at the legislature a withering rebuke of its impertinence. He

added facts which brought some of their own number into like condemnation. This letter will remain as a model among the compositions of modern times, for scornful sarcasm and biting irony. Not Junius, in his inimitable arraignment of the corruptions of the Grafton ministry, pointed a keener shaft of ridicule and contempt. The publication of the letter produced a revulsion of sentiment, and the public soon concluded what has since become a settled conviction, that Col. King's retreat was prompted by feelings of generosity, and that he sacrificed his own present reputation rather than expose to unmerited censure others whose confidence and friendship he enjoyed.

The committee of investigation exculpated Col. King from any improper act or connection with the passage of the measure investigated, but excepted to his refusal to testify as to others who were thought to be implicated. The resolutions referred to as being passed by the legislature censuring Col. King for not appearing before the committee of investigation were, upon a better understanding of the facts, expunged from the records of the journals by unanimous vote of both branches of the legislature.

Agriculture is the basis of human industry. Ambition tempts many a boy from the paternal acres, to mingle in the wild struggle for business success or political honors, or for professional achievements, who, when a measure of success has been achieved, feels the love of the old sod revive, and returns to a more liberal, if less profitable cultivation of the soil. Col. King had a rural ideal, and towards the close of his life in Washington began to acquire farms lying around the lakes. First the Deacon Mann pre-emption at Lake Harriet was secured, then the Father Gear claim at Calhoun was acquired; to these were added the Manwaring tract, on the west side of

Harriet, and other pieces of land, so that a tract of fourteen hundred acres was obtained, lying in a compact body. To this tract he gave the name of "Lyndale Farm." Spacious barns were built, and a large farm house. Here he gathered the choicest animals of leading breeds of cattle—the ponderous Short-horn, the shapely Ayreshire, and the fawn-like Jersey. Among these he walked like a patriarch among his herds, calling them by pet names and patting their sleek and submissive heads. Annual sales were held, and the Lyndale herd became famous throughout the country. The crowning honor was won when a lordly representative of the "Bates" strain of Short-horns was purchased at auction for the sum of \$14,000, and returned to England to recruit the blood of princely herds. In his enthusiasm the proprietor of Lyndale farm had allowed his expenditures to outrun his income, and he was forced to dispose of his cattle, and made a deed of the farm to an eastern friend, Mr. Philo Remington, who, in return for a similar favor, which Col. King had done for him in former days, undertook to make advances on the property by way of clearing off the claims against it.

As time went on the relations of the parties became estranged through the machinations of an agent. Mr. Remington's own affairs needed a return of the advances, which Col. King was unable to respond to, and the property was sold to other parties. In the meantime the growth of the city had encroached upon the adjacent farms, so that the land became desirable to cut up into city lots. Calhoun Park, the various Remington additions and other plats were laid out, and many lots were sold. Streets were opened and stakes driven where the cows had grazed in undisturbed repose.

Col. King commenced an action in equity against Mr. Remington and his

grantees for an accounting and return of the remaining lands. This was the most notable law-suit which had ever come to issue in Hennepin county. The ablest members of the local bar, reinforced by eminent counsel from New York, were engaged on either side. The Court found in favor of Col. King, and its decree was confirmed by the Supreme Court. On a settlement, securities and property were turned over to the successful litigant to the value of nearly two million dollars.

Col. King rewarded his faithful attorneys with munificent fees. He settled his obligations, and opened his generous heart with free hand to the importunities of friendship and the appeals of charity. He embarked in new enterprises with more zeal than prudence. His old haunts were revisited, old friendships renewed, and everywhere the jolly Colonel seemed only happy when he could share his good fortune with others. This is not the way the sordid sons of wealth increase their store. It was no surprise to his friends that a few years enforced the lesson of economy, and found him richer only in the happiness his liberality had given to others.

Col. King has been twice married. His first wife was Mary Elizabeth Stevens, of Ilion, New York. The present Mrs. King was Miss Caroline M. Arnold, also of Ilion. His only son, Preston King, after graduating at Yale college, settled in Minneapolis, where he is interested in the extensive manufacturing corporation of the North Star Boot and Shoe Company. A daughter, with her two children, is a member of his household.

While inheriting the liberal political views of his father, he departed from the strict theological training of his infancy, and became a most decided liberal. He is a member of the congregation of the Church of the Redeemer, and a fast and

cordial friend of its distinguished pastor, Dr. Tuttle.

Col. King is a public speaker of no mean ability, but his strongest point is his pen. The press is often enriched with his contributions. When aroused, his discussion of public questions is forcible and exhaustive. His style is direct, pointed and forcible. He indulges sparingly in flights of fancy, makes very few excursions for rhetorical effect, but bristles with strong expressions. In

sarcasm and in invective he is most terrific.

His manner is cordial, his conversation spirited and his enthusiasm spontaneous. No man has a following of more appreciative friends. Always foremost in every work undertaken for the public good; loyally devoted to the up-building of Minneapolis, his name is indissolubly connected in the thought and estimation of his fellow citizens with her prosperity and glory.—*R. J. Baldwin.*





Franklin Steele

CHAPTER XVII.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

FRANKLIN STEELE. Among the most prominent and honored names connected with the history of Minneapolis, from its very first beginning down to as late as 1880, is that of Franklin Steele. He was the leading spirit in the founding of the city for many of its earliest years, and was closely identified with all of its important enterprises to the very time of his death. The testimonials to his public spirit, generosity and wise foresight, are to be seen on every hand, in the churches, schools, bridges, railroads, parks and public buildings; in building which he took so prominent a part in his life time, and which have since grown to such magnificent proportions. The older settlers well know the value of his public labors during the earlier years of the history of the city, and it is eminently fitting that some memorial of them should be preserved for the generations which follow later. We are indebted to Niell's history of Minnesota and Hennepin County for some of the facts of this sketch.

Franklin Steele was a native of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and was the fourth son of James Steele, inspector general of Pennsylvania during the last

war with Great Britain, and was born May 12th, 1813. In April, 1843, he was married in Baltimore by the Rev. Dr. Wyatt, to Anna, daughter of W. C. Barney, and grandchild of Commodore Barney of the United States navy, and also by her mother, of Samuel Chase, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of Independence.

When a youth he was advised by Andrew Jackson, then President of the United States, to identify himself with the West. In the year 1838 he received under President Van Buren the appointment of sutler at the frontier post at Fort Snelling, and accepted.

The position of sutler in the army was then quite different from what the popular idea attaches to it at the present time. It was not sought merely, if at all, from motives of pecuniary profit, but as a temporary aid to the enterprise and energy of the incumbent in the far more important openings offered in the development of a new country. The social position of a sutler was in all respects the same as that of other officers attached to the army. Mr. Steele occupied officer's quarters for several years after his marriage. He after-

wards obtained permission to build outside the fort the house which was his home until it was destroyed by fire in 1864.

It required no small degree of enterprise, energy and self-denial in 1843, on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Steele to sever their social relations and prospects in the East and venture their all and make their home in what was then, absolutely a savage wilderness. Civil government even had not then been here established. No forecast could then be made of the marvelous development which has since occurred. The bouyancy of youth and an indomitable will and energy were the forces on which they relied to achieve success.

The Territory of Minnesota was organized in March, 1849. The first important public service (though rendered in private capacity) by Mr. Steele was in connection with the passage of the organic act. A considerable part of the preceding winter he spent in Washington and in conjunction with delegate Sibley and the Hon. H. M. Rice, labored indefatigably to procure the passage of the act, in which they were successful. The result was to open a wide field for the exercise of the business talent and capacity of Mr. Steele, which had not previously existed.

Long previous to this, however, he was forming plans and laying foundations on which to build when the favorable time should come. With his keen business foresight and sagacity he was not slow to perceive that the magnificent water power, at the falls of St. Anthony, so easily to be utilized, must eventually render that point one of supreme importance. On his first arrival, the land adjoining the Falls on the south side was occupied by the government as a military reservation; on the north side it belonged to the Chippewa Indians. The treaty

between the government and these Indians for the cession of these lands between the St. Croix and Mississippi was concluded in 1838. This opened the first opportunity to the whites to obtain a foothold on land near the Falls. The official information did not reach here till July following.

Of course, Mr. Steele was not the only one who recognized the great importance of securing land adjoining the water power. In those days, the first actual occupant was conceded to have the best right. No sooner was the expected news received than Mr. Steele and Capt. L. Scott, of the 5th U. S. infantry, both set out in haste to secure the coveted prize, and probably both aware of the other's intentions. But they took different routes, and by superior promptness and energy and previous arrangements, Mr. Steele arrived on the ground some time in advance, and had the frame of his building up and his claim staked out before the Captain had put in an appearance. He secured the prize. The incident is mentioned as illustrative of a marked quality in the character of Mr. Steele, which conduced largely to his business success in after life.

This land was not then surveyed. The government title was not obtained till some years later. Meantime Mr. Steele retained his possession through various parties and at no small expense, until the land could be properly entered at the United States land office in 1847. Then only did he feel secure in his possession. The same year he also purchased of the government Nicollet island.

Then commenced the real work of building the future city; a work to which Mr. Steele devoted unremittingly the best 30 years of his life. The very first necessity was the erection of a dam and saw mill, still a venture of faith, justified only by his unerring foresight of the

future. There were as yet no people to buy the lumber when produced—there were indeed no men here to build the mill, but were to be sent for to Maine, then a month's journey distant. But all obstacles were overcome, and in 1848 Mr. Steele had the first mill running. It aided greatly in the first start of the village.

But other obstacles were yet to be overcome. Mr. Steele perceiving that more capital was needed for the development of the resources of the town, was induced to sell one-half his valuable site to Arnold Taylor, of Massachusetts, for \$20,000. The result proved unfortunate in every respect. The main object of the sale was entirely thwarted. Mr. Steele in disposing of lots was actuated by the most broad and liberal views and motives. His policy was to sell lots at the lowest price and on the most favorable terms of payment to actual settlers, who would make improvements, and to donate lots, without price, for schools and churches. His partner's views were exactly the opposite. Of course these opposing policies could not long continue. Litigation soon resulted and continued for some two years, much embarrassing titles and greatly retarding the growth of the town. Mr. Steele finally succeeded in buying out Mr. Taylor, and thus relieving the village of an incubus, which he had unwillingly placed upon it. The growth of St. Anthony was there, after steady and uninterrupted.

In 1851, Mr. Steele was elected by the legislature as one of the first Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota. He discharged the duties of this office for several years with the most unswerving fidelity, and the institution never had a truer or more devoted friend. In 1852, he donated the most valuable block in St. Anthony (immediately in the rear of where now stands the Exposition build-

ing) as a site for the preparatory department, and contributed liberally towards the erection of a building thereon. And later, when the institution was struggling with pecuniary difficulties, owing to the financial crash of 1857, he repeatedly advanced it money, without charge, to tide it over its embarrassments.

A great enterprise (for that day) which Mr. Steele undertook in 1854, was the building of the first suspension bridge across the Mississippi. Like many other of his undertakings, this was characterized by extraordinary boldness and sagacity. For, it is to be remembered, there were less than 2,000 people on the east side of the river, and the title to the land from the government not even then obtained on the west side. He carried it to successful completion within a year. But, unfortunately, just before it was ready for use, a hurricane completely wrecked a large part of the beautiful structure. Nothing daunted, he instantly set to work to rebuild, and within a few months it was opened for travel. The building of that bridge, undoubtedly, settled for all time the business center of Minneapolis.

None but old settlers could know and feel the deep debt of gratitude due to Mr. Steele for his persistent and unceasing efforts in 1855 to bring the lands on the west side of the river into market. It was a critical time in the history of Minneapolis. Failure meant ruin to the future city—at least a delay, which was equivalent to ruin to that generation. Many had invested there their all, and they waited with the most intense and painful anxiety the action of Congress. Mr. Steele spent the most of that winter in Washington. His large acquaintance with leading politicians in the East, of the dominant party; his lavish hospitality, combined with the most polished and affable address, were most potent

factors in achieving the successful result. In February, 1855, the act passed Congress, extending the preemption laws over a large part of the Fort Snelling reservation.

Mr. Steele, naturally, became largely interested in desirable business property on the west side of the river, and with his accustomed energy devoted himself to the development of the town. The same liberal policy which he adopted in St. Anthony was pursued in Minneapolis. Lots were disposed of at a nominal price for business purposes, and for churches and schools without charge. To all public improvements he was a liberal donor.

The limits of this article only permit a reference to the great number of public and private enterprises in which Mr. Steele was actively engaged in the early history of the territory and state. Some idea of the extent and variety of these may be gained by consulting the legislative annals of the state from 1849 to 1870. They embrace railroads, bridges, booms, ferries, schools, historical societies, seminaries, banks, benevolent societies, in nearly all of which his name is found as an incorporator or director, and affording the most conclusive evidence of his deep interest in every thing calculated to promote the great interest of the city and state of his adoption. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Department of American History of the Minnesota Historical Society.

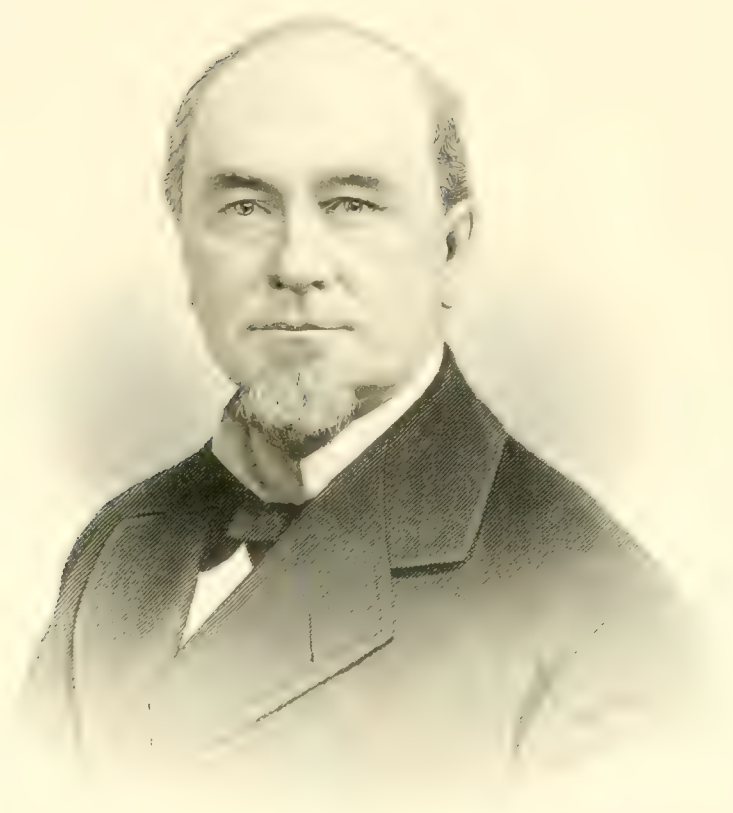
In politics, Mr. Steele was a democrat, but never held political office. His influence, however, in shaping political affairs was probably not second to that of any man of his party in the state. His advice on political affairs was always eagerly sought and listened to with the utmost deference. Had he consented to the use of his name he could at any time have been named as the standard bearer

of his party for the highest offices in the gift of the people. But he could never consent to sacrifice the charm and happiness of private life for the turmoil of political strife and the unsatisfactory rewards of the highest station.

The life of Mr. Steele in his domestic relations was exceptionally fortunate and happy. Mrs. Steele was one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of her native state, which is perhaps more famous than any other for beautiful women. There were born to them ten children, seven daughters and three sons. Mary Chase, the eldest daughter, married George U. Morris, captain in the United States navy, who won a national reputation in his gallant defense of the Cumberland in the battle with the Merrimac. He died of consumption in 1875. Sarah married Captain Gilbert C. Wiltse, now in command of the Boston of the squadron of the Evolution. Fannie married Lieutenant Edward McCauley, of the United States Marine corps. W. E. Steele, the youngest, has identified himself with the interests of Minneapolis, is a successful banker and has taken a leading part in all prominent enterprises calculated to advance the interests of the city. The elder son, Franklin Steele, lives in Washington. Mr. Steele was a successful business man. He had higher aims than to make the acquisition of money the chief object of life; had he done so he doubtless could have left a large fortune, even as fortunes are estimated to-day. But he left an ample competence to his large family, and what is of far more value, an unsullied name and an honored record, revered not only by his own family, but the state at large.

Mr. Steele died on the 10th of September, 1880. His illness was very brief. On the day previous, in his usual health, he was driving in Minneapolis with a





Al. T. Wells

single attendant, when he was suddenly seized with dizziness and was carried to the office of a physician. He soon became unconscious, from which he did not recover, and early on the morning of the 10th peacefully passed away in the presence of a brother and son and a few friends. The time was too short to have his loving family all around him.

From this brief and imperfect sketch of the life of Mr. Steele it is hardly possible for those who have not personally known him to form a just estimate of his character. It is not overstepping the limits of truth to say that physically he was the ideal of perfect manhood and beauty. In any large assemblage or in passing through crowded streets, all eyes would instinctively turn to him. But an intimate acquaintance only could reveal the true nobility of his character. Inflexibly just in all his business relations he made the golden rule the guide of his life, and came as near living up to it as any one I ever knew. Everywhere and always he was a gentleman in the highest and truest sense of the term. No one, high or low, could have intercourse with him without recognizing the fact. The character was never assumed—it was innate, born with him, he could not be otherwise. Hardly less striking was his great modesty, never assuming superiority over others, or even claiming the precedence which was his due. His life was peculiarly unselfish, and largely devoted to the prosecution of public measures, of which others have chiefly reaped the benefits. In short his life and death forcibly illustrate the truth of the sentiment that,

"Only the actions of the just
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust."

HENRY TITUS WELLES. Among the surviving early settlers of Minneapolis none are better known, and few have

contributed more to its growth, not only in material things, but also in wholesome, moral and religious character, than H. T. Welles. He was of an old New England family of Puritan stock, born at the town of Glostenbury, Hartford County, Connecticut, on the third day of April, 1821.

Mr. Welles is a lineal descendant of Gov. Thomas Welles, who was born in Northamptonshire, England, in the year 1598, and being prescribed as a recusant emigrated to New England in 1636. He was governor of Connecticut in 1656 and 1658, and held other important public offices. One line of descent from him is:

1. Samuel, born 1630, died 1675
2. Samuel, born 1660, died 1731
3. Thomas, born 1693, died 1767
4. Jonathan, born 1732, died 1792
5. Jonathan, born 1763, died 1853
6. Henry T., born 1821.

Jonathan Welles, the grandfather, was a graduate of Yale College, and remained as a tutor there. He married Catherine Saltonstall, grand-daughter of Gurdon Saltonstall, governor of Connecticut in 1707-1724, and who died in office.

The family is supposed to be of Norman origin. One of the names inscribed on the roll of Battle Abbey was "R de Euille," who is thought to be the ancestor of the English Welles, the word having the same meaning. This family is traced in Normandy to the latter part of the eighth century, from which time they held the highest rank, personally and by royal intermarriages.

The years of infancy and boyhood were passed on the paternal farm and in academic studies until he entered Trinity College, Hartford, from which he graduated in 1843. The next ten years were spent in his native town and upon the farm, though not in the stress of hard labor, for his father was, if not wealthy,

in very comfortable circumstances. He studied law and in 1845 was admitted to the bar of Hartford County.

During these years, at the age of twenty-nine, he was elected to represent his town in the legislature, affiliating with the Whig party. Having already married he moved to St. Anthony in 1853, and engaged at once in active business. The lumber business, at that period the most attractive which presented, engaged his attention, and he invested a large part of the liberal capital which he brought with him, operating seven of the eight sets of saws then at St. Anthony. The market for lumber was precarious and did not prove sufficiently remunerative, or to his taste, and he soon gave it up, and invested a considerable sum in real estate, acquiring among other properties a share in the claim which Col. John H. Stevens had entered on the west side of the river, to which he removed in 1856. This property retained and improved, and administered with care, but with liberality, became the foundation of one of the amplest fortunes of the city.

The ability of Mr. Welles was early recognized by the citizens by repeatedly choosing him to represent their interests in Washington. In their interest he co-operated in the winter of 1854-5 with Franklin Steele and Dr. A. E. Ames, who succeeded in reducing the military reservation and opening the lands on the west side of the river to settlement and purchase.

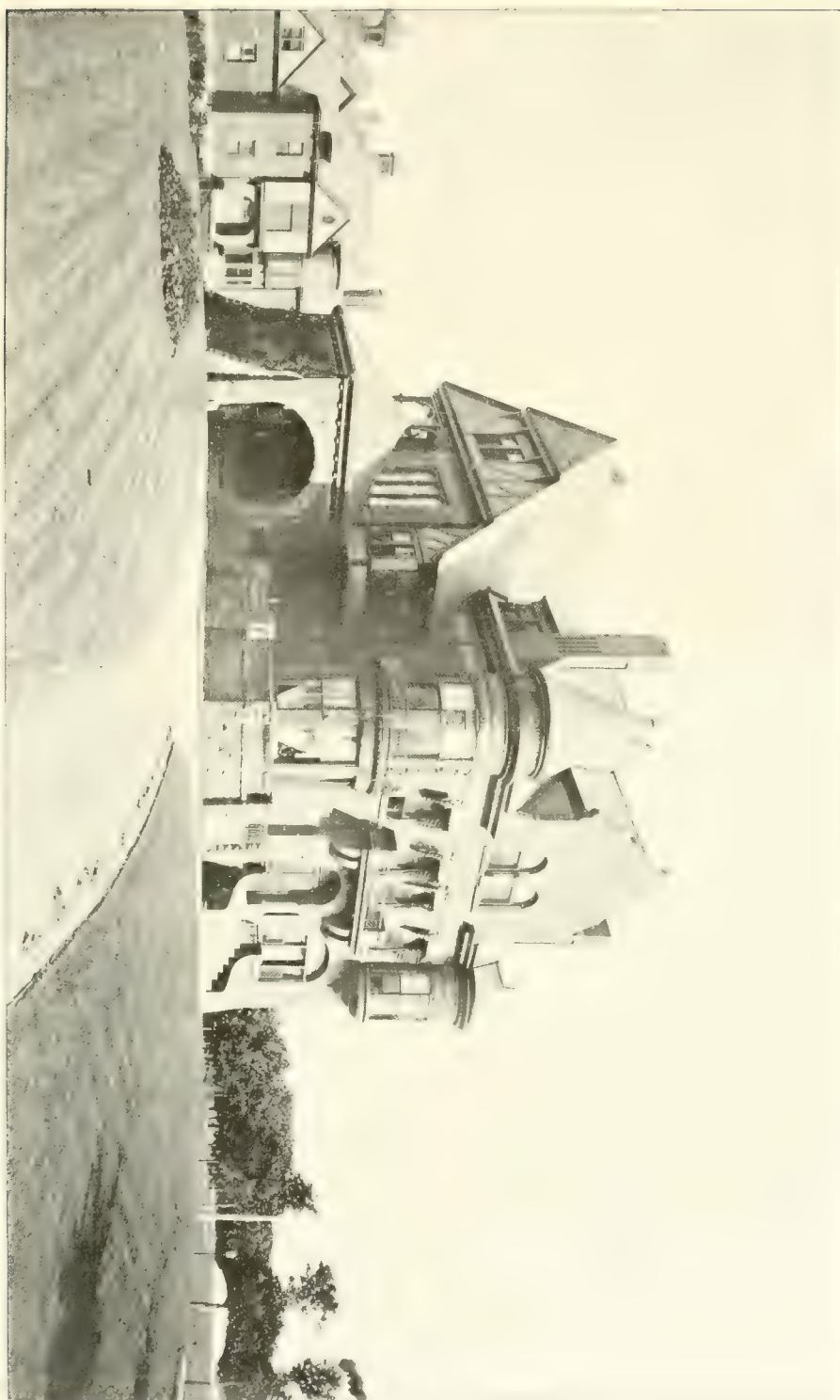
He was called to Washington in the winter of 1856-7 in company with Richard Chute to aid Delegate Henry M. Rice in procuring the passage of the land grant act of that year. On his return a public dinner was tendered him in recognition of his services in aiding the passage of the bill, and in making Minneapolis and St. Anthony centers in the

railroad system, marked out in the bill, which compliment, with characteristic modesty, was declined.

Upon the incorporation of the city of St. Anthony in March, 1855, he was elected its first mayor, defeating Capt. John Rollins, who was an opposing candidate, by a small majority. Party spirit ran so high that the successful party celebrated their victory by a banquet, at which the choicest vintage of France flowed.

Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was organized in 1855, and Mr. Welles was chosen one of the wardens. He was also chosen warden of Gethsemane Church upon its organization in the following year. A New England Society was organized in 1857, and Mr. Wells was one of its vice-presidents. At the first Minneapolis town election in 1858 he was chosen president of the corporation, and in the same year was chosen president of the school board.

A brisk competition existed in the early years between the partisans of upper and lower town, or Nicollet avenue and Cataract street. In 1858 a hotel was built on the corner of Washington avenue and Cataract street by such enterprising men as F. R. E. Cornell, Dr. Ames, R. P. Russell and Charles Clark. Messrs. Welles and Steele had already with unwonted enterprise, procured the building of the suspension bridge leading to Nicollet avenue, where their interests chiefly lay, and now set apart a fine lot at the corner of Nicollet and Washington avenues, and with a bonus raised by themselves and others, procured the erection of the Nicollet House. At its opening, in 1858, a banquet and celebration were held, in which Mr. Welles made one of the speeches, in which, with graphic clearness, he sketched the bright prospects, and anticipated the magnificent future of the infant city.



RESIDENCE OF H. T. WELLES, 1731 HENNINGTON AVENUE, BETHLEHEM, PA.

In 1859 the salaries of the public school teachers were in arrears and all sent in their resignations. Mr. Welles, with the aid of others, procured funds to pay up the debts and the schools were resumed.

At a union gathering held in Minneapolis that year, at which the gifted Martin MacLeod presided, the principal speech was made by Mr. Welles, who, though making no pretensions to oratory, was always on social occasions an acceptable speaker.

A serious effort was made in 1860 to unite the two municipal corporations, and Mr. Welles was appointed on a committee to draw up a charter, but the effort failed for the time, the citizens of each town being too strenuous each to retain its own name.

Never an aspirant for public office, and declining it when practicable to do so, nevertheless the Democratic nomination for governor was thrust upon him in 1863, and although the election of any candidate for state office by that party was hopeless he made the run, and reduced the majority of his opponent, Gov. Stephen A. Miller, in such a measure as to show his popularity and influence in the state.

Probably the most significant act of this busy life, at least that which has contributed in the greatest degree to the prosperity of the city, was his conception of and co-operation in building the Minneapolis and Duluth, and Minneapolis and St. Louis Railways. In the land grant act the line of railroad provided for the Minnesota Valley, had two terminal lines diverging from a point of junction near Shakopee, the one terminating at St. Paul and the other at St. Anthony. The public lands granted for the line were equally applicable to each branch, but the control of the road fell into the hands of the St. Paul and Sioux City

Railroad Company, the managing and controlling owners of which were residents of St. Paul. The line was built from St. Paul, and the St. Anthony branch neglected, although lands equitably belonging to it, were appropriated.

Mr. Welles deliberately determined that with or without public lands the line should be built. Calling upon the president of the St. Paul and Sioux City road he was informed that his company had no purpose to build the line to St. Anthony and would not do so. He was informed that in that event the people of Minneapolis would build it, and if not allowed a co-operating road they would provide a rival one. The derisive smile with which President Drake received this announcement showed how futile he regarded the attempt. The Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad was organized, Mr. Welles being one of its directors and its first president. With the cordial co-operation of the people of Minneapolis, and ably seconded by his co-directors, among whom were General and Senator Washburn, Messrs. Sidle, Langdon, Martin, McNair, Atwater and others, the construction of the line was undertaken and soon opened from White Bear Lake to St. Anthony, and from Minneapolis to the junction with the St. Paul and Sioux City road, and crossing that line was extended southerly to the state line, and on into the state of Iowa, and westward into Dakota. Not only this but in process of time the line from St. Paul to the point of junction was abandoned for through traffic, and the derided St. Anthony line became the main line of the St. Paul road. By this magnificent enterprise the prestige of Minneapolis was preserved, and her lumber and milling industries facilitated; and instead of sinking to a subordinate position she soon outstripped her rival city in population and business.

At the organization of the park commission Mr. Welles was appointed one of the board of park commissioners, but after the act had been submitted and ratified by the people, and safely launched on its beneficent career, he resigned.

For many years Mr. Welles was president of the Northwestern National Bank, and is still on its board of directors, an institution among the soundest and most popular of the Minneapolis banks.

His residence, for many years an unpretentious one on Eighth street—when built far out of the built up part of the city—has for several years been a beautiful villa, at the intersection of Hennepin and Lyndale avenues overlooking Loring Park. He has retired from active business, but by no means from the oversight of his large interests, nor from an active participation in the religious educational and material growth of the city and state. His appearance upon the street, upright, dignified and robust, attracts the attention of even strangers as one pre-eminently a leader among men. He has always been noted for his dominating influence upon other men. With a tenacious memory, a method of clearness of statement, and conciliating and winning manner, he seldom fails to impress his ideas upon others and influence them to act in conformity with his views.

This sketch of the life of Mr. Welles, made by one who has known him long, but without suggestion from him, deals only with his public and best known acts. It leaves out of view the numberless more private deeds of usefulness and beneficence which have made his life a benediction to his family, to his city, and to his kind.

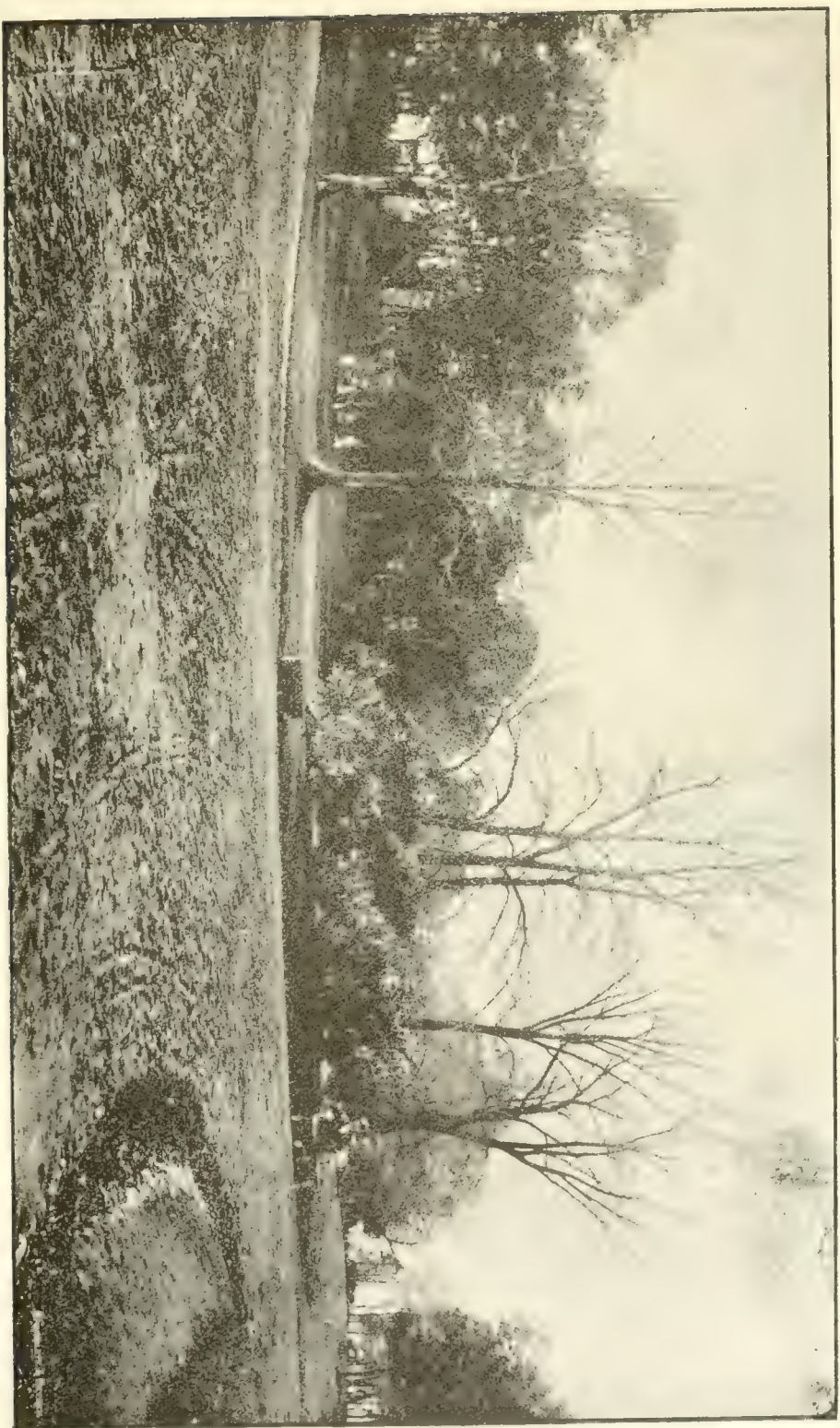
PARKS.

*The park idea seems to have suggested itself to Minneapolis so early that it is almost impossible to tell just when the first proposition was formulated.

Mr. C. M. Loring, who probably in the minds of our people here stands most fully as the representative of our park development, tells the writer that the first public meeting he recollects attending in Minneapolis was one held for the purpose of securing twenty acres of land for park purposes, just south of the present High School building, embracing the lands upon which the Central Baptist Church is now located. The price asked for these lands was about three hundred dollars an acre. This project, however, was never consummated.

In 1865 there seems to have been a very earnest desire upon the part of the people on the west side of the river to secure Nicollet Island for a park. The property belonged at that time to W. W. Eastman who offered it for this purpose for the sum of twenty-eight thousand dollars. This sentiment crystallized so that the city council, in the spring of 1866, submitted the proposition to a vote of the people of Minneapolis, with the understanding that if carried, it was to be voted upon by the people of St. Anthony at an election to be called for this purpose. This magnificent property was, however, to the lasting misfortune of our city, lost to the people by only sixty-six votes. Two years afterwards Mr. George A. Brackett, always foremost in every effort towards the up-building of the city and the advancement of the park system, secured forty acres of land lying south of Franklin avenue and bounded by Nicollet and Third avenues south. This property he offered the city at cost, namely, sixteen thousand dollars, and was joined later in the enterprise by Dorilus Morrison, W. D. Washburn, and R. J. Mendenhall. They carried this property for several years, offering it to the city at cost and seven per cent. interest

The writer, Mr. A. J. Boardman, desires to express his appreciation of the aid received in the preparation of this article to the present efficient secretary of the board, W. G. Nye.



SCENE IN RIVERSIDE PARK.

on a term of twenty years; but the cynic was abroad then as now and saw a job in it; so this magnificent property, a portion of which is embraced in the homestead of W. D. Washburn, worth to day more than a million dollars, was lost by only one vote in the city council, although the opponents of the measure, with the hope of defeating it, tacked on as a rider Murphy's and Oak Lake Additions as well. It is possible, however, that the opponents of these measures builded better than they knew; had these magnificent tracts been secured at that time, the friends of the park idea might have rested on their oars and the organization of the commission in 1883, which has given us our unrivalled system of parks and parkways which have since been secured, might have been delayed until so late a period that we should have been unable to have reaped the grander results which came from later efforts.

The city had, however, secured by gift, prior to the organization of the commission, a block of land in the Sixth ward at the intersection of Eighth street south, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third avenues south, which had been dedicated to the public use as a park by the late Edward Murphy, and which has since been designated "Murphy Square," in memory of the donor, who was among the most enterprising and public spirited of the early settlers. It had also received one block in the Fifth ward between Portland and Fifth avenues south and Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, donated to the city by Mary C. Morris, Catherine B. Steele and Caroline H. Addison, daughters of the late Franklin Steele, and which in memory of that most worthy and honorable citizen, had been named Franklin Steele Square.

EDWARD MURPHY. Captain Murphy, as he was always called in Minneapolis, was a native of New Jersey, where, at the city of New Brunswick, he was born Oct. 18, 1828. His father was a native of Ireland, though living in this country from a boy. He was captain in the war of 1812. While Edward was still a small boy he removed to Quincy, Illinois, where the son grew to manhood. Edward followed his brother, Dr. John H. Murphy, to Minneapolis, where he settled in 1850. Soon after his arrival he obtained a permit from the military authorities at Fort Snelling to occupy a a quarter section of land adjoining the claim of John P. Miller, and took possession of it in May, 1852. There he built a small house on the high river bank and improved a portion of his land. He had one field prepared for a nursery and orchard, in which he planted apple and other fruit trees, but after a few years of trial his trees died, and he reluctantly abandoned the attempt to raise fruit trees. He also brought a small herd of cattle from Illinois, which grazed on the rich unfenced prairie, and became the occasion of the first law suit that was ever tried in the county. The cattle destroyed a growing crop of corn, planted by Hiram Burlingham, and the suit was brought for the damages. Judge Chatfield, who presided at the trial, held that in the absence of any law prescribing fences, the owner of the cattle was liable, though neither pasture nor cornfield was fenced. Captain Murphy's title to eighty acres of his claim was contested before the land office by Silas Bigelow, who prevailed in the contest.

From the time of his arrival in Minneapolis, Captain Murphy took an active interest in public affairs. He had strong faith in the future importance of the little settlement, and contributed liberally



Edmund Murphy



both of time and money to forward its interests. He was a clear headed and fair minded man. He was strongly attached to the Democratic party, yet he was elected repeatedly to the early town council, and in non-partisan organizations his name was always prominent. Thus as early as 1852 his name is found upon a committee charged with the duty of organizing a Territorial Temperance Society. About the same time he was among the founders of Hennepin Lodge U. D., of which he was the first Senior Deacon. He was also a delegate at the formation of the Territorial Agriculture Society. A friend of education, though having received but a meagre opportunity to acquire it himself, he was, with Dr. A. E. Ames and John H. Stevens, trustee of the first school district formed on the west side of the Mississippi river. It comprised the whole county west of the river. Miss Mary E. Miller was the gifted teacher, and about twenty scholars were in attendance. At a later period, when the teachers all resigned for failure to receive their pay, he interested himself in raising funds by subscription and kept the schools in operation.

In 1853 Captain Murphy established a ferry at the foot of the rapids below the falls, and two or three years later joined with other liberal citizens of lower town, in obtaining a charter and erecting a bridge across the river. It was a fine structure, and was a great public convenience, until the high water of the spring of 1858, carried it away, to the serious loss of its stockholders.

In the winter of 1854 he was sent by the citizens, with Franklin Steele and Dr. A. E. Ames to Washington to secure the passage of an act by Congress to extend to the settlers on the reservation the right of pre-emption. Their mission was successful, and upon their return the

committee received the warmest congratulations.

The same year a steamboat company was organized to build a line of boats to run from the lower ports on the river to the Falls of St. Anthony. Captain Murphy was secretary of the meeting called for the purpose, at which \$15,000 was subscribed, and the full capital stock of \$30,000 was soon raised. He was made a director of the company. The first result of the effort was the building of the steamboat "Falls City," which for several years made regular trips to Minneapolis and St. Anthony, as the head of navigation. For a time Capt. Murphy was master of the boat, and in that service earned his title. To accommodate the trade he built a warehouse on the river bank, below the site of the brewery. About this time a union board of trade was organized, of which he was a director, continuing to hold the position as late as 1861. Upon the organization of a town government, he was chosen one of the supervisors. A premature effort was made in 1860 to unite St. Anthony and Minneapolis in one municipal government, in which Capt. Murphy was active, but the effort failed through the tenacity of the citizens of either town in favor of their own name.

Soon after the plat of the town of Minneapolis was filed, Capt. Murphy laid out his eighty acres, as Murphy's Addition to Minneapolis. He was the only one of the original proprietors who had the liberality and foresight to dedicate a square for public use as a park. This was uncared for and a rather forlorn tract until the park commission was organized; when it was graded and planted, and now, as Murphy Park, is one of the beauty-spots of the city. Captain Murphy built a fine residence upon the bank of the river, just above the entrance to the present Riverside Park,

where he resided during the remainder of his life. The homestead, after his death, passed into the possession of the Sisters of Mercy, who converted it into a hospital.

Captain Murphy married Harriet W. Freeborn before he settled in Minneapolis. His widow still survives, together with the two children, Ira F. Murphy, of Minneapolis, and Mrs. Bazil Armstrong, of St. Paul.

In a trip to the south in 1865, Captain Murphy contracted a malarious disease, which proved fatal. His death was greatly deplored in Minneapolis, where he was held in high esteem, and which he loved most ardently.

The present Park Commission had its birth and origin during the winter of 1882-'83 in the Board of Trade, from which institution the inception of nearly all of our magnificent public enterprises have had their origin. The first draft of the Act was presented to the board by C. A. Nimocks, was drawn by R. J. Baldwin afterward, for years the efficient secretary of the board; the legal features were submitted to W. W. McNair and R. C. Benton, and the faithfulness with which they attended to their duties may perhaps be best attested by the fact that, although its legality has several times been tested in the Supreme Court, it has uniformly been pronounced "waterproof." It was entitled "An Act Providing for the Designation, Acquisition, Laying Out and Improvement of Lands in the City of Minneapolis for a System of Public Parks and Parkways, and for the Care and Government thereof," and was approved February 27th, 1883. In order to allay any opposition which might come from the Hennepin County members of legislature, it was provided that this Act should be submitted to a vote of the people at the next municipal election;

and further, in order that it might meet as little opposition as possible at this election, it was determined to name twelve of our most prominent citizens and largest tax-payers as the Board of Commissioners, six of whom should be selected from the Democratic and the remaining six from the Republican party. In order to make it non-partisan; and so that there might be no conflict between this board and the city council it was determined to have as ex-officio members of the board, the acting mayor and chairmen of the committees on Public Grounds and Buildings, and Roads and Bridges. Notwithstanding these efforts to harmonize the legislature, the council and the voters, there were a large number of very influential citizens who thought they foresaw danger to the rights of the people in the large powers of eminent domain and assessment for betterments which might come from too rigorous an enforcement of these privileges in the hands of the commission; and they argued that while the rights of the citizen might be sacred in the hands of the commission that had just been organized, in the ceaseless mutations of politics, a future commission might be selected which might be less considerate in their methods of enforcing the privileges of the Act. The advocates of the park scheme were none the less alert than the opponents. A committee of four gentlemen composed of W. S. King, Hon. J. C. Oswald, John T. West and the writer, were selected to organize the precincts throughout the city in the interest of the Act, and a meeting was held at the Nicollet House the Sunday prior to election, when arrangements were made looking toward the securing of as full a vote as possible for the measure. Meetings had been held in the various wards at which the subject was discussed in its various phases; the

friends of the measure claiming that the parks were the gardens of the poor; that the opposition came almost entirely from the wealthy who were able to go abroad and enjoy the results of parks in other cities; that in no other direction would the expenditure of money be so largely absorbed at home by the laboring classes, as after the acquisition of the land there is little if anything except labor needed to complete a park, about the only implements in use being the cart, the scraper and the shovel. The issue was rendered all the more uncertain since the Democratic party in its convention had voted to put "no" upon their tickets, signifying their disapproval of the Act, while the Republican party were not by any means united in its favor. The adoption of this Act permitted the increase of one mill in our general tax, and allowed the issue of bonds, the interest of which should not exceed \$25,000. This fact was dwelt upon by the opposition. The commission, as constituted by the Act, consisted of Charles M. Loring, Dorilus Morrison, John S. Pillsbury, Henry T. Welles, O. C. Merriman, John C. Oswald, William W. Eastman, George A. Brackett, Judson N. Cross, Daniel Bassett, A. C. Austin, Andrew C. Haugan. The good judgment evinced in the selection of these gentlemen was manifested in the confidence shown by the people in a majority vote of 1315 in favor of the acceptance of the provisions of the Act. H. T. Welles and O. C. Merriman declining to serve, Eugene M. Wilson and Samuel H. Chute were appointed in their places. The favor with which the commission was received was almost immediately exemplified in the gifts of lands presented in various parts of the city, and of which the enforced limits of this article will only permit brief mention, and that this good opinion has been maintained is best evidenced in the

increasing number and greater value of the donations of park area during 1890. The magnificent gifts made during 1890 of Col. W. S. King and the Lakewood Cemetery people, being worth over a quarter of a million dollars.

On the 14th day of March, 1883, the several persons named as Park Commissioners in the Act, having been requested to meet for the purpose of organization by the mayor of the city, and a majority having qualified as required by the Park Act, convened at the mayor's office and organized the board by designating Charles M. Loring as president—which office he has held, to the credit of the board and the advancement of its interests in this department, continuously to the year 1892—Albert A. Ames, vice-president, and Rufus J. Baldwin, secretary. Andrew C. Haugan having subsequently resigned, and Benjamin F. Nelson having ceased to be an ex-officio commissioner, Mr. Nelson was appointed to fill the vacancy and Nathan H. Roberts qualified as his ex-officio successor. Having completed its organization, the board adjourned to await the action of the legal voters of the city upon the acceptance of the Act, which, under the fifteenth section, was submitted to them at the regular city election on the first Tuesday in April.

All the powers granted in the Act having thus been confirmed by the vote of the people, the board again met on the 18th of April, and, having adopted rules for the conduct of its business, proceeded, through the action of committees and by stated weekly meetings, to execute the trust confided to it.

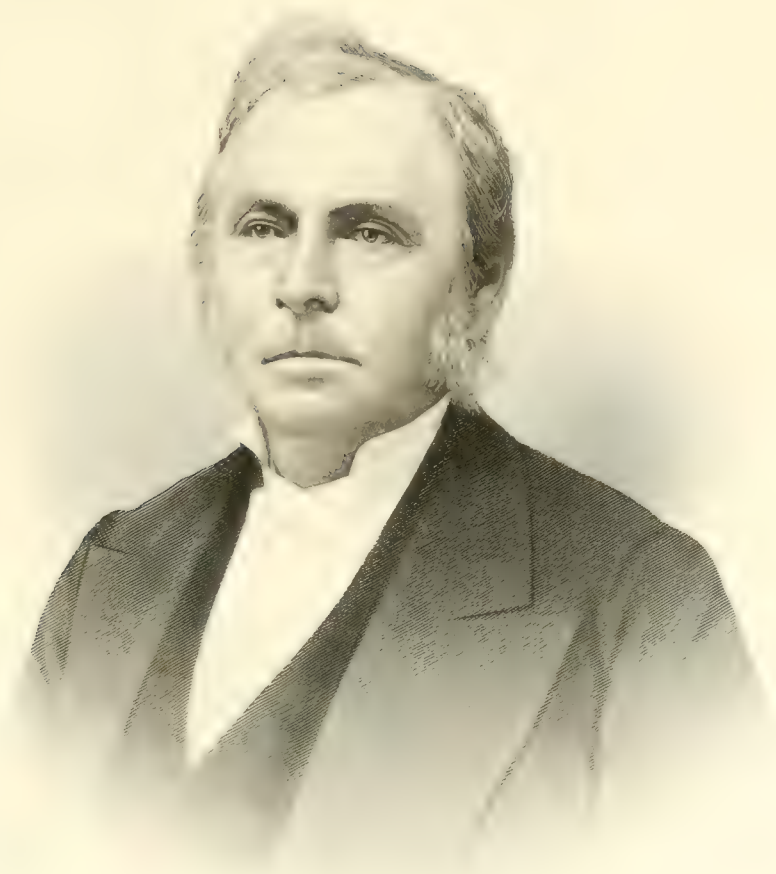
The City Council, by a resolution adopted April 27th, turned over all the public parks of the city to this board for care. These tracts consisted, in addition to Murphy and Franklin Steele Squares, already mentioned, of a triangular block in the fourth ward, bounded by Linden

and Hawthorne avenues and Thirteenth street north, obtained during the previous year by condemnation, at a cost of \$15,503.50 (of which sum \$6,737.50 was contributed by citizens who were interested in the improvement) and which had been named Hawthorne Park, but which the board has since named Wilson Park, in honor of its most efficient member, the late Hon. E. M. Wilson; and also a tract consisting of 21 subdivided lots of block 39, St. Anthony Falls, situated in the second ward, between Second and Ortman streets, which had been conveyed to the city of St. Anthony in 1869 by the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company, in exchange for bonds of said city, issued to aid in the preservation of the Falls of St. Anthony, and which had been named Market Square. These lands composed what is now a portion of the site of the Exposition building.

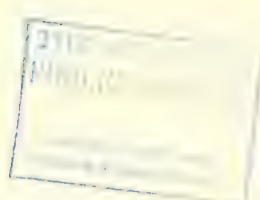
Soon after the organization of the board, Dr. Jacob S. Elliot, a former resident of the city, but then living at Santa Monica, California, proffered, as a donation, that valuable block in the Fifth ward, bounded by Ninth and Tenth streets south, and by Ninth and Tenth avenues south, which had been known as Elliot Gardens, upon the condition that it should be graded and improved, and forever maintained by the city as a public park, and to be kept in proper condition and order as such, for the benefit of the public. The donation having been accepted by the board on the 14th day of July, 1883, the park thus acquired was named "Elliot Park." A subsequent enlargement was made to this property by the purchase of the adjoining fractional block 7, of Nelson's Addition, owned by the Homeopathic Hospital, which was transferred to the city for a consideration of \$20,000; and by this purchase the northerly limits of the

park were extended to Eighth street south, and the area of the park enlarged to comprise four acres.

JACOB SMITH ELLIOT.—John Elliot, who translated the bible into the Indian language, and whose fame as the "Apostle to the Indians" is world wide, was accompanied to America in 1631 by several brothers, one of whom settled in New Hampshire, and is supposed to be the ancestor of Dr. J. S. Elliot. His grandfather was Jonathan Elliot, of Epping, N. H., afterwards of Pembroke. He served in the Revolutionary war in the early expedition against Canada, in the regiment of Col. Daniel Moores. He was honorably discharged July 22, 1776. His name is prominently mentioned in the records of the town. He had a son, John, born at Epping, N. H., November 11, 1764. He was a farmer, living at Northwood, N. H., and had a family of seven sons, of whom Dr. J. S. Elliot was the youngest. He was born August 10, 1808. When four years old the family removed to Coriana, Maine, where Dr. Elliot grew to manhood and resided for forty-three years, and until his removal to Minneapolis. Coriana was, at the time the family took up a residence there, thirty miles in the woods. In such a new and isolated country school advantages were poor, and only a few weeks each year could he attend the neighborhood school; but he had a strong desire for knowledge, and eagerly read every book which could be borrowed in the community. The first book which he possessed was Webster's Dictionary, bought with money earned in binding shingles, at which he was an expert. In early manhood he started a small store, which was the gathering place of the people to discuss the events of the day. Soon he acquired an interest in a lumber mill. To dispose of the product he made trips to Bangor with shingles, bringing



Dr. J. P. Elliott



back goods for the store. Then a grist mill was added, which obliged him to make the long and tedious journey to Boston.

The country was new, and the people laborious and hard pressed to get a living, and the conduct of a business which became extensive, required great caution and skill. Dr. Elliot was so successful that he had accumulated a capital of \$40,000 when he closed his business in Maine; which for that day and region was regarded as a rare achievement. The arduous labor and fatiguing journeys affected his health so that he became unable, for months together, to attend to business. The only physician in the region resided at a distance of several miles, so that Dr. Elliot was led to study medicine, with a view to his own treatment. He read all the medical books which he could obtain, and applied treatment to himself, with such advantage that within a year his health was quite restored. The subject of medicine interested and fascinated him. Soon the neighbors called him in to attend their sick. It was not long before he was recognized as a skillful and successful practitioner. He adopted the Thompsonian school of medicine, and during all the years thereafter, until the time of his last illness, he was a faithful disciple of his chosen school.

In 1832 he was happily married to Miss Sarah Walker Moore. Seven children were born to them, all of whom are living, except a daughter, who died at the age of two years.

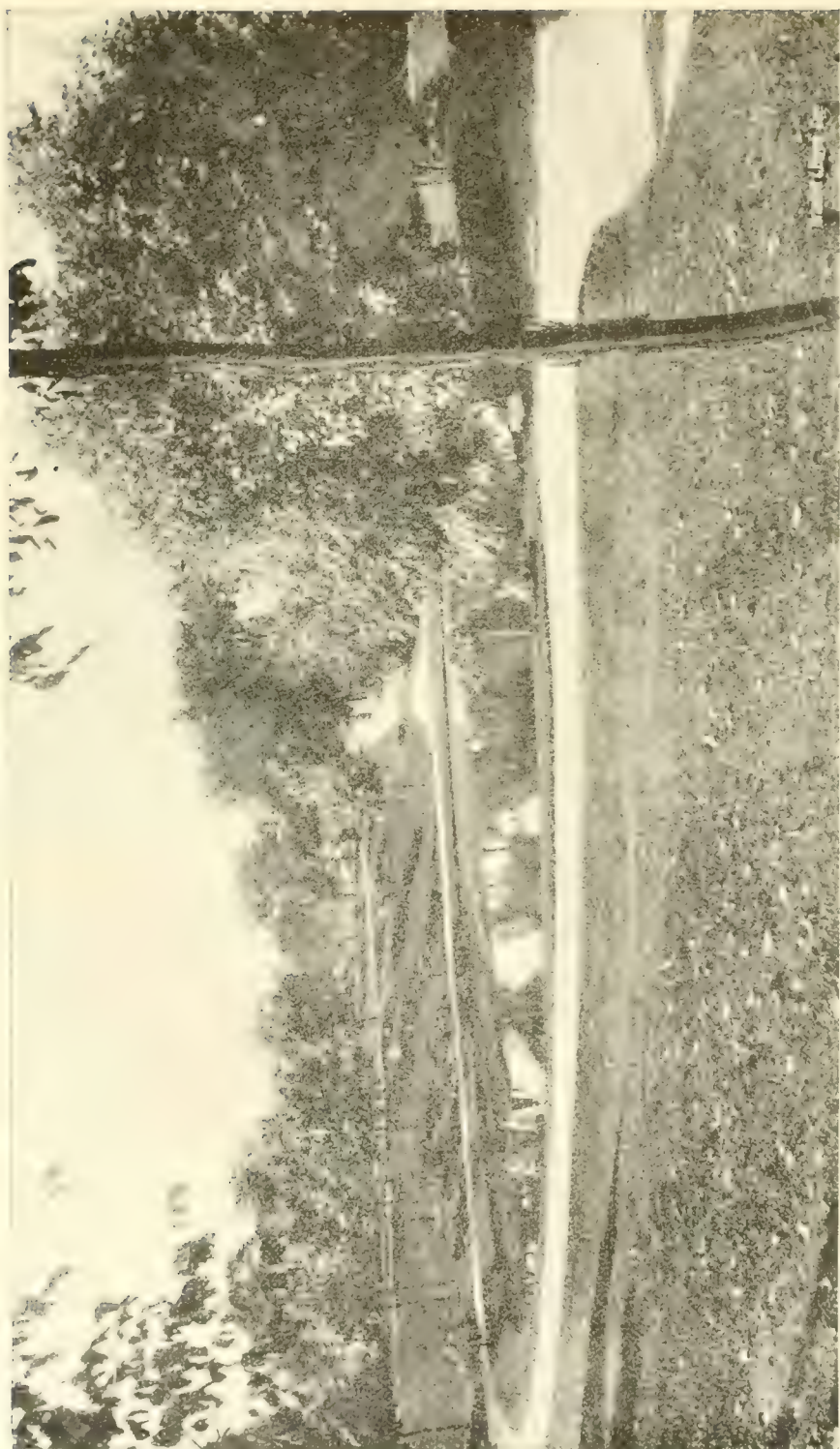
His children, born in Maine, who accompanied him to Minneapolis, were Wyman, Adolphus F., Jacob R., and Frank M.; and daughters, now Mrs. John M. Shaw and George W. Shuman.

Dr. Elliot bore an important part in the earlier history of Minneapolis, and until his removal to California in 1876,

was a conspicuous figure among its busy citizens. His name is indissolubly connected with the city in Elliot Park, the greater part of which was his gift. He arrived in Minneapolis with his family in the spring of 1855, and purchased the pre-emption claim which had been made by Dr. Hezekiah Fletcher, and sold by him to John L. Tenney. Upon this he built a brick residence, which at the time was the finest in the town. When the growth of the city had reached this tract, it was platted and laid out as J. S. and W. Elliot's addition to Minneapolis, and is now in the very heart of the residence part of the city.

Dr. Elliot brought to his new home considerable capital, besides a ripe experience in affairs. He invested freely in various enterprises, among which was an interest in the water-power at the Falls, becoming an incorporator and one of the early directors of the Minneapolis Mill Company. He engaged in the practice of medicine, using chiefly botanical remedies, and shared with Drs. A. E. Ames and Anderson in ministering to the sick of the city.

After the death of his wife, in 1875, his family having grown up and settled in life, he removed to the Pacific Coast. But he did not lose his interest in the city where his property was situated. Soon after the organization of the Park Board, he announced to a member of the commission his desire to bestow the tract of land in front of his residence, known as Elliot's Gardens, provided the city would receive and improve it, and maintain it perpetually as a public park. This the board gladly accepted, and, with an addition of land purchased from the Homeopathic hospital, established the Elliot Park. It was the first donation of land which the Park Board had received, and, with the exception of the square in the southern part of the



SCENE IN ELLIOT PARK

city, dedicated by the late Edward Murphy, was the first park established in the city. It was at once improved by filling the low parts, excavating a large basin for a fountain, and planting trees. The beautiful and much resorted-to spot will remain as an enduring monument of the generosity and taste of one of our early settlers, and will perpetuate, perhaps, when other monuments have crumbled into dust, the name of Elliot.

After removing to California, Dr. Elliot settled at Santa Monica, on the shore of the Pacific, when he again married, and surrounded himself with fruits and flowers, those solaces of declining life. In December of 1891 his children, with their children, visited him, to join in the commemoration of the Christmas festival. Soon after this happy re-union he sickened, and in the following April passed from life. His mortal remains were brought to Minneapolis and laid to rest in the charming Lakewood cemetery.

Impressed with the conviction that the intent and spirit of the Park Act charged the Board with providing a system of public parks and park-ways, before proceeding further than to perfect its organization it called to its aid Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, a landscape architect of long experience and great reputation in his profession, who visited the city and, after a thorough examination of its topography and consideration of its present needs, as well as its future requirements, predicated upon its rapid growth and marvelous expansion, and after full conference with the board, embodied his conclusions in a paper entitled: "Suggestions for a System of Parks and Parkways for the City of Minneapolis," which was read at a meeting of the board on the 20th of June, 1883, and was by the board published,

with a map, in pamphlet form, and distributed widely among the citizens.

While the suggestions offered by Prof. Cleveland in his pamphlet have by necessity been much modified, and the suggestion as to the connection between our river-bank boulevards (which were then outlined by him) and a system about the lakes has been pushed back from Lake street to Minnehaha creek, yet it seems to the writer, after a lapse of nearly seven years since this first address, that the mistakes of the board are largely attributable to the fact that they have not since followed more closely the outline of the plan which was then mapped out by him. It is certainly a matter of deep regret, not only to the residents of the east side, but to our whole city, that the project for securing a park on the east side of the river, just below the University, and skirting the river banks opposite Riverside Park, was not secured by the Board when this project was in contemplation; and the longer neglect to secure the greater portion of the river banks by the two cities, so that they may come together upon park lines, and before their beauty has been marred by additional stone quarries and other unsightly features, will, I am sure, be regarded as only less than criminal by posterity.

We owe more to Prof. Cleveland than is generally appreciated, because of his efforts in keeping our park development as close as possible to nature. He has insisted, from the first, that where nature has done so much in the embellishment of our landscape with natural lakes and wooded hills, with generous streams and winding glens, we should approach these things with reverent hands.

The appreciation of benefits, which come to abutting property from the development of park areas, is perhaps best illustrated in the fact that of the twenty-

nine parks now owned by the city, embracing a total area of 1,232 acres, sixteen of these parks, amounting to 870 acres, have been acquired by gift, only leaving 365 acres of purchased area. The value of lands given are estimated by the city appraiser at \$1,775,000.00. Figuring our population on the basis of 170,000, this gives us only one acre of park area to every 149 persons; and when we consider that of this area of 1,133 acres 466 acres is water, and that of the balance 240 acres have been secured within a year by the acquisition of lands at Minnehaha, Glenwood Park and elsewhere, and 174 acres of the balance of the lands acquired by gift, we are certainly not amenable to the accusation which has gone out in some directions against members of the Park Board that we are "park mad."

Contrasting our park area per capita with that of other American cities we find that Philadelphia has one acre of park to every 200 inhabitants; Chicago has the same proportion; Washington, one acre to every 150 of its population; St. Louis, one acre to every 167; Boston, a like area to every 190; Buffalo, to every 258, and San Francisco, to every 211—while Paris pleads guilty to an acre of park to every 13 of its inhabitants

Prof. Cleveland in an address delivered in this city to the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts in the year 1888, and from which I shall take frequent opportunity to quote, charmingly sets forth the attractions of Paris, in terms so appropriate and forcible that I quote his language as the best illustration of my meaning:

"Not only that the scholar, the scientist, the artist, the investigator of whatever branch of knowledge the mind may crave, will find in Paris such opportunities and appliances for the prosecution of his studies or the indulgence of his tastes as are no where else so abundant,

or so easily accessible; but the machinery of daily life in all its details is clothed in beauty, and relieved of the sense of jarring friction, which grinds the nerves, and rests the 'wear and tear' of body and soul.

"The annual increase to the winter population of Paris exceeds 100,000, and of course the larger portion are people of abundant means. If each of these visitors expended only \$500 it would add \$50,000,000 to the city's annual income. If one cares for no higher object it is evident that on pecuniary grounds alone it is desirable to make the city attractive.

"An interesting illustration of the benefits derived, both to the general treasury and to the property specifically benefited by park improvements, is furnished by the Back Bay Improvement of the City of Boston, as reported by the commissioners in their report 1882:

The assessor's valuation of the estate upon which betterments were assessed for the year 1877, not including buildings, was \$11,143,751, and for the year 1882 the same property was assessed \$20,847,500, making a total increase in assessed valuation of \$9,703,749.

The valuation of land in the rest of the city, from the year 1877 to May 1st, 1882, was reduced \$23,166,249.

The amount of betterments assessed upon the lands contiguous to the improvements was \$428,833.76, "suggesting," say the commissioners, "that the amount assessed was far below the actual benefit derived from laying out the park.

The expenditures on account of the improvements from the commencement in 1877, to the close of the year 1882, were for

Land account.....	8	414,074.79	
Construction.....		645,301.51	
General account.....		10,986.45	
Muddy river imp'ts.		3,485.26	
Park nursery		2,538.35	
Total expenditures, \$1,106,386.36			
Amount of betterments assessed ..			\$ 128,833.76
Taxes on increased valuation of lands			386,981.69
Taxes on new buildings on lands.....			184,762.86
Total increase, taxes and betterments...			\$1,000,578.31



SCENE IN FAIRVIEW PARK

This statement shows that nearly the whole cost of the park, including its improvement, was re-imbursed within five years from its inception.

The increase in the value of surrounding property by park improvements, even while they are in their inception, is illustrated by the facts developed in the operations of this board during the past season.

While the Minneapolis Board was deliberating upon the lands for Loring Park in the month of June, it made inquiries respecting the price for which the Cole and Weeks re-arrangement of lots I and J of J. S. Johnson's addition could be acquired. It was ascertained that the property would cost \$25,000. The board did not deem that it would be justified in acquiring the tract at that cost, and did not include it in the designation of lands for the park.

Having determined to assess the entire cost of the Loring Park upon the lands especially benefited by it, the assessors, appointed by the court, assessed upon the Cole and Weeks tract the sum of \$2,295, as its proportion of benefits.

Having received petitions from a number of citizens interested in the locality asking to have the Cole and Weeks tract included in the park, the board in January appointed appraisers to ascertain its then value, who, after examination and hearing testimony, submitted their report appraising the property, exclusive of buildings, at the sum of \$43,700, showing an increase in value within six months after the location of the park of seventy-five per cent.

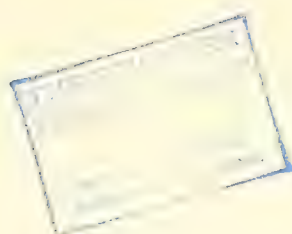
In view of these facts, a demand has recently been made by the committee of ways and means of the council, upon the city assessor, for the value of our public improvements; and while it is not our purpose to make any invidious comparisons, yet, as a member of the Park Board for more than half the time it has been in operation, the writer feels a natural pride in the showing made by this department of the city government.

The cost and value of the parks, as furnished by the assessor, are as follows: Amount of Park bonds issued, \$688,000; general tax collections, \$291,984.45; from which has come the interest account on bonds, fixed charges for care, and maintenance and salaries of employees. Thus making an average for seven

years of less than \$42,000 per annum, while the assessed valuation is almost four million (\$4,000,000) dollars.

And while the act provides that this Board shall be entitled to one mill per annum; realizing the pressing needs of the other departments upon their resources, it has never called, with a single exception, for but one-half mill until the present year, which would make a difference on an average valuation of \$100,000,000 for five years of \$250,000 in its resources. But with the growing needs of the commission, and the constantly increasing scope of its work, and the necessity of keeping faith in improving the areas which have been so liberally donated, and of improving other areas, for which large assessments for betterments have been made upon adjoining property in their acquisition, this ratio of taxation cannot, in justice, be longer maintained, and we shall have to demand for at least a brief term, the amount "nominated in the bond." This can possibly be avoided in the future to some extent by amending the law so that future deferred payments, which are now assessed in annual installments for ten years upon benefited property, shall draw a small interest to provide in some measure for the 4½ per cent. interest which the majority of the bonds issued by the park commission already draw, and which interest account has to be provided for out of the resources of the board.

The principal acquisitions of the first board were the purchase of Central (now Loring) Park, 33.50 acres, lying in the heart of the city; Prospect (now Fairview) Park, 20.52 acres embracing a beautiful wooded hill in what is now the Tenth ward of the city, and upon the summit of which hill has since been erected a handsome stone tower, which overlooks almost the entire city; Riverside Park, in the Sixth ward, con-





Very truly
Your friend
O. W. Young

taining 19.78 acres, embracing the wooded banks of the river and a sloping terrace above, and which, though less resorted to by great numbers of our people living in the western part of the city, is by far the most picturesque of all the tracts secured by the board at that time, and on the opposite side of the river, Washburn Park, a tract of 10.8 acres, in what is now the Ninth ward.

CHARLES MORGRIDGE LORING. The family name of Loring is not uncommon in New England. It has been derived from Thomas Loring, an early emigrant from England. Many of his descendants have been eminent in professional life, especially as ministers and teachers. The grandfather of C. M. Loring was a famous teacher in Portland, Maine, where he was known as Master Loring. His son, Captain Horace Loring, was a seafaring man, voyaging to the West Indies. He married a daughter of James Wylie, of Portland. Their son was born at Portland, Nov. 13, 1832, where his infancy and early boyhood was passed. His father took him while yet a lad on his voyages, and destined him to be a navigator. He became mate on his father's ship, and spent some time in Cuba; but he did not like the ocean with its isolation and rough experiences, and, to the great disappointment of his friends, he relinquished that which was the height of every Maine boy's ambition, the sure prospect of becoming a sea captain, for a life on land, and started for the West. He located at Chicago in 1856, and engaged in the wholesale business with the famous wheat speculator, B. P. Hutchinson.

Owing to ill-health, Mr. Loring removed to Minneapolis, and, through the kindly aid of his friend Loren Fletcher, he secured a situation with D. Morrison in his lumber business as manager of his

supply store; but in 1861 he joined Mr. Fletcher in the general merchandise business, under the firm name of L. Fletcher & Co., which firm is still in existence and the oldest in Minneapolis. The firm was prosperous and developed into about the heaviest in the city.

In 1868, Messrs. Loring and Fletcher joined the late W. F. Cahill in the purchase of the Holly mill, and, under the style of W. F. Cahill & Co. it was operated by them until 1872, when W. H. and F. S. Hinkle bought them out. The firm then bought the Galaxy mill, of Ankeny Bros., and successfully operated it for a long time. In 1873, Messrs. Loring and Fletcher also became the principal owners of the Minnetonka mill, located near Lake Minnetonka. Since 1880 Mr. Loring has not given any special attention to his investments in the milling business, but has rather depended upon his son, A. C. Loring, to relieve him in this direction. However, it should not be inferred that he has led an inactive life during the intervening period, for nothing could be farther from the truth. He is a large owner of real estate and other kindred property, to which it has been necessary to give considerable attention, and the various official positions which he has held have also drawn on his time. Mr. Loring's identification with the park system of Minneapolis constitutes his most conspicuous, as it will be the most enduring, memento of his public service. His love of nature, his taste for rural embellishment, expressed in tree planting and in surrounding several residences which he had erected with arboreal beauty, were well recognized characteristics; so that when the first Board of Park Commissioners was selected, his name headed the list. Upon the organization of the Board, in 1883, although at the time absent in Europe, he was selected by his

colleagues as President of the Commission, and held the position by annual elections until his retirement in 1890. The position was without compensation, but he gave to it his thought, and unstinted time. His labor was born of enthusiasm and love of rural art. In the selection of locations for the first parks, his views were far more comprehensive than those of a majority of his colleagues, who have already realized in lost opportunities their own lack of appreciation. Most of the projects which have given the city such a magnificent system of inter-connected parks and boulevards, were marked out by him. In full sympathy with the accomplished landscape architect, Prof. H. W. S. Cleveland, and with the official park superintendent, Mr. Wm. M. Berry, and cordially seconded in his efforts by his colleagues of the Park Board, Mr. Loring had the satisfaction of seeing, during his connection with the Board, the system so far perfected as to ensure it from failure, and commanding the most complete approval of the people. Before his retirement the Board, in spite of his remonstrance, gave his name to the central gem of the system; and Loring Park will, through the years to come, perpetuate the name and honorable service of the first president of the Park Commission.

Mr. Loring was also appointed one of the commissioners of the State Park at Minnehaha, and was selected as president of the Board, and through his efficient aid the lands were selected and secured; and the incomparable tract eventually became a part of the park system of Minneapolis.

Mr. Loring was one of the projectors of the North American Telegraph Company, and, since its organization in 1885, has continuously held the office of president. In 1886, he was elected pres-

ident of the Chamber of Commerce, and the Minneapolis Grain Exchange, and was successively elected each year until 1890, when an unconditional refusal to serve again was all that prevented his re-election for the fifth time. In recognition of his services in behalf of the board, the members secured a fine portrait of Mr. Loring which they presented to the board of directors with the request that it be hung in the directors' room.

Previous to the organization of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Co., Mr. Loring was part owner of the Galaxy mill, having been thus interested for nearly twenty years, and on the consolidation of this and five other mills under the one company, he was made a director of the same and still retains that office. He is director of the Syndicate Insurance Co., the Minnesota Loan and Trust Co., the Minnesota Title Insurance Co., and is also officially identified with various financial and other substantial institutions of the city.

Mr. Loring is of a most sunny disposition and is always genial, hearty and ready to extend a word of encouragement and good cheer to all with whom he comes in contact, whether of high or low position. It naturally follows that he is one of the most popular men in Minneapolis. Never of very rugged constitution, he has in late years found it desirable, owing to the severe weather of Minnesota, to spend his winters on the Pacific coast, and at Riverside, Cal., he is owner of an extensive fruit ranch. In the pursuit of health or recreation he has traveled much in Europe, as well as in his own country, and wherever he goes it has been his habit to make observations which can be made useful in adding beauty or utility to the city of his home. With the methodical habits of the successful business man, he combines an artistic sense, which has served to

SCENE IN LORENG PARK



refine and soften his character. Positive in opinion, decided in conviction, he is yet kindly and courteous. His tastes are scholarly and he delights in good literature. At the same time the social side of his character makes him a pleasant companion and an attached friend. In politics he is Republican, though by no means a bigoted partisan. In religion he is liberal, reverent and tolerant.

Mr. Loring married in early life. His wife was Emily S. Crosman, of Portland, Maine, who still shares with him in domestic life. Their only child is Albert C. Loring, who is himself one of the enterprising young business men of the city.

The attempt was made at this time to secure an area about and embracing Lake Harriet, but this was temporarily abandoned because of the unreasonable valuations placed upon lands at that time by the owners. This project was, however, subsequently consummated; all the land, except a very small tract, was donated to the Board, and is now considered one of the finest features of our city. The board subsequently obtained a strip of land entirely encircling Lake of the Isles, connected by two systems of boulevards with Lake Calhoun, and along the east side of the lake, from Lake street to the county road, leading directly from the termination of the Calhoun boulevard to Lake Harriet boulevard.

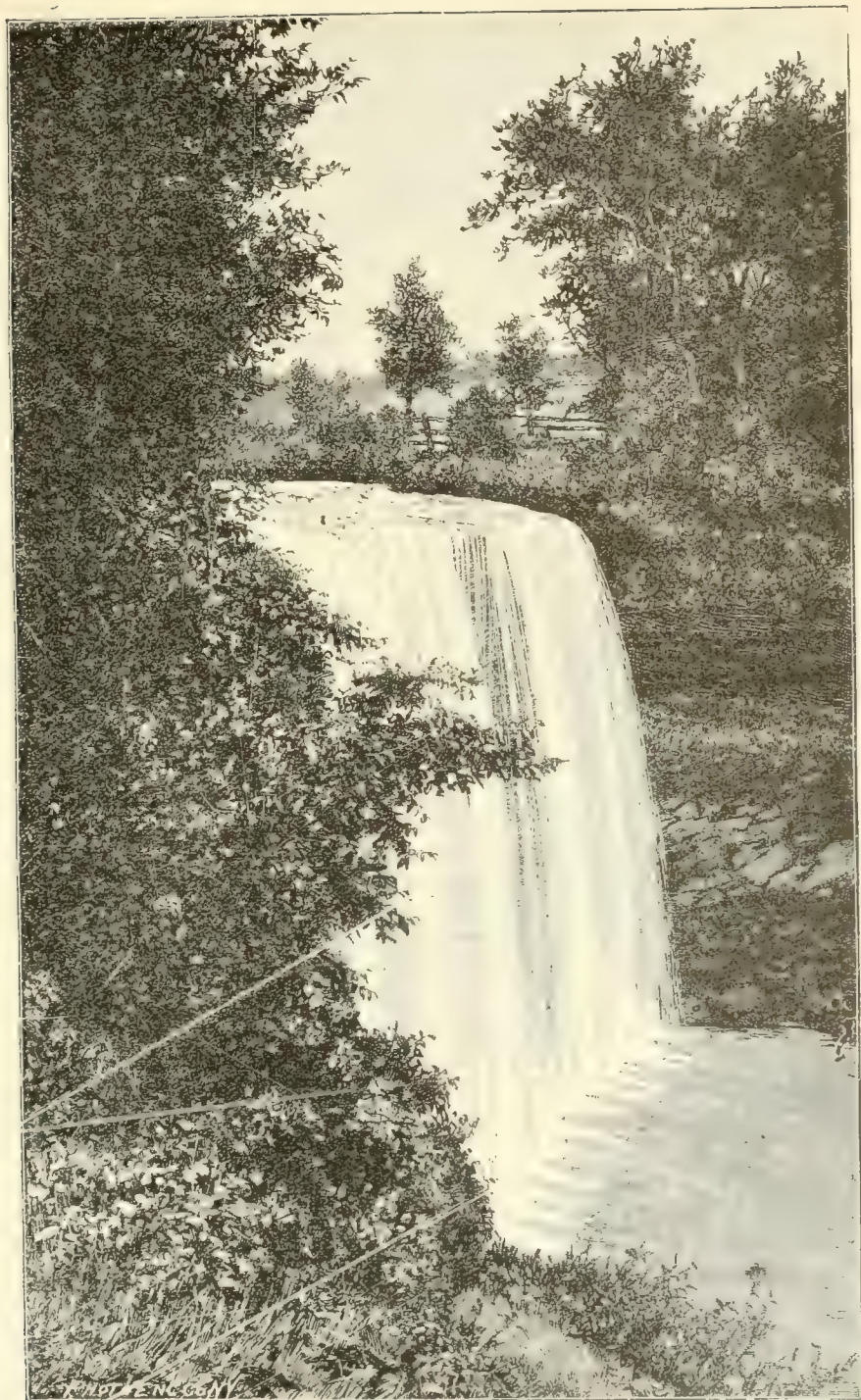
The year 1889 was perhaps the most prolific in the acquisition of park lands. Realizing the necessity for the completion of its system the Park Board secured the lands now owned by Joseph Dean and Judge Ueland, embracing all the lands lying between the county road mentioned and Lakewood Cemetery, and the Lakes Calhoun and Harriet. These lands are accessible by means of drives

along the boulevards, and are intersected by the electric line before reaching the pavilion. These lands include about twenty-seven acres, and complete the system between the lakes. Principally through the agency and good offices of George A. Brackett and C. M. Loring, a gift from the Lakewood Cemetery Association has been secured, of all their lands lying south of the present cemetery fence and between the two lakes. This tract has further been added to by a gift of forty acres by the Hon. W. S. King, who has always been foremost in the development of our public matters.

A tract of seventy odd acres, known as Glenwood Park, has been purchased by the Board under a new plan, of assessment bonds. The lands lie in the Fourth ward, between Cedar lake road and Western avenue, and consist of beautiful wooded glens and hillsides embracing a charming lake of about five acres in a rapidly developing portion of the city, and, from the contour of the land, specially adapted for park purposes.

The acquisition, however, of Minnehaha Falls, and embracing 178 acres surrounding them, reaching from Minnehaha avenue on the west to the river bank, and Fort Snelling on the south to Forty-eighth street on the north, being the chief acquisition of our system up to this time, calls for a more extended discussion of how it came to be acquired. The historic and poetic interest which have been associated with this beautiful spot whose tuneful roar Father Hennepin heard in the distance, as he ascended the Mississippi, is not all that this tract has to recommend it. A walk over its area reveals beauties at every step.

The thickly wooded groves; the shaded lawns; the springs of pure water; the shaded glens, with their rocky sides; the laughing brook threading its way to the Father of Waters, all combine to



MINNEHAHA FALLS.

make of the whole area an ideal park. No special plan for its improvement has yet been agreed upon, but it is safe to say in a general way, that with the exception of a driveway along the west bank of the creek, and of the river to the southern boundry of the park, and another winding along the glen to the Soldier's Home, the whole area will be reserved for pedestrians.

The then secretary of the Minneapolis Park Board prepared a bill for the acquisition of a state park at Minnehaha Falls, which, having been submitted to the Board of Trade of Minneapolis and approved, was introduced in the house by the Hon. O. J. Evans. It asked no appropriation except \$1,000 for expenses, but authorized the selection of suitable lands for a park, surrounding Minnehaha Falls, the ascertainment of their value by appraisal, and a report of proceedings when completed for the further action of the legislature. The St. Paul delegation in the legislature being engaged in securing an act for the location of the state fair grounds within the limits of that city, while not pressing the park measure, refrained from opposing it, and it passed with little opposition. Commissioners were appointed, consisting of Charles M. Loring, president of the park board, as president; George A. Brackett; William Van Slyke, of St. Paul, and ex-Governor Yale, of Winona. These commissioners were authorized to select appraisers who should value these lands. The gentlemen selected for this purpose were Elwood S. Corser and W. A. Barnes, of Minneapolis, and Peter Berkey, of St. Paul—gentlemen whose long residence and experience in real estate values specially qualified them for this important work. The property holders, however, whose property it was contemplated should be taken by this appraisal,

not being satisfied with the award, appealed to the district court as provided in the act. The court finding no sufficient reasons for setting aside the awards made by the appraisers, confirmed them; thereupon an appeal was taken to the supreme court, which body confirmed the decision of the lower court. This litigation was maintained during the session of the legislature of 1887, and the supreme court not having yet rendered its decision no report of the commissioners was made at that session. The report, however, with the award was given to the legislature of 1889. It was soon learned that the finances of the state were not in condition to warrant the purchase of these lands at that time. The Park Board of Minneapolis, however, feeling that it would be sacrilege to have these lands again revert to their former use and occupation, and that this magnificent property should be lost to the city and state for park purposes, through the Hennepin County members of the legislature made a proffer to the state to furnish the funds (amounting to \$100,000) for the payment of these lands—less a tract of 55 acres which had been selected by the commissioners appointed, for the location of the Soldiers' Home, and which had been taken from a portion of the lands previously designated by the state. This 55 acres spoken of had been purchased by the City of Minneapolis and given to the State of Minnesota for the location of the Soldier's Home; and Minneapolis, ever true to its promises, pledged to the commissioners appointed for the location of the home, that if the state did not see fit, or was not able to secure the balance of these lands designated for park purposes, the city would do so. In confirmation of this promise such a proffer was made to the legislature, and thereupon the city, through its

mayor and the president of the city council, having deposited the \$100,000 with the state treasurer to meet the necessary appropriation for the payment of these lands, an act was passed accepting the award of the appraisers and turning the lands over to the city.

The value of this acquisition will impress our people more fully when the increased facilities for reaching these grounds, which are now under way, are completed.

One factor which the writer is specially desirous of impressing upon our people is the difference in the distribution of monies expended upon our park system and the erection of our public buildings, for instance. The secretary's books show that seventy-six per cent. of all our revenues go to labor account alone, which go into the hands of our merchants, manufacturers and banks, and remains at home; while in the erection of a public building the expenditures are distributed about as follows: The money for structural iron goes to Pittsburgh; glass to Pittsburgh or St. Louis; lime to Red Wing or Sheboygan; slate to Maine or Pennsylvania; hair to Chicago; bronze trimmings to New Haven or Ansonia, Conn.; tiling to Ohio or Europe; tin roofing to Chicago, press brick to St. Louis or Philadelphia; gas fittings to New York City or St. Louis; furniture to Grand Rapids, Mich.; carpets to Hartford or Lowell; ornamental iron to Chicago; book racks to Louisville; radiators to Baltimore; linoleum to New England; electric apparatus to New Jersey, while we simply stop a little toll on the construction.

The fact that the Board has met so little adverse criticism and such general approval is owing largely to the efficiency and skill of the superintendent, W. M. Berry, who came here in April, 1885, and the kindness and considera-

tion with which their efforts to accomplish much with small resources has been so frequently acknowledged and considerately commented upon by the public press. North and Southeast Minneapolis should at once have procured for them a series of small parks connected by a line of boulevard, before values further increase.

While with the completion of Minnehaha Boulevard from Lake Harriet to the Falls, the securing of a portion of the river bank and a drive from the State Park to Riverside, making a continuous parkway from Loring Park, embracing the lakes, Minnehaha and the river banks of fifteen miles, thence north by the Lyndale avenue connection to the city water works. As the city is well served must it not also contemplate future needs? Philadelphia was compelled to secure both banks of the Schuylkill for many miles to protect its water supply from contamination and thus secured her beautiful Riverside Park; must we not contemplate the same thing in the not distant future? And would it not be well for our health and water departments to consider this proposition and arrange with the present representatives in the legislature to negotiate with the Anoka County Representatives for legislation to secure the east river bank above the pumping station before improvements are made or nuisances created? Should the present Congress conclude to park the 1,700 acres embraced in the Fort Snelling Reservation, for which a bill has been introduced and favorably recommended by the Secretary of War, as the government has done with the Precidio in San Francisco, at Fort Leavenworth, Rock Island, Buffalo, Governor's Island and other military posts, it would nearly double our park area. Let us consider the completion of this outline. Over

4,000 acres of parks, embracing both banks of the "Father of Waters," as picturesque in reaches as the historic Rhine, the poetic Minnehaha but a pleasing tributary. Skirting the Minnesota upon the south with its meadows and timbered bluffs, circling the sparkling waters of Harriet and Calhoun and climbing their wooded slopes, placing the most distant home of every resident of our city within a mile of a park or parkway, meeting our sister cities upon the southeast and north upon park lines, and all this at an expenditure of less than two million dollars, seventy-five per cent. of which cost is recovered in special assessments for betterments.

No city of the New or Old World would have at any cost a system so extensive in natural features, varied beauty, historic or poetic interest.

**STREETS.*

The sites of St. Anthony and Minneapolis presented few topographical difficulties in the laying out of streets. So far as the original town plats extended, the system adopted was simple and complete. Whatever incongruities now exist have arisen from the additions which have not always been laid with due regard to uniformity of system or continuity of connection. Yet in almost every case the plats have been laid by chain and compass of the surveyor, and not left, as in some old towns, to follow the cow paths or sheep trails.

The city lies in a shallow basin, through which the Mississippi river flows with low banks until the Falls are reached; then in a deeper channel, but with banks rising abruptly from the channel to the general level of the basin. From the river banks the land rises in scarcely perceptible slopes to an encircling line of bluffs from three to five miles apart from east to west. Through this basin flows the great river, entering

the city in a due south course, making a bend at Bassett's creek to the east, turning almost due east below the Falls and leaving the city in a southeasterly course. The original town plats, the town of St. Anthony and St. Anthony City on the East Side, and the town of Minneapolis on the west, were surveyed for the proprietors by William R. Marshall, and were laid out with a liberality and adaptation to a large growth, which betokens an almost prophetic spirit. The general course of the streets paralleled the river, with intersecting streets starting from the river as a base at right angles. This arrangement rendered an angle necessary to follow the general course of the river, which was made at Central avenue on the East Side and Hennepin avenue on the west. This point was designated by the early communication across the river, first the rope ferry, and afterwards the suspension bridge. From the west end of the bridge the old territorial road took a westerly course over the bluffs and across the intervening prairie to the narrow passage between lakes Calhoun and Isles and Cedar, and thence to Eden Prairie and Bloomington. This was adapted as the line of Hennepin avenue. In the original plats blocks were laid off containing ten quarter-acre lots, each lot sixty-six by one hundred and sixty-five feet. On the East side the principal streets were laid eighty feet in width, with others sixty-six and sixty feet. On the west side Hennepin and Washington avenues were given a width of one hundred feet, while the others were made eighty feet. In the later additions, Park avenue was laid one hundred feet, while many streets are only sixty feet. The longest streets in a direct line are Lyndale avenue and Lake street. The former is a due north and south street, from Shingle creek, north of the city

limits, to the Minnesota river south of them, over sixteen miles. The latter, which is numerically the thirtieth from the river at the Falls, runs from the west bank of the river due west to the north end of Lake Calhoun, a distance of five miles. Washington avenue has about the same length from Cedar avenue, its eastern terminus to the north limits of the city, though its direction follows the general course of the river. Minnehaha avenue is a fine thoroughfare, running from Cedar avenue to the Minnehaha creek, one hundred feet in width, and straight except a single curve towards its eastern extremity.

On both sides of the river the streets running parallel to the river were designated numerically, except Washington avenue, which intervened between Second and Third streets. Those running perpendicularly to the river were given arbitrary names. On the East Side, north of Central avenue, the streets bare the following names in succession: Linden, Ash, Market, Todd, Dana, Wood, St. Paul, St. Anthony, St. Peter, St. Martin, St. Genevive, Brewery, Lake, Vine, Madison, and Grape. South of Central avenue the names were Banks, Mill, Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Spring, Maple, Walnut, Ash, Birch, Willow and Elm.

On the west side, north of Hennepin avenue, the names were Utah, Kansas, Itasca, Dakota, Nebraska, Harrison, Cross, Laurel, Marcy, Benton, Fremont, Clayton, Brigham, Breckenridge, Cass, Douglas, Buchanan, Christmas, Howard, Clay, Mary Anne and King.

South of Hennepin avenue were Nicollet, Minnehaha, Hellen, Oregon, California, Marshall, Cataract, Russell, Ames, Rice, Smith, Pearl, Huy, Hanson, Lake, Vine, Clay, Avon, Cedar, Aspen, Oak, Walnut, Elm, Maple, Pine, Spruce, Willow, Birch and Orange.

In these lists will be recognized many

names of pioneers, whose memory has been sacrificed by the iconoclastic spirit of modern convenience.

For these names have been substituted the present system of designating the thoroughfares at right angles to the streets as avenues, numbering from Central avenue on the east side, and Hennepin avenue on the west, north and south. North of Hennepin and Central avenues the names on both sides of the river correspond with each other as far as Tenth, where a dislocation occurs. South the avenues on one side of the river do not correspond in number with those on the other. Thus: First avenue on the east side is Fifth on the west, and so on. This incongruity arises from the crossing of the river and the interposition of a named street—Nicollet—on the west side. West of Franklin avenue (Twentieth street), which is an east and west street crossing the crest of the western bluff, the streets and avenues run with the points of compass, and although having numerical names, yet the avenues retain in many cases their arbitrary designations. Such are Cedar, Bloomington, Chicago, Park, Portland, Nicollet, Pleasant, Blaisdell, Lindley, Lyndale, Aldrich, Bryant, Colfax, Dupont, Emerson, Fremont, Girard, Hennepin, Humboldt, Irving, James, Knox, Logan, Morgan, Newton, Oliver, Penn, Queen, Russell, Sheridan, Thomas, Upton, Vincent, Washburn, Xerxes, Young and Zenith. In most cases blocks are rectangular and streets straight. Notable exceptions to this rule are Oak Lake, Oak Park, Ridgewood, Lake View, Kenwood, Bryn Mawr and part of Groveland additions, where the street lines conform to the natural undulations of the surface and run in graceful curves.

The numerical system of designating streets and avenues affords a convenient method of numbering houses. Each block front comprises one hundred num-

bers, which correspond to the street numbers. On the east side north of Central avenue to the numbers are affixed the initials N. E. (northeast). South of Central avenue S. E. (southeast). On the west side N. (north), and S. (south), are north of Hennepin, or south of Nicollet. Between these streets no initials are added, but west of Franklin avenue the initial W. (west) is added. The number of a house thus announces its location. Thus: Number 423 Seventh street south is situated on Seventh street, south of Nicollet avenue, on the right going south between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

The aggregate length of all the streets within the corporate limits of the city is about eight hundred miles. For the most part these in their natural condition are smooth and easily kept in good condition for travel. The natural surface was a sandy loam, and had good natural drainage. In the northern part of the city, where a clay soil occurs, the streets are in spring soft and muddy; but in the summer and fall they are excellent.

PAVING. Fair progress has been made in paving the streets. The system adopted charges the cost of paving a street, with its curbs and gutters, to the abutting property. The cost of paving street intersections is paid out of the general city fund. Three general kinds of paving are used. In the most traveled thoroughfares granite blocks are laid on a prepared bed of earth. The greater part of the streets are paved with cylindrical cedar blocks, laid on a plank bed, rammed with fine gravel and cemented with a preparation of coal tar. Park avenue, for a distance of nearly two miles, is paved with asphalt. There are, up to the present time (1892), forty miles of paved streets in the city, of which thirty three are cedar. All the streets in the built-up parts of the city are furnished

with side-walks. Within the fire limits these are of natural or artificial stone; others are of plank, which are renewed or kept in repair by a system of rigid inspection.

LIGHTING. The streets are well lighted with gas, electric arc, vapor and oil lamps. These are furnished by private corporations, on yearly or periodical contracts. The whole number of street lamps at present in use is 5,821, of which 2,854 are gas, 475 electric, 1,772 vapor and 722 oil. The average annual cost of all lamps is \$166,617. There are 113 lamps to each square mile of area. The annual cost of each light is for gas, \$15.60; electric, \$150; vapor, \$21.40, and oil, \$17.95.

SEWERAGE. The sewerage system of the city is quite complete. Tunnels run underneath the limestone formation, through the underlying St. Peter sand stone, from the river below the falls to convenient points on each side of the river. These are strongly lined and arched with brick masonry. Lateral sewers, of smaller dimensions, radiate from these trunks wherever the need of sewerage exists. The total length of sewers in the city is ninety-seven miles. Besides the sewers, the streets are underlaid with an intricate system of pipes for water, gas, electric lights, electric railway, fire alarm telegraph and telephone service. At the introduction of electricity for telegraph and other economic uses, the wires were carried on poles, but their number and inconvenience has rendered it necessary for the city, by ordinance, to require the poles to be removed. The process of burying the wires in conduits has made considerable progress, and the time is not distant when all the wires will be removed from the central part of the city. On the first of January, 1892, there were laid and in use 145,756 feet of conduits.

SPRINKLING. A pleasant feature in the care of the streets of the city is the system of sprinkling; ministering alike to comfort and health. The expense is defrayed by an assessment upon the property along the street lines which receive the sprinkling. During the present year (1892) provision is made for sprinkling one hundred fifty-seven miles of streets, at an aggregate expense of \$88,217.

PARKWAYS.

Minneapolis enjoys the boon of an extensive and beautiful system of pleasure drives. It is less than ten years since they were authorized by the park act, but there are now about eighteen miles of such drives completed, and several additional miles designated and in process of acquisition. In popular language they are almost universally referred to as boulevards, though the name in its European acceptation is not quite accurate. They are thoroughfares from which ordinary traffic is excluded, being devoted to purposes of pleasure and recreation. The situation of the city and its environs is peculiarly favorable for this kind of improvement. The Mississippi river flows centrally through the city for nearly ten miles with dry banks, grassy slopes, and in many parts wooded tracts. On the east is an encircling line of leafy bluffs, while upon the west is a chain of lakes with clean beaches and clear spring water. To the south runs with a lively current the outlet of Lake Minnetonka, leaping from the upland plain to the basin of the river by the Falls of Minnehaha. From river to lakes, encircling their picturesque waters; and from lakes to river along the sinuous creek to the brink of the sparkling waterfall; and along the emerald banks of the river runs the boulevard—a broad,

well-kept, tree-planted drive. Starting from Loring Park, it runs by Kenwood to Lake of the Isles, and thence along the east bank of Calhoun in a generally level course, diversified with gentle ascents and curving around points; now in the open, now skirting the water lying tranquil like a silver mirror in the sun, or rippling under the fret of a breeze; and anon passing into the dark shade of a sombre wood, it is everywhere beautiful. At Lake Harriet, which the boulevard entirely encircles with double driveways, there are park areas with groves and picnic grounds, boats upon the water, a pavilion with music, and every enticement to drive away care by the touch of art. From Harriet the boulevard continues along the smiling valley skirting another charming lake—Amelia—to the far-famed Falls of Minnehaha, “leaping and sparking” amid its rural park, and thence along the river side, back to the busy town.

The garnered wealth of centuries, guided by the cultured taste of masters of landscape art, have produced some charming drives in the environs of Paris, Berlin, the Riviera and other parts of Europe. Nature and art have combined to give to New Orleans her shell road; to Montreal, her mountain drive; to Riverside, her Magnolia avenue; to Newport, her Bellevue avenue, attracting visits from throngs of strangers, and provoking admiration and praise; but nowhere in so new a city, pressing its citizens with the urgent needs of subsistence, has so magnificent a system of pleasure drives been produced, as in Minneapolis, under the artistic inspiration of Prof. Cleveland, and by the guiding, practical genius of her park board, headed by President Loring and seconded by her Kings, Bracketts, and other equally deserving commissioners.



KENWOOD PARKWAY NEAR STRONG LAR





Henry B. Beard

HENRY BEACH BEARD. James Beard, his father, grandfather and great grandfather, lived in the town of Huntington, Fairfield county, Connecticut. The American ancestor of the family, emigrating from England, settled in Stratford about 1640. They were for the most part farmers, though James was a shoemaker, besides cultivating a small farm. His wife was Caroline Wood, of Danbury, in the same county. Their son, H. B. Beard, was born January 25, 1843. His infancy and boyhood were passed at home, with work on the farm and a school session each winter, until he reached the age of sixteen. He then struck out for an education, though it had to be won by his own exertions. He entered an academy at Easton, Conn., and for the next three years pursued preparatory studies, intermixed with school-teaching.* At nineteen he entered Yale College and continued two years, when, from failing health and exhausted funds, he was compelled to leave. After a year spent in recuperation, he again took up the studies at Yale and graduated in 1867. In the following autumn he entered the Theological Seminary at New Haven, purposing to prepare himself for the ministry in the Congregational churches, but he soon experienced the truth of the proverb, "A man's heart deviseth his way, but the Lord directeth his steps."

The severe study of the previous years, with the strain of incessant toil, brought on such physical exhaustion, developing bronchial affection that he was obliged to leave the seminary in the following spring. He took the Academy at Newton, Conn., succeeding Beach Hill, and taught during the remainder of the year, when the state of his health induced him to try the effect of a change of residence and employment, and he came West, locating in St. Paul. Here he

spent nine months engaged in insurance, and in 1869 came to Minneapolis where he spent the next ten years in the same business. With recruited health he again returned to New Haven and resumed the studies of the theological course, continuing them for nearly three years. He was ordained to the Gospel Ministry at Little Valley, N. Y., and supplied the Congregational church there. But his health not being sufficient to continue in his chosen work, he again sought the West and returned to Minneapolis engaging in the real estate business, for which he developed an aptness and met with most encouraging success. He bought lands in the newer parts of the city and made improvements. He developed the property along the bluff on Lowry Hill, grading Mt. Curve avenue at his own expense. On the east side of the river he invaded the sand prairie sloping up the bluff, and laid out New Boston. Here he built one hundred houses and made the locality accessible by securing an extension of the street railway. He also graded the streets and built the first houses at Lake of the Isles. On block 111 of the town of Minneapolis, situated on Washington avenue, between Twelfth and Thirteenth avenues south, he erected a fine stone block of stores and tenements to accommodate a demand for dwellings at low rental, centrally located, for the use of laboring men. It consisted of eighty-seven flats and seven stores, and was provided with gas, water and sewerage long before any city sewer was built in that part of the city. A private sewer was constructed to the river by driving a tunnel through the sand rock, a distance of 1,200 feet. At the building connection was made with the tunnel by sinking a shaft eighty feet, eighteen feet of which was drilled through the underlying lime-stone ledge.

The city of Minneapolis owes to the generosity and public spirit of Mr. Beard its beautiful Lake Harriet Boulevard. After an effort had been made by the Park Commission to obtain sufficient lands surrounding the lake to make the driveway and it had been abandoned on account of the exactions of the land owners—the greater part of the lands came into Mr. Beard's possession. He at once tendered, as a donation to the public, a strip of land 125 feet in width, next to the water line, with a right to extend the drive twenty-five feet beyond the shore line entirely around the lake, except for about one-fourth of the distance along the south shore which he did not own. On the west side of the lake this area was enlarged by taking in five acres of a finely-wooded hill for a picnic ground. Mr. Beard's example was contagious, so that the remaining lands were acquired on reasonable terms, and the Lake Harriet Boulevard soon came into being, furnishing the most enchanting rural drive and water park in the land, made easily accessible by a line of electric railway, with a pavilion for music and refreshments, and sail and row boats upon the lake; it is the most resorted to and refreshing of all our park improvements.

Mr. Beard married June 23, 1869, Miss Sarah R. Read, of New Haven, Conn. They have two children, William S., aged eighteen years, and Minnie B., aged nine. His residence is No. 1106 Mt. Curve avenue.

Though debarred from following his chosen profession, Mr. Beard is by no means an idler in the Master's vineyard. He was a leading member of the Plymouth Congregational church until the formation of the Lowry Hill church, which he joined and of which he is an active supporter. He has also been greatly interested in the establishment

of a city mission, contributing to its support and giving it personal care. Other economic enterprises have engaged his attention. Fluctuations in the real estate market have thrown heavy financial burdens on some of his enterprises, but he preserves under all vicissitudes a kindly temper and tranquil mood and is thoroughly respected, and where best known, beloved.

WILLIAM MORSE BERRY. Joseph Berry, the father of William M. Berry, was a ship builder and lumber manufacturer, doing a large business at Georgetown, Bath and Bowdoinham, Maine, at the mouth of the Kennebec river. The son was born at the former place August 12, 1829. After completing the course of study at the school of his native town he attended the Academies at Lewistown and Brunswick. At the age of eighteen he left school to take charge of the lumber business of his father at Bowdoinham, and continued in the conduct of the business for ten years. During this time he was elected president of the Village Bank of Bowdoinham, although but twenty-two years of age. The town was the residence of many families that had acquired wealth in ship building and navigation, and the bank had more funds than there was a local demand for. The surplus was loaned by Mr. Berry through the country, as he was constantly traveling in his business. The business was profitable, enabling the bank to pay large dividends, and it never lost a dollar.

The panic of 1857 prostrated the ship building business, and brought losses to his father. This induced Mr. Berry to move to the West. After looking over the country, he removed with his family to Green Bay, Wisconsin.

There he engaged in ship building. The first vessel built was a bark, which was taken to New York and sold, for



W. W. Barry



ocean navigation. The second, likewise a bark, was taken to the Atlantic, and in a voyage to the south brought back a cargo of cotton. She was then chartered and loaded for London, and started on her voyage, Capt. Berry being in command. During a storm in mid ocean she became water logged, and was in such peril of foundering that Capt. Berry with the crew abandoned her, taking to the boats. When two days afloat they were rescued by a ship returning from Africa, and taken to Liverpool. The ship was never heard of afterwards, and no doubt went to the bottom.

In 1861 Capt. Berry removed to Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he engaged in the grain business, remaining there for eight years.

He removed to Chicago in the year 1869. The South Park System was just established, and he found employment with the engineer, who was engaged in laying out the parks. In the following year he was appointed general Superintendent of the South Park System, and continued for fourteen years in charge. During this time the whole extensive system of parks and boulevards was constructed under his supervision, including Washington and Jackson Parks, the Drexel, Garfield, Grand and Western Avenue Boulevards, a length of twenty-five miles of pleasure drives. It was while engaged in laying out the Drexel Boulevard that Professor Cleveland, who was its designer, made his acquaintance and learned his qualifications as a park builder.

Politics having entered into the administration of the Chicago parks, with its baleful influence, Capt. Berry was displaced.

When the Minneapolis Park Board had been organized, and its system adopted, and some of the first park areas secured, the employment of an experi-

enced and skillful superintendent became a subject of supreme importance. Mr. Cleveland, the landscape architect, who had been employed to design the parks, recommended the employment of Capt. Berry, whose work in Chicago had been well known to him. The board authorized its secretary to seek an interview with him in Chicago, and if he should after inquiry deem it advisable, to employ him for one year at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars. Mr. Berry acceded to the proposition, but only for one year, suggesting that by that time the Park board would know him, and would no doubt be willing to pay him whatever they might deem his services worth. The result was quite accordant with his anticipation, for before the first year was completed, the board voluntarily added one thousand dollars to the first year's salary, and have since made it double the amount stipulated for the first year. It is needless to say that the board found they had the "right man in the right place." It is no difficult task to find men competent to grade grounds and build roads. A park builder needs something more than this. There is the artistic sense, the faculty of throwing over all the gross work, the magic but indefinable veil of beauty. Here the constructor and the artist join hands, and out of their labors comes a bit of natural landscape, glorified and transformed into a glowing and living picture. The employment is so infrequent that few are trained for it. Like the poet, the apt park architect is "born, not made." Then there is a great responsibility in the employment of men, and in the economical direction of a large laboring force. Large sums of money are disbursed through the work of park construction and care.

On arriving in Minneapolis in the spring of 1884 Mr. Berry at once engaged in preparing the ground for Loring, Elli-

ott, Riverside, Fairview and Washburn Parks, and Hennepin and Lake Harriet Boulevards, and when the season had closed, had all these in such a state of forwardness, as to give assurance that the finished work would be highly satisfactory. He has since had charge of all the extensive work of park and boulevard construction. The work has been done with much efficiency, and great economy.

In the work of arboral and floral adornment Capt. Berry has been no less successful than in that of construction. He seems to have a faculty to make trees grow and thrive, and to coax shy and reluctant plants into magnificent bloom.

If it were possible to stand on an eminence and take in at one *coup d'oeil* the panorama of Minneapolis parks and boulevards, from graceful Fairview in the North to charming Minnehaha in the

South, with the garniture of sparkling water parks at the West, the spectator would not misapply the epitaph in St. Pauls at the tomb of its architect, "*Si monumentum queris circumspice.*"

While politics have entered into the Park Board and displaced its original secretary and president, chosen by a non-partisan board, they have made no change in its superintendent, whose rare qualifications have given him immunity from even partisan intolerance.

Captain Berry was married at the age of twenty-one. His wife was Betsey Ann Godfrey, of Saco, Maine. They have seven living children, three sons and two daughters, now grown to maturity. The daughters are wives of James M. Buchanan and Arthur W. Clever of Chicago and Arthur W. Hobart of Minneapolis. The fourth daughter, Helen Fraker Berry, is unmarried.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BAR AND BENCH OF MINNEAPOLIS.

BY THE EDITOR

Minneapolis, without claiming special pre-eminence has contributed her full share of able men to the legal profession, who have been prominent at the bar and on the bench of the state. In early days the location was not as attractive to the profession as St. Paul, on account of the advantage enjoyed by that city in the location there of the Capitol and United States Court, which of themselves tend to draw legal business. This advantage, however, grows yearly less, as the facilities for rapid communication between the cities increase, and a United States Court is now held here, and would entirely disappear should the Capitol be located midway between the two cities.

Ellis G. Whitall was the first attorney who settled within the limits of what is now Minneapolis—then St. Anthony Falls. He was the brother in law of Senator H. M. Rice, of St. Paul. He read law and was admitted to practice in Richmond, Virginia. He came to St. Anthony in 1849. His office was near the old St. Charles hotel, since destroyed by fire.

He practiced for nearly two years in St. Anthony, and then continued the same in Missouri, till the breaking out of the

war. He was a Virginian by birth, and engaged in the Confederate service, in which he continued until the surrender of General Lee. He afterward removed to Galveston, Texas, and engaged in the cotton trade. He died in that city in 1867, of yellow fever.

The next attorney to make a permanent settlement in St. Anthony was John W. North, Esq., who came early in 1850. He was a native of Onondaga County, N. Y., and a graduate of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He had practiced law in Syracuse, N. Y., previous to coming to Minnesota. He was a man of much intellect, of strong convictions on the moral questions agitating the public forty years ago, and took a prominent part in the temperance and free soil movements, which were prominent before 1850. For a year after his arrival here he occupied, with his family, a log house, on a beautiful rise of ground on Nicollet Island, surrounded by a forest of native maples, which have long since quite disappeared, giving place to large blocks of fine buildings. His office was a frame building on Main street nearly in front of where the Pillsbury mill now stands.

In those days Mr. North was a prominent attorney, taking part on one side or the other of all the principal litigation in Hennepin County, previous to year 1857.

Mr. North's life has been a very active and eventful one. He was elected in 1850 a member of the House of Representatives of the territory for its second annual session. It was in a large degree owing to his efforts that the University of Minnesota was located here. In 1854-5 he located and founded the town of Northfield, now one of the most beautiful and flourishing inland villages of the state. Owing to the unfortunate financial panic of 1857, which ruined so many business enterprises in the territory and elsewhere, he largely lost the pecuniary benefit, which his foresight and energy merited, in founding the town, and which others have reaped.

In 1857 he was elected a member of the (Republican branch) convention to form a Constitution of the State of Minnesota from Rice County. He took an active part in the debates of that body. Under Lincoln he was appointed surveyor general of the Territory of Nevada, and afterwards, in 1863, was appointed associate justice of the Supreme Court of the same territory.

After the close of the war Mr. North established an iron foundry in Tennessee. The time, however, was not ripe for the enterprise, and it did not prove a financial success. Mr. North afterwards settled in California. He was, if not the founder, yet largely promotive of the growth of Riverside, one of the most flourishing towns in Southern California. The same may be said of the town of Fresno. His perceptions of the natural advantages for town sites was unsurpassed, though he has not reaped the pecuniary advantages, from the locations he made to which he was justly entitled.

He died in California about three years ago.

In October, 1850, the writer hereof settled in St. Anthony and formed a partnership with Mr. North, which was continued for about a year. In 1851 he was elected a member of the Board of Regents of the University of Minnesota, which office he held until his resignation in 1856, and was secretary of the board. In 1857 he was elected associate justice of the supreme court, which office he held until 1864, when he resigned and went to Nevada, and engaged in the practice of his profession for two years and a half. At that time the mining and real estate litigation was large and remunerative, but the country itself offered no attractions for a permanent residence. On his return to Minneapolis in the latter part of 1866 the writer resumed the practice of his profession in partnership with Judge C. E. Flandrau. In 1882, owing to the demands of his private business, he relinquished the practice to his son, John B. Atwater, who has since successfully conducted the business.*

The three above named were the only attorneys who settled in St. Anthony for the practice of law previous to the spring of 1851. But there had been a steady, though not rapid, increase in the population and considerable building, and the opening of the season, in 1851, brought a marked access to the population, among which were several lawyers. In that year arrived D. A. Secombe, Esq., a residence of the city, and a leading member of the bar until his lamented death which occurred in March, 1892. William H. Welch, afterwards chief justice of the supreme court of the territory, arrived the latter part of the year. He was elected justice of the peace, which office

*Those desirous of further particulars of the life of the writer can consult an article written by Judge C. E. Flandrau published in July number of the Magazine of Western History for 1888.

he held at the time he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court. Ira Kingsley also served as justice of the peace the same year, having his office on Hennepin Island, nearly opposite the falls.

In the year 1852-3 we find the following names added to the list of attorneys in St. Anthony, viz: E. L. Hall, William H. Hubbard, St. Matthew & Richardson, S. M. Tracy, J. J. Morrell, Parsons & Morgan, Warren Bristol, N. H. Hemmip, Hancock & Thomas, A. R. Dodge, J. C. Moulton, A. F. Shaw, North & Prescott and D. M. Hanson. Of these only H. B. Hancock and N. H. Hemmip are now residents of the city. Lardner Bostwick, an old settler, arrived here in 1850. In 1852 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held until 1860, and many cases of considerable importance were tried before him. In 1862 he was appointed United States assessor for part of the collection district comprising Hennepin county, in which capacity he served for several years. He still resides here in the enjoyment of a competence and retired from active business. He used to hold his office in a small one story frame building, corner of Main street and Second avenue north. He was admitted to the bar of Hennepin county in 1856.

In this connection it may be stated that several leading lawyers in St. Paul enjoyed a considerable practice up to this time from business originating in Hennepin county. Among these were Rice, Hollinshead & Becker, M. E. Ames, L. A. Babcock and H. L. Moss. This practice, however, enjoyed by our neighboring city, gradually diminished with the increase in numbers and ability of resident attorneys, until it had almost entirely ceased at the time of our admission as a state. But the St. Paul bar is still to some extent represented here at

almost every term of court. In the years 1854-5-6 still larger accessions were made to the ranks of attorneys. Among those most prominent were William Lochren, James R. Lawrence, George E. H. Day, J. S. and D. M. Demmon, J. B. Gilfillan, H. W. Cowles, R. L. Joyce, Partridge & Heath, F. R. E. Cornell, C. E. Vanderburg, George A. Nourse, E. S. Jones, W. D. Washburn, R. J. Baldwin, H. L. Mann, H. Hall, H. D. Beman, J. S. Johnson, Cushman & Woods, David Heaton, W. W. McNair, L. M. Stewart and E. M. Wilson. The names of all these appear more or less prominently in the records of the early litigation of Hennepin county while Minnesota was still a territory. After her admission as a state annually increasing accessions were made to the list of members of the bar until the present time, when the number amounts to between three and four hundred. The scope of this article, however, does not admit of individual notices except as they have become prominent as members of the bar or of the judiciary.

During the years of territorial organization, litigation was limited, and confined mostly to cases of minor importance. More business was therefore done in courts of justices of the Peace than in the District Courts. The men elected were seldom possessed of a legal education, but were commonly selected for their probity, sound common sense, and equitable instincts. In those early days they, on the whole, administered the law in a fairly satisfactory manner, and the ends of justice in the main were attained. The methods, however, by which the result was arrived at were perhaps sometimes open to question. For example, an old settler vouches to having been an eye witness of the manner in which a worthy magistrate, in one instance at least, arrived at the decision. He had

observed the justice on several occasions after a trial, repair to a neighboring corn field, inasmuch that quite a trodden path was made through a part of the field. His curiosity was aroused to ascertain the cause. One day near the close of a trial, he slipped away unobserved and concealed himself near the path. Not long after, as expected, the magistrate appeared, and pacing back and forth some minutes in deep thought, he drew a chip from his pocket, spat on it, and flipping it up, exclaimed, "wet for plaintiff, dry for defendant," and picking it up said, "plaintiff has it."

In those early days, even in the Supreme Court, it is possible decisions were sometimes arrived at in a hardly less questionable manner. At one term the writer had four cases, in all of which his opponent was Mr. North. Three of them were fairly doubtful cases, but of one I felt perfectly sure, as the authorities were unanimous in favor of my client. In due time the three questionable cases were decided in my favor. Some time later the other was decided, and to my astonishment, for my opponent. Meeting the chief justice shortly afterwards I ventured to ask him the grounds of the decision, as no reasons were on file with the same, and how the court disposed of the authorities cited. He had utterly forgotten the case, nor could I refresh his memory in regard to it. Finally he said; "Well, perhaps a mistake might have been made, but as Mr. N. had lost every case that term, we thought we would give him one, as it did not seem to be of much importance any way." The answer was of course conclusive.

Such cases, of course, were exceptional, and no one will infer that they furnish an index of the average administration of justice in the courts of those days. On the contrary the different courts of the territory, according to my own exper-

ience and observation, and supplemented by that of others, were of greater average ability than those of most western states in territorial days.

One or two other cases, in which the writer was engaged as attorney, may be cited as illustrative of the manner of administering justice in the early '50s.

Disputes about land claims on the reserve were a prolific source of litigation in an early day. In an important claim suit between Joel B. Bassett and David Bickford after a tedious trial of two or three days the case was given to the jury, who retired to consider their verdict. After wrangling over it for more than a day George W. Tew, one of the jurors, jumped out of a two story window of the room where they were confined and departed for parts unknown. The officer sent for him was unsuccessful, and the trial was summarily ended, and nothing further was ever done in the matter.

Another characteristic incident occurred in a trial before Squire Bostwick. One Pet Strother, one of the "boys" of that time (now a millionaire in San Francisco), was arrested and brought before the court on a charge of assault and battery. The complaint was read to him and he was told to plead guilty or not guilty. "Well, your honor, I don't know whether I am guilty or not. I did knock the fellow down, but he called me first a son of a —, and that is not true."

But you must plead one way or the other," said the court.

"But," replied the prisoner, "I don't know. I'm sorter guilty and sorter not guilty."

The writer (who was his counsel) finally induced him, for form sake, to plead not guilty. A jury was called and several witnesses swore point blank to seeing the defendant knock down the complainant, but admitted the latter had first used the opprobrious epithet above men-

tioned. No witnesses were called for the defendant; but his counsel in the argument to the jury, insisted that none of the witnesses in speaking of the defendant had mentioned any other name than "Strother," and that for all that appeared the real criminal might be some one other than the defendant. The jury "caught on" and in five minutes returned a verdict of acquittal, and supplemented it by making up a purse among themselves to pay the defendant's costs.

BENCH OF MINNEAPOLIS. The first Court ever held on the site of the present city of Minneapolis was presided over by the Hon. B. B. Meeker, associate justice of the Supreme Court of the territory, appointed by President Fillmore, and was held in July, 1849, in the old government building erected in 1822. The location was near the corner of what now is the intersection of Second street and Eighth avenue south, and near the old government mill. Franklin Steele, Esq., was foreman of the grand jury. The records of the court have unfortunately been lost (if any were kept), but it can be stated, that no indictments were found, nor any cases tried, nor any fees pocketed by attorneys. But tradition records that "suitable refreshments" were furnished by the sheriff, and were liberally partaken of by bench, bar and jury, and it was unanimously adjudged and decreed, that they had had a "royal good time."

Judge Meeker was a resident of St. Anthony and Minneapolis from the time of his arrival in the territory, and from a very early day was an enthusiastic believer in and proclaimer of the future greatness of Minneapolis. He acquired quite a large tract of land on the high ground east of the city (now lying partly in Minneapolis and partly in St. Paul), at a small price per acre, which has since

become extremely valuable. Judge Meeker was a bachelor, and inherited some of the peculiarities of that persuasion. Unfortunately he did not live to enjoy the full fruits of his foresight, having died in Milwaukee Feb. 20th, 1873.

At the time of holding the first court as above stated, the present site of Minneapolis was in the County of La Pointe, which extended from Lake Superior to the Minnesota river.

March 6, 1852, an act of the Legislature was passed organizing Hennepin County, and by the terms of the act it was annexed to Ramsey County for judicial purposes. By an act passed March 5th, 1853, two terms of court each year were ordered to be held in Hennepin County. The first district court, held pursuant to the provisions of the act, convened April 4th, 1853, Judge Meeker presiding. No Court House had been built, and the County Commissioners secured a parlor for the court and two bed rooms for the jury in the house of Anson Northrup, fronting on First street near the site of the Crown Roller mill.

The lawyers present at that term of court were John W. North, Isaac Atwater, D. A. Secombe, E. L. Hall, A. R. Dodge, Geo. W. Prescott, Jas. H. Fridley and A. D. Shaw, who all resided in St. Anthony. Warren Bristol, county attorney, was the only lawyer then present who resided in Hennepin County. Sweet W. Case was clerk and Dr. A. E. Ames was foreman of the grand jury. The only business transacted of any moment was the finding of two or three indictments for malicious injury to property and selling liquor to Indians. The whole business before the court was dispatched within two days. From this humble beginning has the business increased to such an extent as to require the services of six judges, who are holding courts almost constantly the year round.

Judge Chatfield, who was appointed under the administration of President Pierce, continued to hold the terms of the District Court in a frame building on Bridge Square, until the erection of the present Court House. In 1857, he was succeeded by Judge Flandrau, who was appointed under the administration of President Buchanan. He held one term of court in Hennepin County, and in 1857, was elected associate justice of the Supreme Court.

In 1857 Hon. Edward O. Hamlin, of Sauk Rapids, was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District, of which Hennepin county was a part. He was a good lawyer and an able and impartial judge. He was from Pennsylvania, and his health failing before the expiration of his term he declined a re-election.

He was succeeded in 1859 by the Hon. Charles Vanderburgh, who held the office continuously (by re-election) until 1881, when he was elected to the bench of the supreme court. A sketch of his life will be found succeeding.

Meantime, the business of the court constantly increasing, another judge was absolutely necessary to dispatch the business accumulating. In 1872 an act was passed by the legislature establishing a court of Common Pleas for Hennepin county, and under the provisions of this act the governor appointed Austin H. Young as judge, who entered upon the discharge of his duties in April of that year. The following November he was elected judge of that court to serve five years, from the first of January, 1873. In 1877 this court was abolished, and two judges were provided for in the district court, and Judge Young was elected the same year as one of said judges. Mention of other judges who have filled the position will be found later in this article.

The names of the clerks of the district court in the order of their service are as

follows, viz: Sweet W. Case, the first clerk, was elected in 1852 and held the office till 1858. He was succeeded by the following persons in the order named, viz: H. A. Partridge, H. O. Hamlin, J. P. Plummer, George W. Chowen, D. W. Albaugh, L. Jerome, J. A. Wolverton, E. J. Davenport and C. B. Tirrell, the present incumbent.

In the list of attorneys heretofore named, who arrived previous to 1856, it is a matter of surprise that not one is now in active practice at the bar, with the exception of J. B. Gilfillan. Many have died, a few removed and several have retired from practice. A single generation has made an entire change in the bar of this city.

And in this connection it may be said that the courts and bar of Hennepin county will compare most favorably, not only with the courts and bar of any other county in the state, but with that of any other western state during the same period. From the ranks of members of the bar of this county have been drawn several judges of the supreme court of this state and other states and territories, a United States senator and several members of congress, members of the constitutional convention, many state senators and representatives in the legislature, United States district and state attorneys, mayors, aldermen, members of the board of education, park board, the enumeration of which, individually, would require too much space. In short the bar of this city has been prominent in official positions, in all departments, and in all enterprises, having in view the advancement of state and municipal interests. If any one objects that none have attained a national reputation as lawyers, it must be remembered that no man of ability could come

Mr. Tirrell's assignment began on March 1, 1892 in this city of Minneapolis. He and George C. Tirrell was appointed in 1891.

to Minnesota at an early day and confine himself exclusively to the practice of law. The cases were rare in those days of sufficient importance to justify an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Besides the pressure was so great to obtain competent men to fill legislative and other political offices, and for which usually lawyers were considered most eligible and best fitted, that it was almost impossible for a lawyer (whatever might be his personal inclinations) to refuse a nomination without giving grave offense to his friends and clients. In addition to this it is to be considered that legal services were then of small pecuniary value, and the same talent employed in politics or in real estate operations, received a much larger remuneration. Added to which the "human necessity of daily bread" always stared the professional man in the face, for without exception lawyers in early days came here poor. And hence, while we may reasonably conclude that the territorial bar of this county (and for several years later) embraced fully as much talent and legal ability as any frontier county in the West, the reason it has not produced lawyers of national reputation is easily accounted for.

In the large list of attorneys practising at the Hennepin county bar, may be mentioned as followes, viz:

Shaw & Cray, Gilfillan Belden & Willard, Koon Whelan & Bennett, Benton Roberts & Brown, Jackson & Atwater, Kitchell Cohen & Shaw, Rea & Hubachek, Woods & Kingman, Wilson & VanDerlip, Welch Botkin & Welch, Jelley Hay & Hull, Young Nye & Taylor, Cross Carlton & Cross, Brooks & Hendrix, Hart & Brewer, Ueland Shores & Holt, Hale & Peck, Flannery & Cooke, Truesdale & Pierce, Spooner & Taylor, Keith Evans Thompson & Fairchild, Boardman & Boutelle, Odell & McMahon,

Aretander & Aretander, Penney & Jamison, Ripley Brennan & Booth, Merrick & Merrick, Emery Hall & Fletcher, Taylor & Woodward, Gilger & Harrison, Babcock & Garrigues, Wilkinson & Traxler, Little & Nunn, Ferguson & Kneeland, Roberts & Baxter, Davis & Farnam, Cobb & Wheelwright, Grethen & McHugh, Hunt & Morrill, Kellogg & Stratton, Ankeny & Irwin, Eustis & Morgan, Hahn & Hawley, Paige & Paige, Gray & Pulliam, Fletcher, Rockwood & Dawson, Johnson & Brady, Longbrake & Hanley, Noyes & McGee, Polk & Gilman, Randall & Merrill, Steele & Rees, Stocker & Matchen, Sutherland & Van Wert, Stryker & Campbell, A. P. Abell, W. E. Akers, L. M. Stewart, James W. Lawrence, George R. Robinson, Eli Torrance, Daniel Fish, R. D. Russell, L. R. Thian, C. J. Bartleson, E. C. Gale, W. H. Norris, James I. Best, M. P. Hayne, Frank D. Larrabee, E. C. Chatfield, B. B. Clay, A. B. Darelius, J. L. Dobbin, Fred B. Dodge, W. H. Donahue, C. B. Holmes, M. H. Sessions, H. W. Young, Selden Bacon, J. O. Pierce, John J. McHale, William R. Morris, E. A. Sumner, George M. Bennett, Daniel E. Byrnes, T. E. Byrnes, F. G. Burke, Hector Baxter, J. H. Bradish, Francis B. Bailey, J. R. Corrigan, J. Frank Collom, Benjamin Davenport, C. B. Elliott, M. Gallagher, G. S. Grimes, J. W. Griffin, S. B. Howard, B. F. Johnson, E. M. Johnson, R. W. Laing, Freeman P. Lane, Joseph B. McArthur, W. P. Morgan, Hazen M. Parker, John B. Quinn, L. A. Reed, Albert M. Scott, Albee Smith, George H. Spry, W. H. Tripp, I. Parker Veazey, James F. Williamson, Charles M. Wilkinson.

The foregoing list includes less than half of the practicing attorneys in Minneapolis, and by no means all of those who have attained more or less promi-





Chas. E. Huntington



RESIDENCE OF HON. C. E. VANDERBURG, 923 SEVENTH STREET SOUTH, BUILT IN 1871.

library has been extended to and is enjoyed by the law students of the University of Minnesota. It is hoped that this library may be eventually located in the new court house, and arrangements then made to throw it open as a public library. The present officers of the association are as follows:

Robert D. Russell, president; John R. Van Derlip, vice-president; John T. Baxter, secretary; Francis B. Bailey, treasurer; E. S. Waters, librarian.

The Executive Committee: Arthur M. Keith, chairman; Frank Healy, Ralph Whelan, Edward Savage, James V. McHugh.

The Library Committee: Stanley R. Kitchel, chairman; J. B. Phelps, James O. Pierce.

Discipline Committee: D. F. Simpson, A. B. Choate, C. C. Joslyn.

There has been some talk on the part of a number of the members that the association ought to be enlarged so as to include social and club features, but no steps have yet been taken toward introducing such new features.

We turn now to a brief sketch of the lives of members of the bench and some prominent attorneys of an early day,

CHARLES E. VANDERBURGH. The first resident of this city elected to a seat on the bench of the district court was Charles E. Vanderburgh in 1859. Judge Vanderburgh was born December 2nd, 1829, in Saratoga county, New York. Later his parents removed to Onondaga county in the same state. He was brought up on a farm, laboring in the summer and attending district school in the winter, until he entered upon his preparation for college. He fitted at Cortland Academy, Homer, New York. This academy, at the time he studied there, was known as among the first, if not the first, as a preparatory school for fitting men for col-

lege, and was noted for its thorough instruction. Mr. Vanderburgh entered at Yale College in 1849, sophomore year, and graduated in 1852.

The next year he was chosen principal of Oxford Academy, at Oxford, New York. The same year he commenced the study of law in the office of Henry R. Mygatt, one of the ablest lawyers in the state. He was admitted to the bar in 1855. The next year he came to Minneapolis.

Soon after his arrival he formed a partnership with F. R. E. Cornell, Esq., who had arrived here a year or two previously, and was afterwards a Justice of the supreme court. From the first the firm took a leading part in all the important litigation in the county, as well as considerable in adjoining counties. For commanding legal ability and integrity it is not too much to say that no firm in the state ever stood higher.

At the annual election in 1859, Mr. Vanderburgh was elected judge of the Fourth Judicial District, of which Hennepin county formed a part. This position (by successive re-elections) he held for over twenty years. It was during the time when the law was to a considerable extent unsettled (by decisions of the supreme court of the state), not only on questions of practice, but on fundamental questions of law, where there was a wide difference in the decisions of different states. Here his thorough legal training, close investigations and discrimination in the application of principles, especially in equitable law, almost invariably led him to sound conclusions, and his decisions were seldom reversed. The strongest proof of the ability with which he discharged the duties of the office he so long held is found in the fact that in 1881, when a vacancy occurred in the supreme court by the death of Judge Cornell, he was elected to fill that

honorable position. He is still a member of that court, and still hardly past the prime of life, has a reasonable prospect of many years of usefulness before him. His whole judicial career has been characterized by untiring industry, impartiality, integrity and unusually clear conception of the application of legal principles and authorities, and especially those pertaining to equity cases.

Judge Vanderburgh has been married twice—first in September, 1857, to Julia M. Mygatt, of Oxford, New York. She died in 1863, leaving two children, a son, William Henry, and a daughter, Julia M. The latter was most sadly and unfortunately drowned in Minneapolis in 1871. His son graduated from Princeton College and is a member of the Minneapolis bar. In April, 1873, Judge Vanderburgh married Miss Anna Culbert, daughter of John Culbert, Esq., of Fulton County, New York. They have a daughter born in 1874.

While Judge Vanderburgh, for more than thirty years, has been mainly and closely devoted to the discharge of his duties, he has always manifested a deep interest in all measures tending to the moral, educational and material advancement of the city of Minneapolis. He has always been a consistent Republican, though not of the narrow and machine order, nor farther than he can see his party promoting the good of the greatest number. Of course his position has removed him from active interference in political contests. For many years he has been an Elder in the Presbyterian church, and also Superintendent and teacher in the Sabbath school, in which he has taken a deep interest and done most efficient work. He has made important benefactions to educational and religious institutions, and to deserving young men, needing assistance in acquiring an education, he is ever ready to give ad-

vice and material aid. Removed as he has been by reason of his position from the active business life of the city, his silent influence for good has been felt in almost every department thereof.

A. H. YOUNG. Austin Hill Young was born at Fredonia, Chatauqua County, N. Y., December 8th, 1830. His parents were natives of New England, having removed from Rutland County, Vt., to Fredonia. When the subject of this sketch was but six years old, his father died, leaving a widow and five boys, the oldest but sixteen years of age. Believing that the new West would be preferable to the East as a place to rear and educate her boys, Mrs. Young, with her family of five boys, removed to Illinois, locating temporarily in Dupage County. Two years later Mrs. Young married, and with her family removed to Cook County, where upon one of the prairie farms of Illinois her boys grew to manhood. Mr. Young speaks of his mother as a woman of great energy, an earnest Christian, and to whose guidance and training in early life he is indebted for the best elements of his character.

Until seventeen years old, Austin attended the district school in the winter, working upon the farm in the summer. Having mastered the branches taught in the district school he took a course in the Waukegan Academy, at that time one of the best schools of its kind in the West. This, with the experience of six terms of school teaching, comprised his literary education. After leaving the Academy he began the study of law with Ferry & Clark at Waukegan, Ill.

In 1854 he married Miss Martha Martin and removed to Prescott, Wis., where, after a brief mercantile experience, he was elected clerk of the Circuit Court, which office he held for several years. In 1860 he was admitted to the



Henry ...



bar, and formed a co-partnership for the practice of his profession with M. H. Fitch, now of Pueblo, Col. Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Young was elected district attorney for his county, which office he held until the fall of 1863, when he was elected to the State Senate of Wisconsin. Early in 1866 Mr. Young removed to Minneapolis and commenced the practice of his profession in connection with W. D. Webb, under the firm name of Young & Webb. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Young and Thomas Lowry entered into partnership as Young & Lowry, which continued until June 1st, 1872, when Mr. Young was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a court which had recently been established by the Legislature.

In November, 1872, Judge Young was elected to the same office for a term of five years. In 1877 the District Court and the Court of Common Pleas were by act of the Legislature united, and Judge Young was transferred to the District bench. Judge Young was twice elected to the same position, his last term expiring in 1890.

In April, 1872, Judge Young married Miss Leonore Martin, of Williamstown, Vt., his present wife. He has two children living, Edgar A., who is married and resides in Minneapolis, and Alice M., a young lady who resides with her father.

In politics Judge Young is a Republican, but since going upon the bench has taken no active part in politics. He is a member of Plymouth Church, in which he has been a deacon for many years.

As a lawyer Judge Young had won an enviable reputation at the bar before taking his seat on the bench. He was studious, exhaustive in the examination and preparation of his cases, and forcible in the presentation of them to the court and jury. As a counsellor he was eminently sound and conservative, conscient-

ious, never seeking the encouragement of litigation where it could reasonably be avoided, and sought the true interests of his clients, regardless of his own in a professional point of view. His integrity and honor was unquestioned, and his word in regard to a stipulation in a case was held as binding as though reduced to writing. He never sought to influence a court or jury by statements which he did not believe strictly true, and thus carried a moral weight in the trial of causes, which is often of more importance than the highest legal or forensic ability.

Some of the qualities above mentioned are not less desirable in a judge than in a practicing lawyer. On the bench Judge Young has a record of impartiality, clear apprehension of legal principles, as applicable to the case in hand, and a patient thorough examination of the cases submitted to him, which always carried weight. It has been said that he sometimes reached a decision on a point before the same had been fully discussed. In an experience of over twelve years before him as a practitioner, I think the criticism is not well founded. It is true that when an attorney appeared before him in a case, entirely unprepared, as unfortunately was too frequently the case, he did not propose to waste the valuable time of the court on interminable discussions, on self evident propositions. He did not think courts were established to instruct attorneys in the science or practice of law. And in this, unquestionably, he was right.

But, if sometimes he might err from the course above stated, on the other hand he possessed a quality, which is of the highest importance in a *nisi prius* judge, that of giving the party deeming himself aggrieved the fullest benefit of his exceptions in the settlement of a case. He never sought to evade the effect of his rulings by any after concealment or mod-

ification of the facts under which they were made. The importance of this is evident to the experienced lawyer. The omission of a sentence, the change of a few words in the settlement of a case, may deprive a party of all benefit of an appeal. Every judge is liable to err, but the exercise of his judicial power in such a manner as practically to prevent the correction of errors is to the last degree most reprehensible. Judge Young has never been subject to such charge. His conscientiousness, native sense of justice and equity and fair play, aside from the question of professional ethics, would revolt against any misuse of his power in this direction.

Judge Young has resumed the practice of his profession in Minneapolis, in partnership with Frank M. Nye, the firm name being Young & Nye. Having served on the bench for more than eighteen consecutive years, it is almost like commencing practice anew, but he is yet hardly past the prime of life, and may reasonably anticipate many years of active and useful professional life in the future.

JOHN P. REA. The subject of this sketch was born in lower Oxford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on October, 13th, 1840. His ancestors on both sides had settled in that state more than a century before his birth. His father, Samuel A. Rea, was born in Lancaster county on a farm conveyed to his grandfather by William Penn. His grandmother, on his father's side, was Mary Patterson, a first cousin of General Robert Patterson, of Philadelphia. His mother's maiden name was Light. She was born in Lebaron county in the same state. She was a daughter of Samuel Light, one of the first iron manufacturers of that region. Her grandfather, Jacob Light, emigrated from Pennsylvania to

the Northwestern territory, and settled on what is now the site of Cincinnati in 1791; her father, then a young man, remaining in Pennsylvania. Mr. Rea's father was a woolen manufacturer his entire life. He died in 1876.

Mr. Rea attended the common schools in his neighborhood while a boy, and also had four terms at the Hopewell Academy in Chester County. At the age of twenty he went to Piqua, Miami County, Ohio, and there taught school from October, 1860, to April, 1861. In the month last named he enlisted for three months as a private in Company B, Eleventh Ohio Infantry. In July of the same year he was offered by the Secretary of War a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Eighteenth Regiment, United States Infantry, then being recruited at Columbus, Ohio. At the same time he was elected Lieutenant of Company I, First Ohio Cavalry, which position he accepted. He served in this capacity until March 12th, 1862, when he was commissioned First Lieutenant, and served as such until April 1st, 1863, when he was promoted to Captain, and continued in service with that rank until November 23rd, 1864, when he was mustered out as Senior Captain of the regiment.

During his entire service Captain Rea was only absent from his regiment eight days, and during that time was a prisoner in the hands of the Confederates in Lincoln County, Tennessee. It is doubtful if any other officer of the war can show a more faithful record of attendance. He was in all the engagements of the army of the Cumberland and Ohio during that period. He was detailed by General Thomas to command his escort immediately after the battle of Shiloh, but his deep solicitude for and interest in the company which he commanded, led him to urge permission to remain with



John S. Rice



it, which was granted. He was breveted major for gallantry in action at Cleveland Tennessee, November 23rd, 1863.

He entered the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, January, 1865, and graduated therefrom in the class of 1867. He was the prize essayist of his class in college as well as in the academy which he attended before the war.

In the summer college vacation of 1866, he returned to Pennsylvania and took the stump for General Geary, the Republican candidate for governor. He stumped the state successfully every year thereafter for the same party to, and including the year 1875. In 1866 he entered, as a law student, the office of Hon. O. J. Dickey, the associate in practice and successor in Congress of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar in that city in 1868. In April, 1869, he was commissioned by President Grant Assessor of Internal Revenues for the Ninth District, Pennsylvania, and held that office until it was abolished in 1873. He resumed the practice of law at Lancaster,* and continued the same till January, 1876, when he removed to Minneapolis.

On his arrival in this city, Captain Rea took editorial charge of the *Tribune*. He was in full accord with the politics of the paper, as he had always been in accord with the principles of the Republican party. His home in his boyhood was within four miles of the Maryland line, and the numerous infractions of personal liberties on the part of slave owners, which he had witnessed, imbued him with sentiments strongly hostile to the institution of slavery. Even before he was seventeen years of age he made anti-slavery speeches in his own locality, where no anti-slavery speaker from abroad could open his mouth.

Captain Rea was a member of the first Department Encampment of the G.

A. R. of Ohio, which met in January, 1867. He was also active in that organization in Pennsylvania while residing there, holding official position nearly all the time.

October 26th, 1869, he was married at Delaware Ohio, to Emma M. Gould, of that city, a great granddaughter of Colonel Drake, one of the pioneers and Indian fighters of historical fame in Ohio.

He was elected Judge of Probate of Hennepin county in 1877, and re-elected in 1879. He was appointed Judge of the District Court of Fourth Judicial District May 1st, 1886, and elected to the same office the following fall. He resigned his judgeship May 14, 1890. He was Department Commander of the G. A. R. in 1883; Senior Vice-Commander-in-Chief in 1885, and Commander-in-chief 1887-8. He was descended from military stock. His paternal grandfather and great grandfather served through the Revolutionary war with distinction in the same company.

From the foregoing brief sketch it will be seen that Judge Rea has led an unusually varied and busy life. In all his various occupations he has acquitted himself well. The large amount of time, which in early life he felt it his duty to devote to stirring political questions, and the discharge of the arduous military duties imposed upon him, have interfered with that close application to legal studies, which if not indispensable are certainly desirable in a judicial officer. But in this regard his native quick perception, and strong natural sense of justice have stood him in good stead. His integrity has never been questioned, nor has it ever been charged that his decisions have been swayed by political bias. By whatever method he reached his conclusions they were uniformly in consonance with justice and

equity. Those advocates who rely on the technicalities of law or the sophistries of argument to win their cases, might object to their trial before Judge Rea. But those conscious of having a meritorious case would desire no more impartial tribunal for a hearing.

In private life Judge Rea is of exceedingly affable and engaging manners, and possessed of a most kindly and genial nature. Hence he has hosts of friends, irrespective of party, who are strongly attached to him, and it may well be doubted whether he has a single enemy. His native goodness of heart impresses itself upon the most casual observer. In the army all those under his command were devotedly attached to him, as well as all those with whom he came in contact. This is conclusively shown by the highest honor in the gift of the G. A. R. bestowed on him while comparatively a young man. Judge Rea is yet in the prime of life, and may reasonably look forward to many years of usefulness in the service of the public. He is now in the practice of his profession in the city of Minneapolis under the firm name of Rea & Hubachek.

JOHN M. SHAW. Among the leading lawyers of the Minneapolis bar for many years stands the name of John M. Shaw. He was born December 18th, 1833, in Exeter, Penobscot County, Maine. He was brought up on a farm, his facilities for education being limited to the district school, with a few months at an academy in an adjoining town. But those who have known him in later life feel assured that he availed himself to the utmost of such advantages as were afforded.

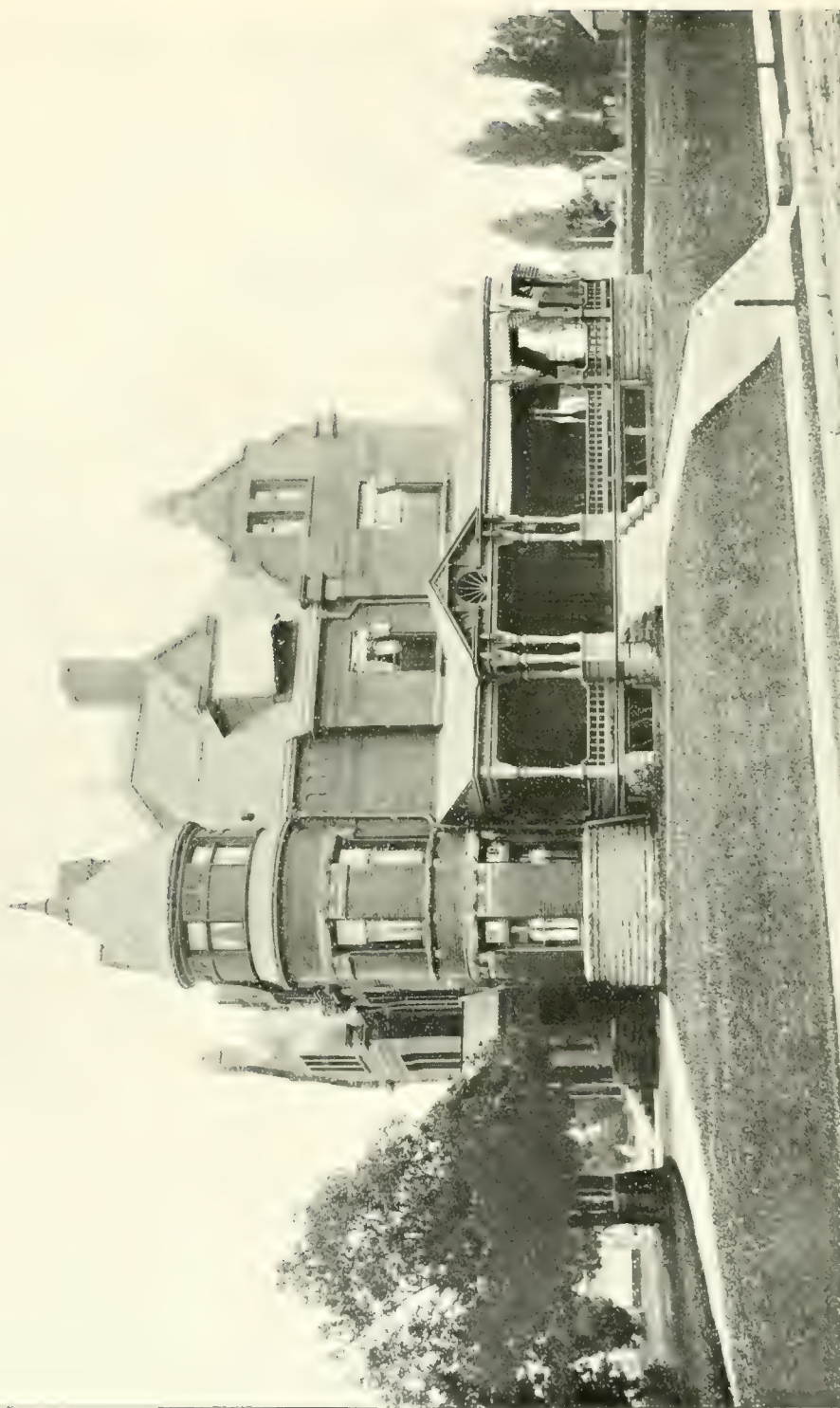
His father was a country merchant and farmer, managing, with such small gains as the country afforded, to support comfortably a family of nine per-

sons, giving them such reasonable education as was ordinarily afforded in New England at that day. But he did not accumulate property in addition. Few at that time did or could in similar circumstances. The legacy left to their country, by most, was a frugal, industrious and self reliant family. And so, the subject of this sketch, when at nineteen years of age his father died, found himself the eldest, with others looking to him for support. It was not a question for him of what profession he should choose, but "the human necessity of daily bread" for himself, and others dear to him, that confronted him. He had dreamed of a college life and the university. But they were only dreams, and the cherished hope was soon to be relinquished. In 1853, with his family, he came to and settled in Galena, Ill. But even before that—in 1852—he had come to the Falls of St. Anthony, and had looked upon the fair, but then wilderness land, on the west side of the river. Little did he then dream it was to be the scene of his future triumphs and fortune. In speaking later of this visit at an old settlers meeting Mr. Shaw said:

"Although I can not claim the honor of being an old resident of Minneapolis, I may, in a manner, boast of being almost contemporaneous with Colonel Stevens and Hiawatha; for I remember in 1852 of standing on the east bank of the river and contemplating with swimming eyes the romantic expanse of hazel-brush, which then adorned the present site of our glorious metropolis, 'where the wild fox dug his hole unscared,' and the fragrant polecat peddled his perfumery without a license. Those were the halcyon days, when there were no whiskey limits, when the skies were bright and yepensive and untutored "savages" skived around "promiscuous" clad in the innocent habiliments of nature, and



John Melvil Shaw



RESIDENCE OF HON. JOHN M. SHAW, 1465 TENTH AVENUE SOUTH, BUILT IN 1889

the most casual observer might without difficulty discern the difference between 'a fixed star and a Sioux Indian.' These things are now sadly changed, particularly with regard to the *fox* and the *pole-cat*; whiskey is no longer unlimited, and the festive red man having retired from the scene no fellow can now find out the conundrum."

On the settling of the family in Galena, Mr. Shaw obtained a situation at book-keeping, at which occupation he labored assiduously for the support of the family until 1860. Meantime he had never abandoned the idea of acquiring a legal education, and all his spare time was devoted to reading elementary law books. In 1860 he was able to enter a law office in Galena, and in about a year was admitted to practice. In 1861 he removed to Plattsville, Wis., and opened an office. Before, however, he had fairly established a practice in that town, his patriotic feeling led him to obey the call of his country, and he enlisted in the 25th Wisconsin Regiment, and served with distinction under Sherman until the close of the war, being mustered out with his regiment in the summer of 1865, holding at that time the rank of captain.

His next objective point was Minneapolis. Here almost immediately he achieved a more distinguished victory than any that attended his efforts on the field of Mars, in capturing the affections of Miss Ellen A. Elliot, who surrendered unconditionally. There is the best reason to believe the prisoner was treated hospitably, as the parties are still living in amity and have raised a family of two girls and one boy, all of whom are now living.

Mr. Shaw settled in Minneapolis in the fall of 1865, but did not open an office for the practice of his profession until February 1st, 1866. In 1868 he formed a partnership with the Hon. F. Beebe,

under the firm name of Beebe & Shaw, which continued until 1875, when Judge Beebe removed to California. During these years Mr. Shaw was becoming known and gradually taking his place among the leading lawyers in Minneapolis. This place he won, not less from native ability than from untiring industry, thorough preparation of his cases, integrity and strict fidelity to the interests of his clients. Soon after the dissolution of his partnership with Judge Beebe he formed a partnership with A. L. Levi, under the firm name of Shaw & Levi, which continued for several years, when Willard R. Cray was received as a member, and the firm became Shaw, Levi & Cray. In 1882 Mr. Shaw was appointed by the governor, Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office. In the fall of the same year, he was, together with Judge Lochren, elected to the same office for the full term of seven years.

Several months experience, however, satisfied Judge Shaw that the close confinement of the court room, without sufficient exercise, was beginning to tell seriously on his health. The same experience had also satisfied him that the discharge of the duties of the office were less congenial than the practice of his profession. Accordingly in February, 1883, he resigned as judge and resumed practice—first in partnership with Mr. Cray, and later Judge J. I. Best, of Indiana, was admitted to the firm under the name of Shaw, Best & Cray. Since Judge Best's retirement the firm name has been Shaw & Cray.

Judge Shaw is noted for intense application to his profession, thorough preparation of his cases, and a keen discrimination in the application of legal principles and authorities. While he is perhaps more earnest in addressing his

arguments to the court, yet he is a most convincing advocate before a jury, and in that line he has few if any equals. His practice is extensive and lucrative and limited only by the extent of his physical endurance.

M. B. KOON, the subject of this sketch, was born January 22d, 1841, at Altay, Schuyler County, New York. His father, Alanson Koon, although born in the United States, was of German stock, while his mother, *nee* Marilla Wells, was a "dyed in the wool" Connecticut Yankee. And thus it appears that their son inherits the indomitable perseverance, cautious deductions and staying powers of the German, combined with the restless energy, quick perceptions, and adaptation to all circumstances of the Yankee race. He was not born to fortune, but entirely through his own exertions has gained the enviable position he now holds in the profession.

Mr. Koon was one of a family of six boys and two girls. His father found the sleepy little village where he resided offered few opportunities for remunerative occupation for himself and growing family, and wisely decided to go West. He accordingly exchanged his property in New York for land in Hillsdale County, Michigan. Here himself and family found ample opportunity for the employment of all their energies in clearing up the forests and the cultivation of the farm on which he had settled. Here the parents resided until their death—the father in 1867, and the mother in 1873. Of the sturdy, devoted, consistent christian character of his parents Mr. Koon is wont to speak with the most profound reverence and affection. They spared no pains to instill into the minds of their children principles of honesty, industry, sobriety and morality; and doubtless to the example, and faithful teaching of

his parents is he largely indebted for the possession of those virtues which his life has illustrated.

Until sixteen Mr. Koon was engaged in the usual employments of farm life, attending school summer and winter in childhood, but only during winter in the last few years of this period. At seventeen he entered Hillsdale College, at Hillsdale, Michigan, the fall and spring terms, teaching school in the winter, and in this way he completed his college course in 1863.

Meantime the severe mental and physical effort entailed by the effort for prosecution of his studies and self support had seriously impaired his health. This had become so serious in 1864 that a change of climate had become imperatively necessary, and he was advised to try California. This he did, making the trip by way of the Isthmus. The change was beneficial. He remained there two years, engaged in teaching, and returned to Michigan in 1866 with health completely restored.

In that year he proceeded to carry out a long cherished idea of fitting himself for the practice of law, by entering the law office of his brother, the Hon. E. L. Koon, of Hillsdale. This was his first experience in a lawyer's office, but not by any means his first reading of law. Under his brother's advice and encouragement, and in accordance with his own inclinations, he had for a long time previous devoted his spare hours to the reading of Blackstone, Kent and other elementary law writers. He was in 1867 admitted to the bar in Hillsdale, Mich., and soon after entered into partnership with his brother, which continued till the spring of 1878, when he removed to Minnesota. Meantime, although often solicited, he had persistently refused to accept any political office. He did, indeed, hold the office of prosecuting at-



Wm. F. B. Koon



torney for Hillsdale county from 1870 to 1874, but as that was directly in the line of his profession it can hardly be called a political office.

In 1873 Mr. Koon spent four months of travel in Europe, and in November of the same year, was married to Miss Josephine Vandermark.

In 1878 the ambition of Mr. Koon reached far beyond the sleepy town of Hillsdale, and having heard from friends of the future importance of Minneapolis he decided to locate here. He came in April, 1878, and entered into partnership with E. A. Merrill in the practice of law. Mr. Merrill was an old acquaintance, having been a student in Koon Bros. office in Hillsdale.

Since his arrival in Minneapolis Mr. Koon has devoted himself assiduously to the practice of his profession. He was not in love with the "Code," having been educated under a different system of pleading, but has adapted himself to it, as one must do to the inevitable. He has escaped the seductions of real estate speculation, to which so many bright young men yield, but has not been unaware that his surplus earnings could nowhere be more safely invested than in Minneapolis real estate. Nor have any tempting offers of political preferment severed him from the strict pursuit of his profession. He has safely escaped this fatal rock, on which so many talented lawyers have been wrecked.

Some two years after his arrival in Minneapolis Mr. A. M. Keith was admitted as a partner, and the firm name was changed to Koon, Merrill & Keith. The firm enjoyed a good business from the start, and in the fall of 1881 Mr. Koon was taken down with typhoid fever, brought on largely from overwork in important cases of which he had charge. On his partial recovery he was advised to spend the following winter in

California, which he did, and returned with restored health.

Early in 1883, Judge Shaw having resigned as judge of the district court, Gov. Hubbard appointed Mr. Koon in his place. It was with much reluctance and misgiving that he accepted the position; not feeling sure that his training and temperament were entirely adapted to the discharge of judicial duties. However, he entered upon the discharge of the duties of the office, and so acceptably continued, that in the following fall, (1883) he was unanimously elected for a term of seven years.

But subsequent experience on the bench served to confirm his previous impressions and misgivings, that he had not found his true life vocation. He relaxed, however, none of his efforts in the faithful discharge of his duties, though not in accord with his tastes, and fully intended to serve out his term. But these duties finally became so irksome and disagreeable, that he felt that both in justice to the profession and himself, it was his duty to resign, which he did May 1st, 1886. He was further moved to this from the fact, that his modesty had led him to believe, that his place could be readily filled by some one to whom the duties of the office would be congenial.

It is needless to state that his resignation was received with universal regret. In the few years during which he had filled the office he had established the reputation of an able and upright judge, and the loss of his services on the bench was deplored not only by the entire profession but the community at large. His brief term was filled with hard labor. Several of the most important suits which have been tried in this county occupied his attention. Among these may be mentioned the Washburn Will case; the St. Anthony Falls Water Power cases; the

King - Remington cases; the Cantiery murder case, and others of scarcely less importance. The study and mastery of these cases involved a very large amount of severe labor, which Judge Koon conscientiously performed. Since his retirement from the bench Judge Koon has been unremittingly engaged in the practice of his profession in Minneapolis. He has given special attention to the law of corporations, and has acted as counsel and attorney for several of the most important corporations doing business in this city. He has been for some years counsel and attorney for the Street Railway Company.

FREDERICK HOOKER was born April 14, 1845, at French Creek, Chatauqua County, New York; a son of Marvin Hooker and Caroline Moore Hooker, a niece of Dr. Mahan, formerly president of Oberlin College. His father was a farmer and he remained on the farm with his father until about 1863, when he removed to Northwestern Pennsylvania, and for several years resided at Warren in that state, and while a resident of Warren was admitted and engaged in the practice of the law.

He is a married man and his family consists of his wife, Mary Wells Hooker, a daughter of the late Obed Wells, of Spring, Crawford County, Penn., and two daughters, Nora L., born in Pennsylvania, and Clara A., born in Minneapolis. He removed to Minneapolis in the spring of 1876, and has resided in this city ever since. He commenced the practice of law on his arrival here, and successfully continued the same until March, 1889, when he was appointed by Gov. Merriam a Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District. In 1890, he was nominated on the Republican ticket for the position he then held by appointment, and was elected, although the Democrats

carried the district on their general ticket by quite large majorities. Since his first appointment as above stated, he has devoted himself unremittingly to the discharge of the duties of that position, to the general acceptance of the bar of Hennepin County. Although among the youngest members of the bench, his quiet dignity of manner, patience, judicial impartiality and unwearied diligence in the study of cases brought before him for trial, early demonstrated the wisdom of his choice for the position.

Judge Hooker has always been a steadfast Republican in politics, and while in the profession, frequently took an active part in political campaigns. He thoroughly believed in the policy and measures of his party, and had the courage of his convictions. But it has never been intimated that political considerations have ever been permitted to influence in any degree his decisions on the bench. His integrity and impartiality commands the respect and confidence of all parties.

Judge Hooker is an active and influential member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in many ways has identified himself with church and benevolent work. He was for several years the successful superintendent of one of the largest Sunday schools in the city.

HENRY G. HICKS. Among the later judges of the Fourth Judicial District Court is to be numbered the subject of this sketch. For the earlier part of his life we quote substantially from the *Legislative Manual* of the State of Minnesota for 1889.

"Henry George Hicks, eldest son of George A. and Sophia Hicks, was born at Varysburgh, in the town of Sheldon, Wyoming County, New York, January, 26th, 1838. At the age of 15 he taught a district school in his native town. Thereafter until 1861 he taught school

each winter, farming or attending school in the summers. In August, 1860, he entered Oberlin College, after three years study in its preparatory department. In July, 1861, he enlisted as a private in Company A, Second Illinois Volunteer Cavalry; was made sergeant of that company and sergeant major and adjutant of the regiment, with a detachment of which he took part in the battle of Ft. Donaldson. Mustered out June, 1862, with all other adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry and artillery regiments, he was the following month appointed Adjutant of the 71st Illinois Infantry (a three months regiment). In November, following, he was appointed Adjutant of the 93rd regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry with which he served in the battles of Jackson and Champion's Hill, during the siege of Vicksburg, and at Missionary Ridge, in which last named battle he was severely wounded by a musket ball through the face. In May, 1864, he married Mary Adelaide Beede, of Freeport, Ill., and in April, 1865, removed to Minneapolis, where he has since resided. His first wife died in 1870, and in 1873 he married Susannah R. Fox, now his wife. In 1867 he was appointed Sheriff of Hennepin County, and in 1868 was elected to the same office. From 1871 to 1874 he was City Justice of the City of Minneapolis. In 1875, at the age of thirty-seven, he was admitted to the bar and thereafter continued in active practice until appointed District Judge. He was elected a member of the Legislature (H. of R.) in 1877 and re-elected in 1878, 1880 and 1882. During his last two terms (three sessions) he was Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee," and in the extra session of 1881 he was appointed chairman of the Board of Managers that successfully conducted the impeachment trial of Judge Cox. He has been prominently connected with

the Grand Army of Minnesota since the year 1867, having served as Departmental Commander in 1868. In 1869, having been active in urging the establishment of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of that institution, upon which he served for thirteen years, during the last ten years of which he was President of the Board. "On March 15th, 1887, he was appointed District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and in November, 1888, was elected to the same office. In politics Judge Hicks has always acted with the Republican party, and is a Unitarian in religion."

From the foregoing it will be seen that Judge Hicks is in the true sense of the term a self-made man, and the architect of his own fortune. By his own unaided efforts he has gradually risen from one position to another, until he has attained the honorable and responsible one which he now fills. In his early years his opportunities for the study of the law were limited. His experience as Judge of the City Court was of much value in making him familiar with the practice under the code; which was further perfected by several years active practice as a member of the prominent firm of Cross, Hicks & Carlton.

Since his election his faithful and conscientious devotion to the duties of his office has made him many friends in the profession. It is the general feeling that his steadfast purpose is to divest his mind of all prejudice in the trial of causes before him and give each party the full benefit of all their legal rights, and in difficult and complicated cases he devotes himself unsparingly to the examination of legal principles and authorities to reach a just conclusion, in which he seldom fails. His practical business experience is of great service to him, in enabling him to despatch business with un-

usual promptitude, resulting in a large saving in the administration of justice.

SEAGRAVE SMITH was born at Stafford Village in the town of Stafford, Tolland County, Connecticut, on the 16th day of September, 1828. The names of his parents were Hiram and Mary A. Smith; he was their only child. His paternal ancestors were Welch, and were among the early settlers of Scituate, Massachusetts; his maternal ancestors were English and settled at a later period at Uxbridge, Massachusetts. His mother was the daughter of Caleb Seagrave, and he takes the name of his mother as well as that of his father. His father was a farmer and also engaged in dealing in horses and cattle in connection with his farming operations.

Young Smith worked upon his father's farm, attending the summer and winter terms of the public schools until he was fifteen years of age; then he was placed under the tuition of the Rev. George W. Pendleton, a Baptist clergyman, of whose church his father and mother were members, and pursued the studies of the higher branches of mathematics, Latin and Greek for three years or more, and then entered the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield, Connecticut, and continued his studies until he graduated from there in 1848. After completing his studies at Suffield he desired to enter upon the study of law and prepare himself for the legal profession, to which his father was very much opposed. His father insisted that he had given him a good education and he ought to have something to say as to what he should do in the future. He desired him to engage in business with him, and offered to transfer to him one half of his property and take him in as an equal co-partner in the business. But young Smith had no taste for that kind of busi-

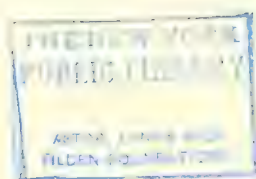
ness and was determined to pursue the study of law. His determination so incensed his father that he declined to render him any further financial assistance, although well able to do so, and informed him if he would not comply with his wishes and went to reading law he must rely upon his own resources.

Young Smith was not at all discouraged by this turn of affairs, but obtained a school and went to teaching. Thereby he obtained means to clothe and support himself for a while. On the 19th day of September, 1849, he registered himself as a student in the law office of Alvin P. Hyde, Esq., at Stafford, his native town. Soon after Mr. Hyde married the daughter of the late Hon. Loren P. Waldo, of Tolland, and entered into a co-partnership with him in the law business. Mr. Smith continued his studies with that firm until he was admitted to practice in the courts of that state, on the 13th day of August, 1852. To procure means to support himself he taught school in the winters of 1849, 1850 and 1851.

In the spring of 1851 he was appointed Clerk of the Probate Court for the Stafford district, which position he held until he removed to Colchester, Conn., in October, 1852. He had half the emoluments of the office for doing the clerical work, which took a small part of his time, and furnished him with means more than sufficient to pay his way. Soon after he was admitted to practice he made up his mind to go West and enter upon the work of his profession. But an affectionate mother, disliking to be so far removed from her only child, dissuaded him from that determination, and at the same time persuaded his father to let him have \$1,000 with which to purchase a law library, if he would not go West, but settle in that state. This influenced Mr. Smith, and



Seagrave Smith



he removed to Colchester, New London County, Conn., about the first of October, 1852, opened an office and entered upon the practice of his profession, where he continued to reside and practice until he removed to the Territory of Minnesota in the Spring of 1857. His business at first was very light, but continued to increase until it became a good paying business before he left. In the fall of 1854 he was elected Town Clerk of the town, which office he held one year. The town clerk's duties among others were that of Register of Deeds for the town. In the spring of 1855, he was elected as a Democrat to the State Senate from the Eighth Senatorial District. After that he was appointed Clerk of the Probate Court of the Colchester District, which position he held up to the time of his departure for the West in the spring of 1857.

In July, 1856, Mr. Smith started for the West on a tour of inspection; visited Kansas, which was then bleeding to free itself from slavery, and not being pleased, either with the country or people, left there for St. Paul, Minnesota. There he found things more in keeping with his ideas of western life. It was all activity and life, real estate booming, money plenty, business good and people social and friendly. After staying a few weeks he returned East fully determined to make Minnesota his future home. Settling up his business that winter as far as possible he returned to Minnesota early in the spring of 1857, and settled at Hastings, in Dakota County, bringing his family (then consisting of a wife and two children), the same season.

Soon after his arrival at Hastings he entered into a co-partnership with J. W. De Silva, a young attorney, and opened a law office, and commenced business under the firm name of Smith and De Silva. He after that devoted his whole

time to the business of his profession at that place until he removed to the city of Minneapolis in 1877. While residing there he was a member of the following named law firms, besides that of Smith & De Silva, which was of short duration: L. & S. Smith; Smith, Smith & Crosby; Smith & Montgomery; Smith & Babcock; Smith, Huddleston & Babcock; Smith & Van Slyke, and Smith & Parlamen. During which time he was attorney for the following named railway companies: The Hastings & Dakota; the St. Paul & Chicago; the Minnesota Railway Construction Company, and the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company. Mr. Smith, while he lived in Dakota county, took quite an active part in politics and was considered one of the leaders of the Democratic party in that county. He held many important official positions during his residence there. In the fall of 1857 he was elected County Attorney and held that office for two years. In the spring of 1860 he was elected one of the county commissioners, and was Chairman of the Board for two years. In the fall of 1861 he was elected Judge of Probate, re-elected in 1863 and in 1865, holding the office six years. In the fall of 1867 he was elected to the State Senate for a term of two years. In the fall of 1873 he was again elected County Attorney and held that office two years. In 1875 he ran as an independent candidate against the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly, the Democratic nominee, for the State Senate, and was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Smith during his residence in Hastings took much interest in the public schools, was one of the inspectors for a number of years, and assisted at an early date to establish graded schools in that city. In the spring of 1877 he removed with his family from Hastings to the City of Min-

neapolis, where he has since resided. When he first came to Minneapolis he entered into a partnership with W. E. Hale, Esq., under the firm name of Smith & Hale, which continued until the spring of 1880. From that time until the spring of 1883 he conducted his law business by himself. In the spring of 1883 he entered into a co-partnership in the law business with S. A. Reed, under the firm name of Smith & Reed, which continued up to the time he was appointed Judge of the District Court for the Fourth Judicial District, which was in March, 1889, which position he now holds.

During his residence in Minneapolis he has held no official position except that of City Attorney, to which office he was elected by the City Council in the spring of 1887, and continued therein until the first day of January, 1889. During all the time he has been a resident of Minnesota he has devoted himself exclusively to his professional business, connecting with it no other business of importance. It was a business which he loved and took great interest in, and in which he has been successful.

Since his residence in Minnesota he has been supported by his party (which has been a minority party in the state since 1857) for several important district and state offices.

In 1864 he was nominated on the Democratic ticket for Judge of the District Court for the First Judicial District, but was defeated by the Hon. Charles McClure. In 1869 he was nominated and supported by the Democrats for Attorney General of the State. In 1871 he was again nominated by the Democrats for Judge of the District Court for the First Judicial District, but declined the nomination, which was then given to the late Hon. W. W. Phelps, of Red Wing, who was defeated by Mr. Smith's former partner, Judge F. M. Crosby,

now judge of that district. In 1884 he was nominated by the Democrats and supported for District Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, and was defeated by the Hon. A. H. Young, then one of the judges of that district. In 1888 he was nominated and supported by the Democrats as a candidate for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and was defeated by the present incumbent, the Hon James Gilfillan.

It will be observed that the offices held by Mr. Smith have all been, excepting that of senator, in the line of his profession, and in no way interfered with the prosecution of his professional business. Mr. Smith is not a member of any church, but attends and contributes toward the support of the Baptist Church, the church in which he was brought up.

The brief time during which Judge Smith has been on the bench has demonstrated the peculiar fitness of the appointment. Of his legal qualification there was no doubt. The only question which could arise was whether the active part he had taken in political questions would in any respect unfit him for the impartial discharge of judicial duties. This consideration could indeed scarcely give rise to a doubt, for so strong was the confidence in his native integrity and honesty of purpose that many of his strong political opponents were foremost in urging his appointment to the position he so worthily fills. He has those rare judicial qualities of mind, which enable him to divest himself of any possible bias or prejudice in regard to parties in any case on trial before him. He goes at once to the merits of the cause, and his close legal training enables him to disentangle knotty points from any amount of voluminous or obscure pleadings and apply the correct legal principles to the proved facts. His appointment was eminently satisfactory to the

bar of Hennepin County, which lost by his promotion one of its ablest and most esteemed members.

At the November election in 1891 four judges were elected. The Democratic and Republican parties made, for the first time, partizan nominations, with one exception—Judge Smith was nominated on both tickets, and polled nearly the full vote of both parties. It was a well deserved tribute to his merits, which is not often bestowed in times of heated political controversy.

JUDGE CHARLES MERRILLS POND. Judge Pond has been upon the bench of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of Minnesota since the 19th of November, 1890. He first held the position by appointment of Gov. Merriam, made after he had been elected to the same position, the elective term not commencing until January 1st, 1891. He had been the Democratic nominee for the position two years before, being beaten at that election by Judge H. G. Hicks, now one of his associates upon the District Court bench. Judicial appointments in Minnesota have ordinarily been non-partisan. Through some political acrimony, engendered by appointments made to fill vacancies upon the District bench in 1888, the Democratic party declined to unite with the Republicans in making judicial nominations. They failed to elect their candidate in 1888, but at the next election succeeded in placing two lawyers of their political faith upon the bench. Those two were Judges Pond and Canty. No politics enter into the administration of the law. When the ermine is assumed, all previous partisan uniforms are thrown aside. These political aspects are only referred to as matters of current history.

Judge Pond has been a resident of Minneapolis since October 5th, 1875,

and a practitioner at the Hennepin county bar since about the same time. He has been associated in partnership, at different times, with J. H. Bradish, W. E. Hale and A. B. Jackson, and has, during a part of the time, had no associate. His practice has been at all times lucrative, and in connection with Messrs. Hale and Jackson was very large. He had gained the confidence of the community, as well as the respect of the bar, and has been often mentioned as possessing eminent judicial qualities. His short experience upon the bench has already justified the good opinions which had been formed of his learning, fairness and industry.

Before coming to Minneapolis the subject of this sketch had been in practice at Green Bay, Wis., in partnership with Mr. Orlo B. Graves, for about one year. His legal education was obtained at Columbia Law School, in New York City, where he graduated in 1874, having taken the two years course in one year, and at the same time taught a private school for three hours each day. The indefatigable industry which enabled him to endure this amount of work, was the earnest that has led to his professional success, and also enabled him to acquire a considerable property.

Mr. Pond received his education in letters at Ripon College, Wis., where he graduated after a full four years course, in 1873. He also spent two years at the same place in preparation for college. These years of study were diversified by working upon the farm during vacations; to which he was compelled by the necessity of earning his own living. His father was a laborious farmer, with a large family, upon a not very productive farm in Fond du Lac County, Wis., and could do little to assist his son in obtaining his education. Indeed, until his twentieth year he lived at home, and assisted his father in the work of the farm,

an education in practical affairs which has been the early lot of many young men who have afterwards become leaders in professional life. In this manner of life is obtained a store of physical energy, and habits of industry and economy which are the first essentials of success in every serious life work, and so it proved in the case of this farmer's boy.

Mr. Pond was born February 28th, 1846, in Walworth County, Wis. His father was Amos Pond, who was a native of Vermont, but settled in Essex County, New York, whence he removed about fifty years ago, and settled upon a farm in Walworth County, Wis., when that part of Wisconsin was almost a wilderness. From there he removed to Fond du Lac County, while his son was in his infancy. The family are descended from Daniel Pond, who settled in Dedham, Mass., in 1652. His ancestor is supposed to be one of two brothers who came from England in the same ship with Governor Winthrop, in 1630. To the same family belong the brothers, Samuel W. and Gideon H. Pond, who were the pioneer Protestant missionaries in Minnesota.

The mother of Charles M. Pond was Hannah, a daughter of Robert Duntley, also an old New England family of English descent.

Judge Pond was married September 15th, 1880, to Miss Carrie A. Drew, daughter of the late Wm. S. Drew, of Winona, Minn. His family consists of two daughters, of the ages of eight and and three and a half years.

JUDGE THOMAS CANTY. Judge Canty is the youngest in years and service of the six District Court judges of the Fourth Judicial District. He was a candidate of the Democratic party at the election in November, 1890, and was elected over Judge A. H. Young, who

had been upon the bench for twenty years. His official term commenced January 1st, 1891. Though brief, his official life has been long enough to assure the bar that they have in him a judge of keen appreciation, firmness, deliberation and sound legal learning. The early years of his life were full of privation, struggles, and hard work. Both his education and professional standing have been gained under peculiarly adverse conditions, and are solely due to his own energy of character, industry and courage.

His parents were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, but were living in London at their marriage, where Thomas was born, in 1854. They emigrated to America when he was an infant of two years. His father was a laborer, and lived at Detroit, Mich., near Lodi, Wis., in Clayton County, Iowa, and finally purchased a small farm near Monona, Iowa, where he died when his eldest son Thomas was twenty, leaving a widow and seven children. At this time Thomas was in Texas, where he had gone to teach school.

From the beginning of his school age until he was nine years old he attended the district school with regularity. From that time until he was fifteen he attended the common school through the three winter months, and worked upon the farm the rest of the time. Every leisure moment was devoted to study, but without a teacher. At thirteen he had mastered Ray's Higher Arithmetic, and then took up the higher mathematics. At sixteen he secured a first grade certificate to teach school, and taught a district school during the winters, while the summers were given to the farm. At eighteen he went to Texas, where he taught for four and a half years, studying the while the branches of the usual collegiate curriculum. Soon after the death of



Thomas Leamy

his father he was called home to carry on the farm and aid in the support of the family. During this time he worked in the field six or eight hours a day and studied law as many. Failure of crops for two successive years brought losses, so that he found himself burdened with a debt of \$2,000. He then secured an appointment as principal of the High School of Lawler, Ia., and at the end of nine months, by economy and hard work, he was enabled to pay off half the debt. In the spring of 1880 he went to Grand Forks, Dakota, to practice law, and remained there all summer. In the fall he came to Minneapolis and entered the law office of Seagrave Smith, where he finished his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County in February, 1881. Without the aid of friends, at a bar already crowded with competitors, and burdened with a debt, he opened an office and sought to secure his share of professional engagements. The first two or three years necessitated close economy, to the degree, during the first year, of making one room serve as both office and home, for he boarded himself. At the end of three years the last dollar of the debt was paid off. His first case was a triumph. It involved the title to forty acres of land near Minnetonka. The case had been once tried, and, in the hands of one of the older firms of attorneys, had been lost. The case was placed in his charge by the discouraged client, a new trial was applied for and obtained, and a favorable decision was had, which on appeal to the Supreme Court was affirmed. During the ten years at which Mr. Canty has been at the bar, his practice has been varied and successful. It has extended to almost all branches of the law. Though he was for the appellant in four-fifths of the fifty-four cases he tried in the Supreme Court, he gained thirty six and lost only

nineteen at the time of his election to the judgeship. He was a bold practitioner, firm in maintaining his position, but courteous to his adversaries and respectful towards the Court.

At the time of a strike among the employes of the Street Railway Company, when many prisoners were prosecuted before the Municipal Court, and summarily convicted, he obtained writs of habeas corpus and succeeded in securing the discharge of his clients. Upon appeal his positions were sustained by the Supreme Court. No doubt the efficiency with which these cases was prosecuted, contributed in no small measure in securing the popularity which gave to his candidacy for the bench so large a majority—some 4,500.

Besides his professional and judicial labors Judge Canty has indulged in some literary work. He has been invited on several occasions to lecture, and has treated a subject of which he has a most intimate personal knowledge—Self-made Men.

He has never married.

JOHN BACHOP GILFILLAN. The able and distinguished lawyer; the representative of a portion of the City of Minneapolis for almost a decade in the Senate, and for one term in the Congress of the United States. John B. Gilfillan has lived from early manhood in the city of his adoption.

He was born in the town of Barnet, Caledonia County, Vt., February 11th, 1835. The parents of his father, Robert Gilfillan, emigrated from Balfron, Sterling, Scotland, in 1794, and of his mother, Janet (Bachop) Gilfillan, from Glasgow in 1795, and took farms in the then newly settled county of Caledonia, which as its name indicates was appropriated by Scotchmen. The tenacity of purpose, and solid intellectual qualities, charac-

teristic of the descendants of Robert Bruce, have been transmitted to the subject of this sketch.

In the labors of the rugged farm, his boyhood was passed, with attendance at the district school in the winter season. His parents removed to the neighboring town of Peacham when he was twelve years old, and being the youngest of the family of five children he was favored with attendance at the Caledonia Academy, located in that town. There he prepared himself for entrance at Dartmouth College, but not without the necessity of self help, for at seventeen years of age he engaged as teacher of district schools, continuing the occupation for three successive winter terms. His brother-in-law, Captain John Martin, having settled in St. Anthony he came in October, 1855 to pay him a visit, and if the opportunity offered, to obtain a school, expecting to return and enter college. The school was obtained in the embryo city of St. Anthony, and faithfully taught, but the purpose to return was changed by the attractions which the place offered to a young man ambitious to enter upon a career. His leisure time was occupied in reading law books, and when the school closed he entered the law office of Nourse & Winthrop, and afterwards of Lawrence & Lochren, as student and clerk, and in 1860 was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County, and immediately formed a partnership with James R. Lawrence, which continued until the war took his partner into the military service. He continued the practice of law alone until 1871, when he joined the law firm of Lochren & McNair, and came to the west side of the river, the style of the new firm being Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan. This firm, the most prominent and best patronized law firm in the city, continued until the

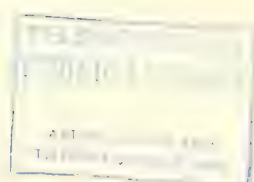
appointment of Judge Lochren to the bench, and the association with Mr. McNair continued until near the time of his death. The present law firm of Gilfillan, Belden & Willard was formed in 1885.

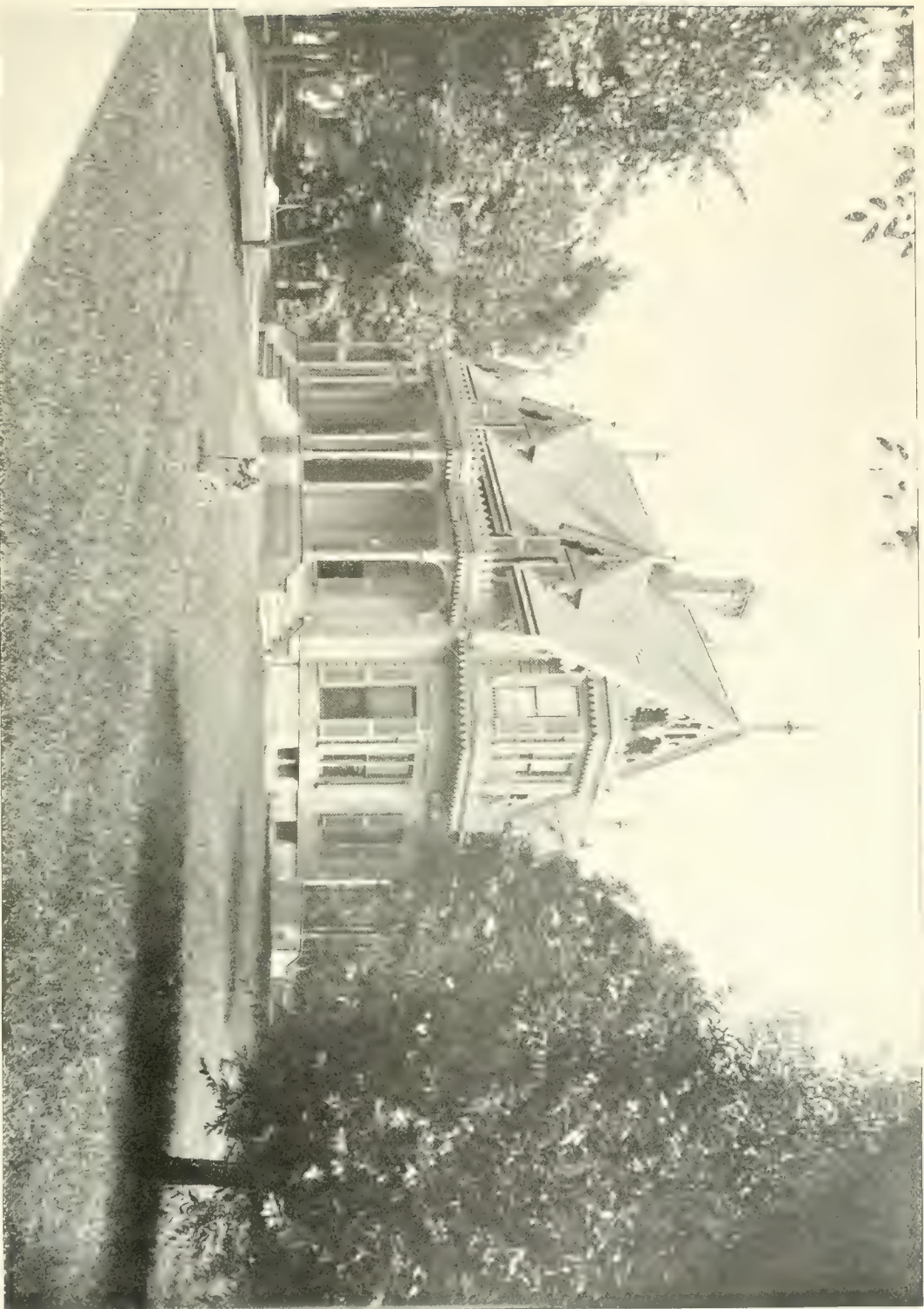
Soon after his admission to the bar Mr. Gilfillan was elected City Attorney of St. Anthony, serving at different periods for four years. He was also elected County Attorney of Hennepin County for four terms, serving in that capacity from 1863 to 1867, and again from 1869 to 1871, and from 1873 to 1875. His long experience as prosecuting officer made him familiar with all phases of criminal practice. He was careful in his preparation of proofs, correct in comprehension of legal points, and persistent in pushing his cases to trial, and usually to conviction. His addresses to juries were logical and thorough, appealing rather to the judgment than to the emotions.

The law practice, especially that of Lochren, McNair & Gilfillan, was general, though in some lines the firm was pre-eminent. Its gifted members combined almost all qualities commanding forensic success. The senior was sound and judicial. Mr. McNair had few equals in quickness of perception and intuitive tack, making him an expert examiner and persuasive advocate, while Mr. Gilfillan shared in all these qualities, and was especially thorough and orderly in preparation, and doggedly persistent in the prosecution of his cases. In the examination of titles, and opinions upon real estate law the firm was pre-eminent. Their probate and equity practice had some notable cases, and was signalized by judicial triumphs of no small importance. The contested will cases of Stephen Emerson, Ovid Pinney, and Gov. C. C. Washburn will be remembered as leading ones at the bar, and in each the position



G. B. Hillman





RESIDENCE OF HON. J. B. GILFILLAN, CORNER FOURTH STREET AND TENTH AVENUE S. E. BUILT IN 1856, ENLARGED IN 1874

assumed by Mr. Gilfillan was sustained, the last having arisen after Judge Lochren had retired from the firm.

The firm were also the attorneys of the Milwaukee and St. Paul, Chicago and Omaha, and Minneapolis Eastern railway companies, and in those employments transacted a vast amount of important and laborious business, the larger share of which was conducted by Mr. Gilfillan, and with almost unfailing success. His extensive law practice was sometimes interrupted by official engagements; and when elected to Congress and for some years after the conclusion of his term, while engaged in foreign travel, was suspended. As a member of the firm with which he is now connected Mr. Gilfillan has resumed his full share of active work, and enjoys the honors and large emoluments of his labor as a lawyer.

Mr. Gilfillan's fidelity as a teacher, and his interest in education, led him into intimate connection with the public schools, and with the higher education of the State University, in both of which he has rendered efficient and permanent service.

As early as 1859 he was engaged in organizing a Mechanics Institute in St. Anthony for literary culture, and was one of its officers. About the same time he drew up a bill for the organization of a School Board in St. Anthony, under which the system of graded schools was introduced. This bill was the model upon which the incomparable school system of Minneapolis has grown up and been administered. The bill having been approved and enacted by the Legislature Mr. Gilfillan was chosen as one of the school directors under the new system, and continued in service for nearly a decade, until the system was thoroughly established.

He was appointed in 1880, by Gov.

Pillsbury as regent of the State University, continuing in that position for eight years. Being at the same time a member of the State Legislature, his services were especially valuable to that institution in securing needed appropriations for its support, and for new buildings and appliances to accommodate its rapidly enlarging patronage. These services in connection with education were gratuitous, but were nevertheless faithfully discharged. They necessarily consumed much time as well as thought, which to a practicing lawyer is money. If the endowment of a school or chair in an institution of learning entitles the donor to honor, how much more, the faithful officer, who puts into it so much of his life?

The eminent qualifications of Mr. Gilfillan, together with the devotion which he has evinced to the public interests, pointed him out as a fit representative of the people, and in 1876 he was called upon to take a seat in the State Senate. His district comprised that part of the City of Minneapolis east of the Mississippi river, with the counties of Anoka, Isanti and Sherburne. He was the candidate of the Republican party, but after the first contested election was largely supported by political opponents. This position was held for nine consecutive years, and was at last resigned to take the higher position of Representative in Congress. He brought to the duties of Senator the sterling qualities which had earned him professional success. He was cool and deliberate, ready to hear and weigh opinions, slow in arriving at conclusions, but inflexible in holding and urging them. He was loyal to his constituency, but took in a wider scope—the general interests of the people and the State. He became soon an influential senator, and a leader in shaping measures, and carrying them into effect. In the earlier years he was chairman of the

committee on taxes and tax laws, and raised these laws into a code, which remains as the chief body of the efficient revenue system of the state. He was from the first a member of the judiciary committee, and for the last five years its chairman. The chairmanship of the finance committee was for a time assigned to him, as also that of the university and university lands.

These leading positions involved and imposed vast labor and no little responsibility, and the fidelity with which they were served deserves, as it receives when the facts are known, recognition.

In the legislation which constitutes the crowning glory of Gov. Pillsbury's administration, the adjustment of the state railroad bonds, he performed a leading part. At a critical period, when the concerted measures seemed likely to fail to receive the sanction of the Senate, amendments were adopted more fully securing the finality of the settlement, which were suggested by Senator Gilfillan, and which secured his approval of the measures and assured their passage.

In the summer of 1884 the Republican nominating convention of the Congressional District, including the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis, after many ballotings failed to agree upon a candidate. Both leading candidates were dropped at the suggestion of Senator Gilfillan's name, and both sides united in his nomination. His election followed in the fall and he took his seat in the Forty-ninth Congress in December, 1885. Except the Senate, the government was controlled by the Democratic party. Grover Cleveland was President and Carlisle was Speaker of the House. Under these influences a Republican member, though learned and gifted, had little opportunity for promotion. Mr. Gilfillan, however, had plenty of occupation in attending to the interests of his district and of his

constituents, to which he was attentive and faithful. At the expiration of his congressional term Mr. Gilfillan took the opportunity for a vacation, and taking his children, embarked for Europe. The children, having been installed at Dresden in school, he made excursions to all parts of Europe, visiting first and last every country except Portugal, even the North Cape, and extending his visits to Egypt and the Holy Land. Many interesting events passed under his view. At the Queen's jubilee in 1887 he occupied a seat in Westminster Abbey, and was a witness of the Kaiser's funeral at Berlin in 1888. Nearly two and a half years were occupied in this excursion, at the conclusion of which he returned to Minneapolis and resumed his desk in the busy law office.

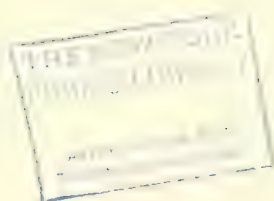
Mr. Gilfillan married in 1870 Miss Rebecca C. Oliphant, a most gifted and beautiful lady, who was a relative of Hon. E. M. Wilson and of the wife of W. W. McNair. Five children have come to the household, of whom four survive, three boys and a daughter. The mother passed away March 25, 1884. The daughter is now (1892) eleven and the boys respectively thirteen, sixteen and nineteen years of age.

JUDGE F. R. E. CORNELL. No sketch of the bar of Minneapolis would be complete without some account of one of its brightest ornaments—Judge F. R. E. Cornell. As an advocate, a counselor, a Judge of the Supreme Court,—in each relation he had no superior.

He was born in Coventry, Chenango County, New York, November 17, 1821. He was graduated from Union College in 1842, and was admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court at Albany in 1846, and began the practice of the law at Addison, Steuben County, where he remained until 1854. He was a member



J. R. E. Cornell



of the State Senate of New York for 1852 and 1853. In the year 1854 he removed to Minneapolis, which was his home until his death.

He was a member of the State Legislature in 1861, 1862 and 1865, and Attorney General from January 10, 1868, to January 9, 1874. In November, 1874, he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and qualified and took his seat on the eleventh of the same month. He died in Minneapolis on the 23d day of May, 1881.

As a lawyer, Judge Cornell stood by unanimous consent in the front rank of the profession, both as an advocate before a jury, and in arguing cases before the *nisi prius* and Supreme Court. His close study of human nature, and his entire mastery of the facts of his case, enabled him, with rare exceptions, to carry the jury with him. He rarely appealed to the passions, but almost invariably addressed himself to the judgment and sound reason of jurymen. While a convincing and persuasive speaker, he never resorted to the artifices of oratory or sophistry.

But it was in legal arguments before the bench that his fullest strength was developed. His acute discriminating mind seemed as by intuition to discern the legal principles applicable to the case in hand, and detect and point out any misapplication of them by his opponent. And his opinions on the bench as published in the reports, are models of clear statement of facts, and conclusions of law following the same.

Judge Cornell always took a deep interest in the municipal and educational affairs of the city. He served as a member of the City Council and Board of Education for several years. His judgment was always sought and prized on matters of public interest, and in his

death Minneapolis lost one of its most honored and public spirited citizens.

Judge Cornell, after his removal to Minnesota, was always in entire sympathy with the principles of the Republican party, and steadfastly adhered to them through life. He had much political experience, was a close student of history, courteous and conservative in his views, and his advice was always eagerly sought by and carried great weight with his party associates. He opposed the issue of the old state railroad bonds in 1857, believing the measure would prove disastrous to the best interests of the State. But when they had once been fastened on us, his high sense of justice, honor and state pride recoiled at the idea of repudiation, and none labored more earnestly than he to effect a settlement of the troublesome question which should be reasonably satisfactory to the bond-holders and consistent with the honor and dignity of the State.

Judge Cornell was peculiarly happy in his family and social relations. He was married to Eliza O. Burgess, Nov. 12, 1845. There were three children born to them, Frank B., Mary R. and Carrie R. Frank is in business in this city; Mary died in 1855, and Carrie was married to Robert C. Kalkoff and resides in the city, as also Mrs. Cornell. Judge Cornell never made the accumulation of property a leading object of life, yet by prudent investments at an early day he left his family in comfortable if not independent circumstances. In social life he was most genial and companionable, and left a large circle of devoted friends to deeply lament his death, when but little past the meridian of life.

On the tenth day of June, 1881, at a fully attended meeting of the bar of the State, at the Capitol in St. Paul, a mem-

orial resolution was adopted, and the Hon. Gordon E. Cole, chairman of the meeting was instructed to present the same to the Supreme Court.

On the same day Mr. Cole presented to the court, then in session, the memorial of the bar, and moved that it be entered in the records of the court.

MEMORIAL.

We, the members of the bar of the State of Minnesota, deem it appropriate that we should place upon record an expression of our sense of the great loss to our State and its Judiciary, and to our profession, caused by the death of Hon. Francis R. E. Cornell, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of our State, which occurred on the twenty-third day of May last.

More than twenty-five years of his vigorous manhood were passed among us in the constant and successful practice of our profession. Endowed with quickness of perception and clearness of judgment to a degree rarely united in the same person, with his thorough training and close application, he excelled in all branches of the profession, and stood foremost at the bar of the State, his career being marked no less by eminent ability and strict integrity, than by that uniform kindness and courtesy toward his bretheren, which won for him the especial regard of the younger members of the bar, to whom he was the model of professional excellence.

His fitness for the highest professional honors was recognized by his brethren at the bar, and by the people of the State. After discharging the duties of Attorney General for repeated terms with signal ability, he was elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court, and has left a judicial record without a blemish and above criticism, which will remain an imperishable testimony to his learning and ability after his fame at the bar shall have faded in the shadows of tradition. Deeply deploring our loss, which has taken from our State one of its most gifted and estimable citizens, from the bench one of the ablest of justices, and from our profession a brother loved and revered by us all, we can contemplate with satisfaction his useful and blameless life, and rejoice that so much of his is left to us in the records of the State and of the Supreme Court; and we respectfully ask that this Court permit this brief expression of our regard for the memory of our honored brother to be entered upon its records.

Gen. Cole followed the presentation of the memorial with a feeling eulogy of

the deceased. Judge I. Atwater, Judge William Lochren, Judge R. R. Nelson, of the United States District Court for Minnesota; Gen. John B. Sanborn, Hon. M. J. Severance, Messrs. E. M. Wilson, William McCluer, and John M. Shaw, also addressed the court on the occasion. Judge Lochren's remarks were as follows:

May it Please Your Honors: It is difficult, in the brief time that can be taken at such a meeting, to say anything at all commensurate with what is fitting, or to what is felt by every one respecting the loss of such a man as Judge Cornell.

I was with him, at the bar of our county, since my coming to Minnesota, twenty-five years ago; have been frequently associated with him and often opposed to him in the trial of causes and came to know him intimately. In my judgment he was the ablest lawyer who has ever practiced at that bar, and second to none in the State. He excelled in every branch of the profession—equally as a counsellor, as a pleader, in the examination of witnesses, as an advocate before juries, and in the argument of questions of law to courts. It is seldom that one man possesses such varied ability; and whenever it occurs in our profession it cannot fail to place the possessor in the foremost rank.

He loved his profession and its work, and never permitted anything to divert or withdraw him from it. Trained to it from youth, he was familiar with the underlying principles of jurisprudence, and, with his natural powers of perception and accurate judgment he seemed to reach correct conclusions with the rapidity of intuition. But he never relied too much upon his natural powers, and was familiar with leading authors and decisions, to which he could refer with readiness whenever necessary to enforce his argument.

A noted characteristic was his unfailing courtesy and consideration for others, especially his brethren at the bar. He was always ready to assist and encourage young men starting in the profession, and many such will greatly remember his acts of professional kindness and friendly assistance.

Although his practice was large, he seemed to work more for love of his profession than for gain, and was proverbially careless about securing compensation for his labor. Without being a politician in the ordinary sense of that term, he took a lively interest in everything affecting the material prosperity of the state and of the city in which he lived, and on such matters his counsel was always sought and his influence great.

Reaching at last the goal of a laudable profes-





A. W. McLean

sional ambition—a seat upon the bench of this honored court—I shall not speak of how well he performed the duties of that high station. That is too well known and recent to call for more than reference. Had he lived beyond his term of office nearly closed at the time of his death, he would have been chosen without opposition to continue in the place for which all felt he was so well fitted. But the judicial honors by him worn so worthily have been laid down with his life. His labors are ended, and our brief testimony to his worth closes the record.

Chief Justice Gilfillan, in accepting the memorial on behalf of the Court, and ordering the same entered in the records, expressed in feeling and eloquent words the great loss sustained by the Court, bar and the community at large, in the death of Judge Cornell. No such universal and sincere feeling of sorrow has been witnessed at the decease of any member of the bench or bar in this state.

WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE McNAIR. The lamented death of W. W. McNair, which occurred September 15, 1885, removed from Minneapolis one who was a most enthusiastic and efficient participant in public enterprises, a leader at the bar, and above all, one whose vivacity of disposition, honorable life, and genial companionship, had endeared him to all who knew him.

He was born at Groveland, Livingston County, New York, on the fourth day of January, 1836, and was the eldest son of William Wilson McNair, whose family of Scotch-Irish descent removed from Eastern Pennsylvania before the beginning of the present century. His mother, Sarah Pierrepont, was of English lineage, a descendant of Rev. James Pierrepont, one of the founders of Yale College, a family which traced its ancestry in a direct line from Robert de Pierrepont, who accompanied William, the Conqueror, from Normandy in the invasion of A. D. 1066. He attended the academies of Genesee and Canandaigua,

and added to the acquisitions of the schools by careful and well directed reading. The home was a devotedly christian one, and in early boyhood he united with the Presbyterian Church, and remained through his busy life an earnest and devout member of that church.

At the age of nineteen he left the home of his youth and entered the law office of Hon. J. R. Doolittle, at Racine, Wis., where for two years he was a careful student of the law, which he had decided to make his profession. Looking westward for a location, he was so charmed with the beauty of Minnesota, and so prepossessed by the advantages offered at the Falls of St. Anthony, that in 1857 he took up his residence in Minneapolis, and continuing his studies, was admitted to the bar during the same year. Two years later he formed a partnership with Henry D. Beman, an accomplished gentleman and able lawyer of southern origin. At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion his partner returned to his southern home, and Mr. McNair associated himself with the late Eugene M. Wilson. The new firm had a large practice but was broken up by Mr. Wilson's election to Congress in 1868. The firm of Lochren and McNair was then formed, to which J. B. Gilfillan was afterwards admitted, and continued the leading law office of the city until Mr. Lochren's appointment as Judge of the District Court in 1881. The business was continued by McNair and Gilfillan until the election of the latter to Congress in 1884, when, through impaired health and the pressure of outside business connections, he retired from law practice.

Mr. McNair practiced in the courts of Minnesota for twenty-seven years. For four years prior to 1863 he was County Attorney of Hennepin County. While efficient as a practicing attorney, his inclination and adaptation were rather for

the defense than the prosecution. No member of the bar during the period of his practice appeared in as many trials as he. At every term of court he was incessantly engaged in contested cases, sometimes appearing in nearly every trial. It was a subject of wonder how one, not especially vigorous, could sustain so constant a strain upon his physical powers, and endure such intense tension of mind. But he always came up fresh to every new encounter. He was almost invariably successful. His tact and resources were exhaustless. He seemed to have an intuitive perception of the mental state of witness or juror. His memory was tenacious, and he seemed to know the history and idiosyncrasy of every one coming in contact with him. His skill in the examination of witnesses was faultless, and in his addresses to the jury he seemed to know at once the secret of conviction. He was logical, humorous, accurate, and at times truly eloquent. In his relations to the bar he was uniformly courteous, and if he differed from the court he would almost seem to put the court in the wrong. His forensic labors were too constant and exacting to leave much time for the study of books, but his early preparation was thorough, his memory retentive, and all his fund of knowledge at quick command. When occasion required the preparation of a brief or written opinion the work was done thoroughly and exhaustively, but he preferred to let his solid partners make the briefs and draw the pleadings. His forte was the *nisi prius* trial, and in this he was without a peer at the bar where he practiced, especially after the retirement of the late Judge Cornell. Mr. McNair was greatly sought for counsel in varied domestic and private difficulties, and delighted in making settlements without litigation. He seemed to be able to har-

monize opposing feelings, and unify discordent elements. And he was accessible to all. The poor man, with no prospect of a fee, found himself as well served as the richest client. Mr. McNair was no specialist in legal practice. In equity jurisdiction, probate, real estate titles, damage suits, contracts, prosecution or defense of prisoners, the long and tedious examination of accounts—in any and all branches of the law he seemed equally at home. But these incessant and exhausting labors, together with the growing burden of a private estate, which was one of the largest ever left by a professional man here, and a multitude of private trusts, were steadily sapping his stock of vitality, and when the law was abandoned in 1884 his physical power was well nigh exhausted, but his vivacity and exuberance of spirits survived until the end.

The activities of Mr. McNair's life were not confined to the practice of the law. He had rare fitness for a public career, though he did not seek its honors, but rather accepted them as a call to duty. Thus as early as 1868 he was elected as one of the school directors of the City of St. Anthony, and served in that useful, though not conspicuous, office.

In 1869 he was elected Mayor of the City of St. Anthony, and so satisfactory was his administration of municipal affairs that he was re-elected in 1870, and continued at the head of the city government until its consolidation with Minneapolis in 1872.

In later years he affiliated with the Democratic party, though it seemed in a hopeless minority in the city, the congressional district and the state. He was one of the trusted leaders of the party in council. At the congressional election in the fall of 1876 the nomination of the party for member of congress

RESIDENCE OF MRS. L. M. MONROE, THE LINDEN AVENUE, BETHLEHEM, PA.





INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF MRS. W. W. MCNAIR.

was tendered him, and against his desire he made the run. As was anticipated he was not elected, but the canvass was spirited and he received the compliment of reducing largely the adverse majority. Again in 1883 the nomination for governor of the state was tendered him, but he positively declined it, thinking his party duty fully performed by the congressional race.

In business enterprises of a *quasi* public character, his co-operation was sought and often obtained. These were not always profitable, but they introduced new industries and improvements and helped to build up the city. Thus he was for many years a director of the State National Bank, and of its successor, the Security Bank. To the administration of the latter institution he gave much time, serving on its discount committee, and it was largely due to his inconspicuous, though powerful influence, that the bank attained the financial leadership in the city.

With nine associates Mr. McNair participated in organizing the Minneapolis Gas Light Company, which built an extensive plant, and introduced illuminating gas into the city. Likewise he joined with a few other enterprising citizens in incorporating the Minneapolis Street Railway Company, which laid the first line of rail and operated the first cars in the city. The enterprise was not at first a financial success, but it was the nucleus from which has grown the unequalled rapid transit system of the city.

He also gave much thought to the improvement of the transportation facilities of the city. It was felt that direct communications with Lake Superior, and with the Minnesota Valley were essential. For this purpose the Minneapolis and Duluth, and afterwards the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad companies were organized. Mr. McNair was an

original stockholder in both, as well as a prominent member of their Boards of Directors. He took great interest in the construction of these lines, which have proved to be the key to the commercial interests of the city.

He was also connected with several business enterprises, prominent among which was a lumber company, which purchased large tracts of pine timbered land in the northeasterly part of the state, and built and operated a saw mill, and took large contracts for the supply of timber and lumber along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad. He was also interested for many years in the manufacture of the hard yellow brick, so characteristic of the city, and from which so many of its buildings were made in the earlier days. He had much business sagacity, his undertakings and investments being successful and profitable. He was so strongly impressed with the destiny of the city that he was continually acquiring lands in its vicinity, so that at his death he was the owner of more than a thousand acres of land in the environs of the city, much of which is now laid out and occupied.

August 21st, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Louise Wilson, daughter of Hon. Edgar C. Wilson, of Virginia, and sister of Hon. Eugene M. Wilson, his law partner. His marriage was a most happy one, and from all the toils and cares of his active life, he turned to the perfect enjoyment of his home. His family and his children were his joy and delight. There were two daughters, Agnes O. and Louise P. McNair who, with his wife, survive him.

Mr. and Mrs. McNair soon after marriage made their home in a modest house on the east side, which they continued to occupy until just before his death. For several years he had been erecting a beautiful stone mansion. This house is the

residence of the family, and is an enduring memento of the elegant taste and liberal spirit of its proprietor.

Mr. McNair was fond of the rod and the gun. It was his delight to escape from professional labor and business care for a few days' vacation in the woods or beside the sparkling brooks. He was an expert with both implements, and seldom returned with empty bag or creel. Among the valued accessions of his house was always to be found a well trained pointer or sagacious setter dog, faithful companions upon these rural excursions. He enjoyed traveling, though forced by the press of business to limit the indulgence of the taste to occasional trips.

As health began to decline he indulged a native taste for rural life. On an elevated point upon his lands overlooking the city he built a farm house and capacious barns. There were gathered horses of the best blood, and sleek cattle. A conservatory and flower garden furnished bloom and fragrance, and he spent many hours in his fields and among his herds. But it was too late to arrest the progress of his maladies. The years of professional labor and business anxiety had too much taxed his vital force. The bow was unbent, but had lost its elasticity. His final release from all earthy care and struggle was on September 15, 1885.

No citizen of Minneapolis was ever more deplored. Not alone professional brethren, associates in business, companions in social life, but all classes and ranks of people joined in lamenting his demise. They felt a personal loss; that a friend had departed.

Though cut short at its meridian, his life was a memorable one. He had brilliant qualities, which made him an inspiration in social life. He was the soul of honor in his dealings with others, though acute and prudent. He was de-

vout in spiritual life, dominated by thoroughly religious conviction, but without sanctimoniousness or bigotry. He was acquisitive, but generous, and charitable without ostentation. He was ambitious, but mounted only through manly and honorable paths. He was public spirited and patriotic. He was kind and loving in domestic life. The tall shaft at Lakewood which rises over his resting place but signalizes the commanding eminence which he held in life among the active and restless citizens of Minneapolis.

*EUGENE M. WILSON. At the age of twenty-four years, or in the fall of 1857, Eugene M. Wilson cast his fortunes with those of the people of the comparatively new village of Minneapolis. From that time until the day of his death he ranked as one of the most notably influential citizens of this community.

Mr. Wilson sprang from Scotch-Irish stock, the same blood that gave Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun to American statecraft. His father was Edgar C. Wilson, prominent in Virginia politics, and his grandfather, Thomas Wilson. Both father and grandfather were members of Congress from Virginia, the father serving in the National house from 1833 to 1835, and his grandfather from 1811 to 1813. His ancestry on both the maternal and paternal side were patriots and soldiers during the Revolutionary struggle, and also during the war of 1812.

Mr. Wilson was born in Morgantown, Va., Dec. 25, 1833, and began his education at home and in the schools of his native village. Before he was fifteen years of age he entered Jefferson College, graduating from that institution at the early age of eighteen. After completing his academic studies he entered his father's law office as a student, and at the



James M. Allen

age of twenty-one was admitted to the practice. In the year 1856 he left Virginia and came to Minnesota, first settling in the practice of law at Winona, where he formed a partnership with William Mitchell, afterwards Judge of the State Supreme Court, the firm name being Wilson & Mitchell. Here he soon demonstrated his ability as a lawyer in legal contests with such shining lights of the bar as William Windom, afterwards member of Congress, United States Senator, and twice Secretary of the Treasury; D. S. Norton, afterward United States Senator; Thomas Wilson, afterward Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and Charles Berry, afterward Attorney General.

In 1857 President Buchanan appointed Mr. Wilson to the office of United States District Attorney, a position he filled with marked credit and ability until the admission of the State into the Union in 1858. On receiving his commission as District Attorney he removed from Winona to Minneapolis, thereafter finding his home in this city for the remainder of his life.

After the admission of the State into the Union Mr. Wilson continued the practice of his profession in this city. In 1861 he formed a law partnership with W. W. McNair, a gentleman who later became his brother-in-law. In 1862 he entered the military service of the nation, being commissioned captain of Company "A" of the First Minnesota Regiment of Cavalry, or the "Mounted Rangers," as it was locally known. In this position he served for one year, being mustered out at the close of his term of service. His military experience did not extend to the battlefields of the South, as the organization to which he belonged was retained in the State for service on the frontier against the Indians. On entering again into civil life he resumed the practice of his profession, taking position

in the ranks thereof among the foremost lawyers of the Northwest.

On the 6th day of September, 1865, Mr. Wilson was married to Elizabeth Kimball, only daughter of Col. William M. Kimball, of St. Anthony (East Minneapolis). There were born of this union five children, three daughters still surviving.

In 1868, after one of the most heated campaigns ever known in the political history of the State, Mr. Wilson was elected on the Democratic ticket to a seat in the Forty-first Congress from the Third Congressional District. The district was overwhelmingly Republican, and had been represented by Hon. Ignatius Donnelly. During the campaign of that year occurred the historical split in the Republican party; Mr. Donnelly receiving a nomination from one faction and Hon. C. C. Andrews that of the other. Mr. Wilson was the unanimous choice of the Democratic convention, and was elected, receiving 13,506 votes to 11,229 for Mr. Donnelly and 8,595 for Mr. Andrews. His service in Congress was of the most useful and brilliant character, notwithstanding the fact that his party was everywhere in the minority. Mr. Wilson was especially fitted, both by inherent qualities and education, for success in public life. He was of the most genial temperament, and without effort could draw men to him. Possessed of a handsome and magnetic personality and fine social qualities, he was wherever known a universal favorite. Only to the fact that his party was hopelessly in the minority in the district represented by him is to be attributed his retirement in 1870. To his honor be it said that he returned to his profession, after a two years term in Congress, poorer than he left it.

It was during his term in Congress that the Northern Pacific railway land

grant was secured. Mr. Wilson was member of both the Pacific Railroad and Public Lands committees of the House, and was thus in a position to wield a most potent influence on the fortunes of the struggling corporation. At the time of Mr. Wilson's advent on the floor of Congress it was regarded as a matter of most vital importance to the State that the Northern Pacific railroad should be chartered and endowed. Both on the floor and in committee, by public speech and tireless industry he strove to compass this great work, and was successful. To his eternal honor be it said, that in the midst of the most unblushing corruption Mr. Wilson kept his hands and his conscience clear, and that his most malignant political enemy (he never had a personal one) never dared to hint that he had supported any public measure from unworthy motives. During his congressional career he also secured the passage of a bill granting lands to the University of Minnesota; advocated the policy (since then adopted as the settled policy of the government) of allotment of lands in severalty to Indians; championed liberal appropriations for the advancement of agricultural interests, and gave cheerfully of his time and energies for the passage of every just bill before Congress.

Returning to Minneapolis after the close of his congressional term, he formed a partnership with James W. Lawrence, a business connection which remained unbroken down to the day of his death. The firm of which he was the senior member at once took a leading position at the bar of the county and state, and there were few important cases tried in Minneapolis during the ensuing twenty years with which the firm of Wilson & Lawrence was not in some way connected. Mr. Wilson was the leading counsel of Col. W. S. King in the famous King-Rem-

ington suit, which involved real estate in Minneapolis valued at over \$2,000,000. He prepared the case for trial, personally drew all the papers during its trial and the briefs in appeal, and finally fought it to a successful issue for his client—the most noted case and involving larger interests than any ever before brought before the courts of the Northwest.

In 1872 the two cities of St. Anthony and Minneapolis were united under one municipal government, and notwithstanding the fact that the city was at that time Republican by an overwhelming majority, Mr. Wilson was elected the first mayor of the new city. Of his career as the chief executive officer of this large and growing city, it is scarcely necessary to give more than a passing word. Here, as everywhere, his course was guided and marked by the strictest integrity and the most tireless energy in the upbuilding of the public interest. Again in 1874 he was chosen mayor and served with honor and credit for another term, refusing a re-nomination by his party equivalent to an election. In 1878 and again in 1890 he was elected State Senator and served the people of Hennepin County faithfully in the State Legislature. On the establishment of the park system for the city Mr. Wilson was appointed a member of the Park Board—his last public position, and one he held until his death. The last ten years of his life were devoted to the active discharge of the duties of his profession and to social and domestic enjoyment. Possessed of a beautiful home and abundant wealth, surrounded by a most charming family, he was the centre of a most select circle of friends who were always welcome to the hospitalities of his fireside. He continued in the discharge of the duties of his profession until the early winter of 1889, when his health began to fail. His condition was not

considered at all dangerous, but his physician advised a cessation of work and the enjoyment of a period of perfect rest. Accompanied by his wife and daughters and by Hon. Thomas Wilson and wife, of Winona, he sailed for Nassau, New Providence, in the Bahamas, hoping that the genial climate of that locality would restore him to health and vigor. But such was not to be. Afflicted by no particular disease, it seemed that the vital forces were simply worn out. He died at Nassau on the 10th day of April, 1890. Almost, if not quite, his last labor was one of love, in preparing a history of the Mounted Rangers, for publication in the military history of the State.

Mr. Wilson was a man of unimpeachable integrity, perfectly honest in every motive, the last person to suspect a wrong in others, and this unswerving confidence in mankind was returned to him by all classes in a marked degree. Springing from old and distinguished colonial stock, he was the most democratic of men. His best friends, and those whose loyalty never failed him, were the working classes—the men and women of the city who toiled with their hands. To these he was guide, philosopher, counsellor and friend, and to their interests and for their advancement he gave without money and without price the best days of his manly and useful life. His friends of every station in life did not fully appreciate the value of this man until death had removed him. In the midst of the daily struggle for wealth and social position his perfect self-poise, entire unselfishness and inherent sense of all that was gentle, quietly courageous and manly, were overlooked. To speak of the public services rendered and high positions held by a man like Eugene M. Wilson, seems only a mockery to those who were acquainted with the man, and

could measure the strength of the quiet, unseen forces which made every hour of his sincere and ingenuous life a benediction to his fellows. Of no one in all the range of the writer's acquaintance could the words applied to Bayard—"Sans peur et sans reproche"—"without fear and without reproach," be more honestly and truthfully applied. In the midst of corruption he was incorruptible; surrounded by selfishness and greed he was forever generous, liberal, magnanimous.

In 1888 he was duly nominated by the Democratic party as their Gubernatorial leader. There were three candidates, receiving the following vote: Merriam, 134,355; Wilson, 110,251; Harrison, 17,026.

Mr. Wilson would probably under no accident of environment have been recorded a great statesman. His undoubted ability was supplemented by industry and energy, while his fine social qualities gave assurance always of personal popularity. If his fortunes had been cast in a community controlled by the Democratic party, he would doubtless have spent the major portion of his life in public employment, and he would doubtless have been more widely known. But, after all, the chief strength and charm of Mr. Wilson was found rather in his heart than his head. His intellectual qualities, though strong and pronounced, were not of that overshadowing character which constitute a Cromwell or force to the front a Webster or Lincoln.

His influence on Minneapolis and its development was great and lasting—and always beneficent. The force of his good works will persist when his monument is dust and his name forgotten. His chief element of strength was found in that mightiest bulwark against wrong everywhere—a high and beneficent character. Other men might stoop

to do unclean or unworthy things, but what Eugene Wilson did was always in accord with his conception of the strictest principles of entire justice and the most perfect rectitude. He never for one moment laid aside the safeguard of right thought; and so when temptations came to him he was armed against vice. His life bore constant testimony to his birth and breeding. Behind him was an ancestry—not overwhelmingly great or exalted, perhaps, but one that had always consisted of men of high sense of honor. The shades of his ancestors were never stained by any act of his.

Probably no man that ever was called away from his place by death was more universally missed and mourned than Mr. Wilson. The numerous testimonials offered by his fellow citizens at the shrine of his grave all bear witness to the exalted esteem of his fellow citizens. All classes and conditions of men and women joined to do honor to the perfect citizen, the constant friend, the tireless advocate, the honest man.

JAMES WETHERBY LAWRENCE. Mr. Lawrence came of a line of lawyers, and occupies a position at the bar which does no discredit to his distinguished predecessors. His grandfather, James R. Lawrence, was a lawyer, and United States Attorney General of the district of New York. He was of an old Connecticut family. His father, James R. Lawrence, Jr., came to Minneapolis in 1856, and was elected Prosecuting Attorney of Hennepin County the following year, and was a partner of William Lochren, one of the present judges of the District Court. He removed to Chicago in 1860, and at the outbreak of the Civil War entered the military service of the government and died while in the service. Colonel Stevens, who knew him well, in his "Personal Recollections" says of him,

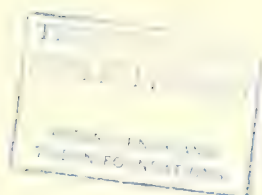
"He was one of the most eloquent speakers that ever addressed a Minnesota audience. With his great talent and popularity, had his life been spared, he would unquestionably long ere this have occupied the highest trusts in the gift of the people." The name Wetherby is the family name of his mother. It was a prominent family in central New York.

James W. Lawrence was born in Syracuse, New York, August 9, 1846; he was therefore ten years old when his family first became residents of Minneapolis. He returned to New York for his education, and having prepared for college in the public schools of Syracuse, entered Hamilton College, from which he graduated at the early age of twenty-one. During his college life he had for roommate Frank Rice, now serving for the second time as Secretary of State of New York. He studied law in New York City with Sheldon & Brown, of that city, and was admitted to the bar in that state in 1869. The death of his father had left him without means. A part of the expenses of his education were earned, and a part were defrayed from a loan which was paid off with his first professional earnings.

Returning to Minneapolis he formed a law partnership with Eugene M. Wilson, which continued until the death of Mr. Wilson. The firm had a large and profitable practice. The senior was for many years the leader at the bar, as he was president of the Bar Association. He was an active politician of the Democratic party, serving for a term in Congress, and also in the State Senate, and having been the candidate of his party for Governor of the State. These interruptions threw upon the junior partner a large responsibility, which he carried with ability and efficiency. The firm was connected with much of the most



James H. Lawrence.







Judson A. Cross

important litigation which has been contested before the local courts, notably the King-Remington case, in which their clients recovered property of the value of nearly two million dollars, and his attorneys received the largest fee ever paid in the county, and probably in the state.

Mr. Lawrence served as County Attorney of Hennepin County from 1872 to 1876, a position occupied by his father fifteen years before. A number of convictions for capital offenses attest his efficiency as prosecuting attorney.

The confidence reposed in his partner by Mr. Wilson extended beyond the scope of professional association. When Mr. Wilson was a candidate for governor Mr. Lawrence was chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and had charge of the canvass. The result, though disastrous to the Democratic candidates, was creditable to the management, which was vigorous and efficient. Mr. Lawrence still serves upon the State Central Committee and is a member of its executive committee.

Mr. Lawrence is of a cheerful and social disposition, and attracts and holds hosts of friends. As a lawyer he is well read, industrious and persistent. He makes little pretense of oratory, but has a faculty of perspicuous statement and clever analysis, which is quite as persuasive before court and jury. The large measure of success which has attended his law practice, both before and since the death of his partner, is the best proof of his ability.

Mr. Lawrence married in 1873 Miss Mary A., daughter of the late Jacob K. Sidle, long president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis. They have always occupied a leading social position. They have a family of four boys, the eldest now seventeen and the youngest nine.

JUDSON NEWELL CROSS. Heredity is a prime factor in human life. To be well born may not be to be born in wealth and reared in ease and luxury. Neither is it to come into life in abject poverty, amid squalor and want. The conditions of good birth are rather found in that medium condition, where neither wealth tempts to dissipation, nor poverty drives to despair, where necessity spurs to exertion, and the want of many things inculcates economy. It is often found on a secluded farm, or in a rural village, where nature instills her gentle lessons, and the mind is free from the excitements which drive to premature development. It is most compatible with a parentage exempted from the fierce competitions of commerce, and free from the mad strifes of forensic and political life, yet regular in its methods and laborious in its habits. Above all, where high education stimulates the mind, and moral example and instruction softens and cultivates the heart, where the domestic virtues are in active exercise, and the home is an abiding place of love and sweet charity.

Such an ideal nursery of childhood is often found in the home of a rural clergyman. Better is the blessing of a patriarch than the inheritance of the rich, and a richer endowment, the nurture of a Christian home than social rank.

Judson N. Cross came into the world amid such favorable conditions, coming from Puritan and Pilgrim ancestors. His father, Rev. Gorham Cross was a Congregational minister in the rural village of Richville, St. Lawrence County, New York. Judson was born on the 16th day of January, 1838, at Philadelphia, Jefferson County, N. Y. In his boyhood he enjoyed the careful training of the home—his mother, Sophia Cross, possessing every Christian virtue—and the best advantages of the local schools. At the age of seventeen he went to Oberlin, Ohio,

for the purpose of taking the advantages which that quiet collegiate town afforded to the ambitious student who was constrained to practice the strictest economy in expenditure. It was a college started and conducted by men of decided evangelical faith, and in its early history had a reputation for radical views, which were then not widely popular. Its success has been almost phenomenal. Its graduates have been among the foremost champions of liberty and Christianity in the land. Here six years were passed, in preparation for college, and in the college, with intervals of teaching in the common schools of Ohio.

Before the time for graduation had arrived the tocsin of war sounded through the land, and invaded the quiet precincts of the college. It was an appeal which had especial force at Oberlin, where abolitionism had been a fundamental faith, and colored students were received on equal terms with white. The college classes were depleted and the student community almost broken up. A military company was organized among the undergraduates in the latter part of April, 1861, and young Cross was chosen its First Lieutenant. The student company (C. Co. 7th Ohio Infantry) was mustered into service and sent to West Virginia where it was soon in an active campaign, under General McClellan. At the battle of Cross Lanes Aug. 26, 1861, Lieutenant Cross was severely wounded, and fell into the hands of the enemy. He was re-captured by Major, afterwards President R. B. Hayes, who was on the staff of General Rosecranes within a month, at the battle of Carnifera Ferry, and in November of the same year he was promoted to the captaincy of Co. K. of the same regiment from Cleveland, Ohio. A pleasant incident which grew out of this capture illustrates how cordially the ani-

mosities of the war have softened into the brotherhood of a common citizenship. Lieutenant Cross' wounds were dressed by Dr. S. C. Gleaves, of Wytheville, Va., at the time serving as surgeon general of the Confederate forces in West Virginia. He took from his pocket a silk handkerchief and used it in the dressing. This Lieutenant Cross preserved; and after peace was established returned it to the family of the surgeon, who received it with the warmest sentiments of gratification.

Capt. Cross served during the war as Adjutant General of the military district of Indiana, and during the last year was upon the staff of the military governor of Washington; his last service being mustering for pay the 18,000 returned prisoners from Andersonville.

During the last year of the war Captain Cross suggested to General Grant, in a letter, the destruction of the forts around Pittsburg and Richmond, by dropping powder and nitroglycerine on them from balloons, a principle of warfare which is likely to be tried during the next war in Europe.

His graduation was not in letters but in arms. He did not return to college, but entered Columbia College Law School in New York City, and graduated in law at the Albany, N. Y., Law School in 1866, having been married Sept. 11th, 1862, to Miss Clara Steele Norton, a graduate of Oberlin College, by whom he has had five children. In 1866 Captain Cross went to Lyons, Iowa, to practice his profession. Here he had fair success at the bar, and gained such confidence of the community that he was elected mayor of the city five years after taking up his residence there.

He removed to Minneapolis in 1875 and formed a law partnership with Col. H. G. Hicks, now one of the judges of the District Court, who had been his

classmate at Oberlin. The firm attracted a goodly number of clients, and enjoyed a large and profitable practice. After some years Frank H. Carleton was admitted a partner, and in 1889 his son, Norton M. Cross, became a partner, and since then the firm has been Cross, Carleton & Cross. Captain Cross was chosen City Attorney in 1883, and filled the position for four years, including the mayoralty of Hon. Geo. A. Pillsbury. During this time he represented the city in a very important litigation with several of the railroad companies, involving the duty of bridging the street crossings of the railroads. The cases were contested with great pertinacity by the companies, who were represented by the ablest members of the bar. The question at issue, which was novel as well as important, was argued in the Supreme Court by Capt. Cross in behalf of the city, who prepared and submitted a very elaborate brief, in which every case in the courts bearing upon the question at issue was cited, and carefully discriminated. The decision was in favor of the city, the contentions made by her attorney being fully sustained.

An equally important service was rendered the city in his official capacity, in devising and drawing up what has become known as the "Patrol Limits Ordinance." Beyond the scope of the advocate, it called out a high quality of constructive statesmanship. In its working it has proved a valuable protection to public morals and a strong preservative of men. Its leading and distinctive feature was the designation of a central portion of the city, actively patrolled by the police, within which licenses for the retail of liquors might be granted, while excluding them from all other parts of the city. Under the administration of a conservative city government, this ordinance, while allowing saloons to be

maintained in the business part of the city, has rigidly excluded them from the residence portion. The legality of the ordinance was questioned, and it was hotly assailed in the courts by eminent counsel, but its author had the satisfaction of having it fully sustained by the court of last resort.

As an advocate Capt. Cross makes no claim of being an orator, but as a lawyer he has a sound judgment, a discriminating mind, great tenacity of purpose and indefatigable industry. These qualities have given him success at the bar; while his kindly nature, social grace and personal interest in all good objects, have given the esteem of all who know him. He has been more than a professional toiler. Much of his life has been given to political, social and literary labor.

In 1879, in the Minneapolis editorials of the Pioneer Press, which he wrote for Col. King while he ran his great Interstate fair, he proposed, and developed a general Northwestern sentiment for, a railroad from Minneapolis and St. Paul to the East, north of Lake Michigan, to free us from Chicago's grip on our commerce, maintained by her system of railroads south and west of these cities, first likened by Capt. Cross to the arms of a "Devil fish," in their power on our trade and traffic.

Mr. Cross was appointed by the Legislature, in 1883, a member of the first Board of Park Commissioners of Minneapolis, and it was on his motion the first action was taken for the boulevards around our beautiful lakes, as well as for establishing Powder Horn Park by the board.

During much of the past year he has been in various countries in Europe, under appointment by the President of the United States, as member of a commission to investigate the subject of emigra-

tion. The report of the committee has been made to the government, but has not yet been published. From intimations which have been given out, it is thought to be a valuable addition to our knowledge of the varied aspects of the intricate subject.

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

WILLIAM HENRY EUSTIS. The career of Mr. Eustis is a conspicuous illustration of this aphorism. The son of a mechanic, reared in limited circumstances and destined by his father for a mechanical trade. A severe affliction which brought great suffering for many years and resulted in a permanent lameness, barred him from following a trade and turned his thoughts to obtain an education, and ultimately placed him in the ranks of successful lawyers.

He is a native of the state of New York, born July 17, 1845, at the little village of Oxbow, near the boundry line separating Jefferson from St. Lawrence County. His father, Tobias Eustis, was born at Truro in Cornwall, England, and emigrated to America while a young man, and learned and followed the trade of wheelwright. His ancestors were sturdy miners of Cornwall. His mother was Mary Markwick, also of English descent. William Henry was the second born of a family of eleven children. The boy was a robust scion of laborious and healthy parents, who had the ambition to make him a blacksmith. At an early age he assisted his father and picked up such jobs of work as the neighbors offered, chief of which was grinding bark in a village tannery. At the age of fifteen, while pursuing some daring diversion, an accident produced an affection of the hip, which laid him aside from outdoor life, and nearly cost him his life. For seven years he was a great sufferer, go-

ing about only with the aid of crutches. His recovery, deemed almost miraculous, was due to a naturally strong constitution, a resolute will, and careful treatment, which his own study and thought taught him to apply to himself. Having attended, during a few of the winter months, a district school, he found his way to Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, where he entered a seminary. His parents thought at this time that he might be able to follow shoemaking, or possibly become a harnessmaker, but he had other aspirations. He applied himself to learn book-keeping and telegraphy, while beginning studies preparatory to a more complete literary education. Besides his physical infirmity, he was without means, and could only hope to pursue a higher education through his own earnings. He left the seminary, and for several winters taught a common school. Among other studies he took up physiology, and carefully applied the science to his own treatment.

He now obtained a situation in the seminary to teach book-keeping and telegraphy, and with some practice in soliciting for life insurance, earned enough money to pay his way at the seminary, and through a preparation for college. In 1871 he entered the Sophomore class of Wesleyan University at Middletown, Conn., and keeping up with the class which he entered, while absenting himself winters to teach school, and recruit his finances, graduated with the class in which he entered college in 1873. He went immediately to New York and entered the Columbia Law School, at which he graduated in the spring of 1874, having done the work of two years in one. He was now master of a profession, but without practice, and in debt \$1,000. He, therefore, as the best expedient that offered took a position as teacher in one of the grammar schools



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of New York City. Having been brought up in the school of privation, he had learned the lesson of economy, so that he was able at the close of the year to pay off the debt incurred in obtaining his education, and had money enough to buy a railroad ticket to Saratoga Springs, a new suit of clothes, and a surplus of fifteen dollars, with which to commence the professional work of his life.

Now occurred one of those circumstances which devout men are wont to call providences, but others accidents, upon which the course of a life sometimes turns. While at Saratoga Springs in attendance upon a college regatta, at which a younger brother held the captaincy of the Wesleyan University crew, he made the acquaintance of John R. Putnam, a practicing lawyer of that place, who was deeply interested in the boat races. Mindful of his new acquaintance, Mr. Putnam wrote him at New York, offering a partnership in his law practice, which was accepted, and he soon was installed in the office at Saratoga, with plenty of work to keep him busy. This was in 1875. He remained at Saratoga and with Judge Putnam for six years. These were busy years. The practice of the office was large and lucrative.

The competition at the bar was such as to stimulate the best powers of the practitioners. The eloquent Henry Smith, the acute Esek Cowen, and the erudite William A. Beach, were in active practice and often met at the Saratoga bar.

In the spring of 1881 Mr. Eustis was at Washington at the inauguration of President Garfield, and soon sailed for Europe, intending to spend two years in travel and rest. The assassination of the President made such an impression upon him that he cut short his trip, and returned to America. It may not be

easy to explain the psychological connection in the events. Mr. Eustis was an ardent Republican, and had been enthusiastically engaged in the campaign which gave New York to the Republicans, and placed Garfield in the presidential chair. We know that the assassination shocked the country, and awoke strong solicitude as to our political destiny. We may not wonder that a patriotic American, in a foreign land, should become heart sick.

The keen perception of a successful lawyer had not failed to discern the signs that political supremacy in the nation was fast tending westward. He decided to follow the star of destiny, and set out for the West. After visiting Kansas City, St. Louis, Dubuque, and other ambitious western cities, he came to Minneapolis early in October and was favorably impressed with its appearance. Returning to Chicago he ordered his baggage checked for the place which has since been his home, and the scene of his great professional and financial success. He arrived on the 23d of October, 1881, and at once entered an office with an old acquaintance, Dr. Camp; was admitted to the bar of the state and commenced the practice of the law. With the exception of two years he has had no professional associate. His legal practice has been fair. He brought with him the savings of his earlier years, which constituted a fair capital. By judicious investments he was gradually drawn into business enterprises, which soon occupied much of his time, and yielded large financial results. He built the block on Sixth street and Hennepin avenue, which became headquarters of the Union League. The fine brick office building opposite the Chamber of Commerce—the Corn Exchange—was erected in 1885, and now a more stately office building is going up under his direction upon another corner in the same locality,

to be the Flour Exchange. He was a director and member of the building committee of the Masonic Temple Company, which has erected upon Hennepin avenue one of the stateliest structures in the city.

Mr. Eustis was one of the original corporators of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie and Atlantic Railway, and was upon its Board of Directors. He was also largely interested in the Land and Town Site Company, organized in connection with that great enterprise. He was also one of the originators of the North American Telegraph Company, and was a director and secretary of the company. This Minneapolis enterprise, having telegraphic connections from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, is one which the great Western Union Telegraph Company has been unable to absorb or crush, and gives to the commercial world a recourse from an otherwise overwhelming monopoly.

The physical infirmities of his early life have given place to a condition of robust health. He is a fine example of bodily perfection. His manners are cordial, his temper enthusiastic, and his bearing almost courtly. His conversation is most entertaining, sparkling with humor, apt illustration, and solid learning. He has an artistic taste, and a manner of expression enriched with grace imbibed by familiarity with the treasures of literature.

No one of our public spirited citizens has entered with greater resolution, into projects for building up the city, than he. When discredit was attempted to be cast upon the accuracy of our census enumeration in 1890 by a rival city, his spirit was aroused; and although the charges urged with persistency, brought a recount in both cities, Minneapolis preserved in the final result her relative supremacy.

Mr. Eustis is an ardent Republican

politician, though never an applicant for office. He believes in republicanism with all that the name implies. He has been a most enthusiastic admirer of Mr. James G. Blaine, and it would have been the greatest joy of his life to see him occupy the presidential chair. At this writing it seems conceded that he will be chosen to represent his party in the approaching Republican convention, to be held in Minneapolis in June, 1892.

A cordial and conscientious biographer must notice in this imperfect sketch of one of our leading citizens, the chief defect which his life has as yet disclosed. He has arrived at mature age and has never married.

EDWARD MORRILL JOHNSON. Mr. Johnson was born in Fisherville, Merri-mack County, N. H., on the 24th day of November, 1850. His parents brought him to St. Anthony when he was a child four years of age. He has, therefore, grown to maturity, and received the impressions which have formed his character, within sight of the Falls of St. Anthony. The child and the town have grown up together. The former to a vigorous manhood, a commanding intellect, and an influential position; and the latter to a position among the great cities of our country. In a community whose eldest born has not yet passed middle life, it is especially gratifying to find among its formost citizens those who have been reared upon the spot.

The parents of Mr. Johnson settled in St. Anthony in the spring of 1854. His father, Luther G. Johnson, is well known to all the pioneers as a manufacturer and merchant. His place of business was on Main street. He was a member of the firm of Kimball, Johnson & Co. and of L. G. Johnson & Co. The Johnsons were an old New England family of English origin, while the Morrills, who



Edward M. Johnson



were the maternal branch of the family, were of Welch descent. Mr. Johnson's grandfathers upon both paternal and maternal side occupied positions of trust and responsibility in New Hampshire.

The boy was sent to the pioneer school, then occupying a small frame building in St. Anthony, on what is now known as University avenue, between Second and Third avenues southeast. Passing through this he entered the first High School, established at the Falls about 1863. The school year, 1866 and 1867 was spent at the Pennsylvania Military Academy at Chester. In the fall of the year 1867 the State University was re-opened, and Mr. Johnson continued his academical training there for a period of four years, but ceased to attend regularly before any class was graduated. After leaving the university he spent much of his time until 1873 in his father's store obtaining a practical business education. In the fall of 1871 he passed some time in travel in the South. In January, 1873, Mr. Johnson went to Europe where he lived nearly three years. Several months of this time were spent in travel, but most of it was devoted to study at the universities of Heidelberg and Berlin. During his residence in Germany he acquired an accurate knowledge of the German language, and also studied French. At the universities mentioned he attended lectures on International Law by Professor Bluntschli; on Roman law by Professors Windschei and Bruns; on Literature by Fischer; on Modern History and Politics by Professor Treitschki; on Political Economy by Wagner; on English Law by Gneist; on German Law by Brunner; on Modern Art by Herbert Grimm, and on Grecian Art by Curtius.

Returning to Minneapolis about Christmas, 1875, he entered the law office of Shaw & Levi, studying and doing

clerical work the greater part of a year, after which he entered the Law School of the Iowa State University at Iowa City, from which institution he graduated with the law class of 1877. Soon afterwards he opened a law office in Minneapolis in partnership with Mr. E. C. Chatfield. This partnership being dissolved, he continued the practice alone for the next six years. January, 1, 1882, Mr. Claude B. Leonard united in partnership with Mr. Johnson. The partnership thus formed still continues, though Mr. Alex. McCune has recently been added to the firm. Mr. Johnson's legal practice has been more that of counsel than advocate. He has been almost constantly connected with corporations, both municipal and financial, and to the laws governing and effecting such bodies, and to the law of real property he has especially directed his attention.

Mr. Johnson's professional life has been largely connected with official trusts, and in this his skill has admirably supplemented the integrity which he brought to these positions. His connection with the Board of Education as its clerk and attorney for ten years led to an intimate acquaintance with the many intricate but important questions involved in the administration of that branch of the city government. His connection as attorney with the largest savings bank in the city, a relationship which begun in 1883, and still continued, gave the occasion for, and the ability necessary to, a careful investigation of titles and a thorough knowledge of investments. As a member of the City Council he gave to the duties of alderman the same careful consideration and legal scrutiny that he accorded his other affairs. He was elected to this body in 1883 from the populous and wealthy Second Ward, in which he had grown from boyhood, and represented it continuously un-

til his resignation in 1890. During that period he was for two years President of the Council and served upon its most important committees. His professional opinions and advice were as much relied upon by his colleagues as were those of the official attorney. Indeed, it is not too much to say, that during this important period in the history of the city's growth, the views of Mr. Johnson were controlling in the city government.

The valuable concession secured from the Street Railway Company in giving transfers so that a continuous trip can be made from one extremity of the system to its opposite, for a single fare, was secured by his firmness and tact. So, too, the replacement of the narrow suspension bridge, by the broad and solid steel arch bridge, was due to his efforts.

As a member of the standing committee on Public Grounds and Buildings of the City Council, he became *ex-officio* a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, and gave intelligent and interested attention to the important work of that department.

One of the most valuable acts of the city's legislation passed in recent years, the Permanent Improvement Revolving Fund, originated with Mr. Johnson, and was passed by means of his untiring labors. By the operation of this act the city was enabled to beautify and improve its streets, and yet allow the burden upon the property owners to be divided into five equal annual portions. Since its adoption here the same principle has been incorporated in the laws of some of our surrounding states—the result of its successful operation here, and an especially gratifying compliment to Mr. Johnson.

The Public Library is probably the most valuable fruit of his public labors. If he did not originate the idea, he at least was chiefly instrumental in giving

it organic life. He drew the act establishing the library, and made the intricate arrangement under which the Athenæum was incorporated with the library, and its large and growing trust fund was preserved for the perpetual increase of the books of the library. Having secured the passage of the library act, he was named as one of the directors of the Library Board, and was one of the most efficient of the board in planning the building, in carefully watching over the work of its construction, and in launching the library on its prosperous and beneficent career.

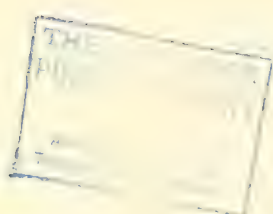
A kindred institution, the Society of Fine Arts, has also shared in his enthusiastic labor, he being not only an active member, but also one of the directors.

Not the least of the responsibilities laid upon Mr. Johnson, in behalf of the public interests, has been that of one of the commissioners for building the new Court House and City Hall. He was appointed upon the board in 1887, and is at the present time its vice-president and chairman of the financial committee. As the position, like most of the others which he has held, is without salary or other pecuniary consideration, the time and labor devoted to the public interests are raised above sordid motives to the level of patriotic service.

Although thus deeply engrossed in law business and public affairs, Mr. Johnson has found time for other matters of private nature and public importance.

He is a director in the Business Men's Union and through his efforts have been established two of the prosperous manufacturing enterprises of Minneapolis, The Northwestern Casket Co. and The Minneapolis Office & School Furnishing Co., in both of which he is a large stockholder and president of the Board of Directors of each company.

Mr. Johnson married, in 1880, Miss





R. C. Benton,

Effie S. Richards, daughter of Dr. W. O. Richards, of Waterloo, Iowa. Mr. Johnson's home is on Fourth street, at the corner of Tenth avenue southeast, in the same part of the city in which his parents located in 1854. One instance, at least, that a prophet has honor in his own country, and in his own house.

Up to the present time the destinies of Minneapolis have been shaped by men, born and trained without her limits. Soon they must pass into the control of her own sons. The success and usefulness of this son of a pioneer, trained from childhood in her own primitive institutions, is a happy earnest for her future, when it shall be altogether in the hands of those to the "manner-born."

REUBEN CLARK BENTON. Since his settlement in Minneapolis, in 1875, Col. Benton has been one of the most prominent figures at the bar: The solidity of his character, his attainments as a lawyer, and not least, his genial temper and courteous manner, have made him a leader of the bar. A practice of twenty years in his native state had already given him ripe experience and thorough acquaintance with all the varied features of his profession; while a boyhood passed upon a ragged farm had infused into a robust frame, the vigor which comes from an active life, and a few years of active and not inglorious military service, in early manhood, had steadied and matured his character.

To go no further back in his ancestry to seek the English origin of the family, tinged with Celtic blood, his great grandfather, Jacob Benton, was an officer in the Continental line from Connecticut. The family preserves as an heirloom, an autograph order given by Gen. George Washington to Captain Benton, detailing him for service upon the picket line at Valley Forge. His father bore the

same name given to this, his eldest son. He had settled in Waterford, Caledonia County, Vermont, in early life, where he owned a farm. He was prominent in public affairs, holding many local offices as well as representing his town in the State Legislature, and in later life drifted into the practice of law. His mother was Almira Fletcher, allied with the prominent families of that name in Vermont, and connected with the Fletchers of Minneapolis.

R. C. Benton was born in Waterford, May 13, 1830, but removed with his father's family to Essex County, in the same state, when he was eleven years old. He had an early desire to receive a collegiate education, which was not seconded by his father, and he remained upon the paternal farm until his majority, in the meantime seeking a preparation for college as best he could, and devoting some time to reading law with an uncle, Jacob Benton, of Lancaster, N. H., and also with William Heywood, of Guildhall, Vt. Within ten days after reaching his majority, he entered the University of Vermont, at Burlington, in the third term of the freshman year, where he completed the college course and graduated in 1854. Like most farmers' boys of the period, he had a debt for his education, which must be discharged before entering upon a profession, and he spent the following two years in teaching a grammar school in Lamoille County, Vt. He was admitted to the bar in 1855, and commenced practice the following year at Johnson, Lamoille County, Vt. After two years he removed to Hyde Park, in the same county, forming a partnership with John A. Child, of that place.

The growing law business of the young lawyers was interrupted by the clarion of war, which, resounding among the mountains, summoned the

sons of the Green Mountain boys of the Revolution, as it had their ancestors, to leave the plow in the furrow and the brief unread, and hasten to the defense of their country's flag. Mr. Benton joined a company of volunteers, of which he was commissioned captain in the Fifth Regiment of Vermont Infantry, and then marched to the front. This regiment was actively engaged during the whole of the first peninsular campaign. At the battle of Savage Station he received a buckshot wound in the arm. A year later he was promoted to the lieutenant colonelcy of the Eleventh Vermont Infantry, which afterwards became the First Vermont Artillery. After his promotion his command was stationed on the defenses of Washington. On the 13th of May, 1864, the regiment was ordered to the front, serving as three battalions of infantry, and joining Grant's army at Fredericksburg. It shared the dangers and glories of the flanking campaign carried on in the approach to Richmond. At the sharp action of Cold Harbor, Col. Benton was actively engaged, and during the exposures which followed that action, contracted a malarial fever, which obliged him to resign his command. Returning to Vermont, he found his partner had died, his law business had been broken up, and the expenses of a family left behind had dissipated his slender accumulations. While he was endeavoring to gather up the scattered threads of his affairs, he was summoned by the governor of his state to aid in repelling the raid organized by rebel refugees in Canada on St. Albans. After two months in this service, he again returned to his law.

In 1867 he removed to St. Albans and became associated with W. D. Wilson, and afterwards with A. P. Cross. There he was busily employed for seven years, and until his removal to the West.

The practice extended into Franklin, Orleans and Lamoille Counties. It was of a general character, such as the country districts of New England furnished at that day—fuller of labor than profit, but giving a wide experience at *nisi prius* as well as in bank.

Mr. Benton had married in 1856, about the time of entering his professional life, Miss Sara Maria Leland, of Johnson, Vermont. Of four children born of the union, two had died in infancy and the health of two growing daughters was injuriously affected by the severe climate of that mountainous region. In the hope of benefiting the health of his family, he determined to move to a more inland region, and came to Minneapolis in 1875. The hope seemed to be realized for a time. The eldest daughter married Mr. R. M. Douglas, an accomplished young engineer, but in the winter and spring of 1882, both daughters succumbed to the malarial influences which so fatally prevailed at that period.

Col. Benton, on coming to Minneapolis, formed a law partnership with his younger brother, C. H. Benton, which continued until 1881.

In 1879 Col. Benton was appointed City Attorney of Minneapolis, holding the office until December, 1881, when he resigned. It was a period of rapid development in the city and the city attorneyship assumed peculiar importance. Many claims for damages for personal injuries were made against the city, but not a single judgment was obtained. The first controversy with a railroad company respecting the bridging of the tracks arose at this time, and was settled satisfactorily to the interests of the city. Upon his resignation, Col. Benton was appointed local attorney of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company, upon an annual salary, but with liberty to engage in other practice. Upon



M. H. Davis

the merging of that company in the Great Northern Railway Corporation, his employment was continued, and still exists. The labors of the position are varied and onerous, and have withdrawn him in a great measure from general practice. During the whole of this time the crossings controversy has been in progress, and has occupied the attention of the District and Supreme Courts of the state, and has been taken by appeal to the United States Supreme Court. Early in the controversy the Manitoba Company, under the judicious advice of their local attorney, came to a substantial agreement with the authorities of the city; but the interests and obstructions of other companies prevented a settlement until recently. The whole matter, so far as the West side is concerned, is now satisfactorily arranged, and the improvements so long delayed are in progress. The question as to the East Side crossings is still open, but negotiations for an adjustment are in satisfactory progress.

Col. Benton, representing in the chief city on its line, one of the great railroad corporations of the Northwest, has been called upon to investigate a vast number of claims for injuries to persons and property. His services have been more than professional. In a quasi judicial character, he has brought about settlements in most cases. When he has been convinced that a claim is fraudulent or unjust, he has brought all the resources of legal knowledge and professional skill to resist it; so that few adverse verdicts have been rendered against his company. Suave and genial in his bearing, he is dignified at the bar, but uncompromising and persistent in maintaining his position. No department of legal practice requires so close discrimination as that pertaining to railroad litigation. The railroad attorney is often called on to

argue before the Court the nice application of legal principles, and almost always faces a jury sympathizing with his opponent. Col. Benton, by his candor, dignity, and learning, has been able to retain the confidence of the Bench, while his diplomatic skill has not seldom won verdicts from reluctant juries.

But it is not alone as a lawyer that he has been distinguished. Colonel Benton has always, since he became identified with Minneapolis, been one of her most public spirited citizens. He has served upon the Board of Trade, and in various representative and consultative capacities. He is a pleasant and persuasive public speaker, and is ever ready to aid all movements for the good of the community, or in aid of the unfortunate. He has a pleasant home at No. 1815 Hawthorn Avenue, where are enjoyed the quiet but refined associations of domestic and social life.

WILLIAM HENRY NORRIS. The family from which Mr. Norris comes has been settled in northern New England since about 1690. James Norris, the original American ancestor, was an emigrant from Ireland. They have been tillers of the soil, and indulge a just pride in an industrious, honorable and patriotic ancestry. The father of William H. Norris gave to his eldest son his own name. In youth learning a mechanical trade and receiving but a limited education, he was converted in a revival in the Methodist church, and thenceforth gave himself to the service of that church. At first becoming a circuit preacher, he was afterwards a missionary to the Spanish American countries, a city pastor and presiding elder. He was a man of strong character, of great devotion and rare success in the ministry. In an obituary notice he is characterized as "a devout man, one that feared God with all his

heart, and gave alms to the people, and prayed to God always." His wife was Sarah Mahan, of Portland, Maine.

William H. Norris, Jr., was the eldest of three children and was born at Hallowell, Maine, July 24, 1832. In infancy and youth he shared the lot of the family of an itinerant minister, living for periods of two years or more in Brooklyn, N. Y., New Haven, Conn., Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, South America. At the capital of the Argentine Confederation he spent five years, returning thence to Brooklyn when he was fifteen years of age. His early education was entirely received in the family, both father and mother giving careful attention to his introduction into letters. At the age of fifteen he was sent to the Dwight High School in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he prepared to enter college. In 1850 he was matriculated in Yale College, graduating after a full term of four years. He carried off the highest honor, being the valedictorian of his class—a class numbering among other good scholars, S. C. Gale, of this city. After leaving college he spent a year in teaching at Marmaroneck, N. Y., while deliberating upon the choice of a profession. His inclinations favoring the law, he entered the law school of Harvard College, and after a year in that seat of learning, came west and located in Green Bay, Wis. Here he entered the law office of James H. Howe, now the general counsel of the Omaha Railroad Co., and after another year of study was admitted to the Wisconsin bar, in 1857, but remained associated with Mr. Howe until 1862, when the association was broken up by his partner entering the military service of the government. For the next ten years he carried on law practice at Green Bay alone, when he became associated with Thomas B. Chynoweth for six years, and afterwards for a short time with E. H.

Ellis, late Circuit judge. Twenty-three years were passed in practicing law at Green Bay. During twelve years of this time Mr. Norris was the local attorney of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, and for six years he was attorney of the Green Bay & Minnesota R. R. Co., now the Green Bay, Winona & St. Paul Railroad Company. These employments led him into making a specialty of railroad law. Other retainers made him familiar with the collateral branches of the law of corporations. This practice, with a goodly number of foreclosures and collections, made the years full of labor and experience. Removing to Minneapolis in 1880, Mr. Norris opened a law office for general practice, but after a year and a half he was selected by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, as its state solicitor—a salaried office, which debarred him from receiving other professional retainers. Since that appointment he has appeared in State and Federal courts, wherever in the Northwest the interests of the Milwaukee road were in litigation. He is an expert in railroad law. In the trial of claims of damages for personal injuries, he has been unusually successful, probably because meritorious cases have been settled before coming into court, and only the doubtful or unfounded claims resisted. In several cases his company was advised to resist an act of the Legislature as unconstitutional, and the point was in each case ruled in its favor by the courts. The general public greatly errs when it regards brilliancy and dash as the highest qualifications of the lawyer. However, it may be in those rare cases where misfortune or abuse furnish occasion to appeal to the sympathies of jurors, it is the sound judgment, the acute discrimination and the breadth and accuracy of learning that win success. Mr. Norris

has no claim to be classed with the rhetoricians of the legal profession. He is naturally reticent in speech, but when his interest is aroused, is apt in illustration and copious in expression. He knows the law, and knows it thoroughly. He has the faculty of nice discrimination, and is tenacious of his opinion when it is once deliberately formed. His legal arguments are compact, discriminating and logical. The court listens attentively to his argument and weighs it carefully, and is led by an irresistible chain of sound reasoning to his conclusion. His success is not founded upon an ephemeral brilliancy, but upon accurate learning and solid judgment.

Mr. Norris does not allow the law to absorb the entire energy of his life. Parental example and precept bore early fruit in a professed Christian life, though in another denomination of the church. He is an active worker in evangelical and reformatory work. While living at Green Bay, he was for a time superintendent of schools, and in Minneapolis has been for a long time the leader of a Mission Sunday School. He is also prominent in other social organizations, having attained the highest degree but one in the Masonic brotherhood, and served as an officer in Lodge and Chapter.

He was married at Green Bay in 1859 to Miss Hannah B. Harriman, daughter of Jacob Harriman, a shipbuilder of Waterville, Maine. His family consists of one son and two daughters, the eldest of whom is the wife of A. D. Rider, of Kansas City, Mo.

MUNICIPAL COURT. The act to incorporate the city of Minneapolis approved February 6th, 1867, provided for the election of two justices of the peace who should hold their offices for two years, and were styled city justices. Their jurisdiction was the same as that of justices

of the peace in Hennepin county, and in addition thereto, jurisdiction to hear and try all complaints for violation of any provision of the city charter or any ordinance, by law, rule or regulation made or adopted under or by virtue thereof, and of cases cognizable before a justice of the peace in which the city is a party, and of prosecutions to recover a fine, forfeiture or penalty under any ordinance or by-law or regulation of the city, and cases of offenses committed against the same. The justices were elective officers.

Among those who served as city justices were Charles H. Woods, F. L. Himes and H. G. Hicks (now judge of the District Court, Fourth Judicial District.)

The act of consolidation of the cities, approved February 28, 1872, provided for one city justice to be elected on the east side of the river and two on the west side. The jurisdiction of the court was not materially changed.

By an act approved February 18, 1874, a municipal court was established in the City of Minneapolis with largely increased jurisdiction over that granted to city justices. It is made a court of record with power to try and determine civil actions at law where the amount in controversy does not exceed two hundred dollars (since increased to five hundred dollars.) By the terms of the act it has no jurisdiction to try cases involving title to real estate, divorce, or where the relief demanded is purely equitable in its nature. A judge to be elected, to hold his office three years, to be called municipal judge, with a salary of \$2,500 a year. The judge appoints the clerk of said court, by and with the advice and consent of the city council.

By an act approved February 26, 1877, it was provided that a special judge of the municipal court should be

elected, whose term of office powers and duties should be the same as those of the municipal judge, except as otherwise provided in the act.

Under the acts above referred to, the court has been maintained to the present time, save with certain amendments to the same, not material to be mentioned.

The judges of said court from its organization to the present time, are as follows, viz:

Grove B. Cooley, from April, 1874, to April, 1883.

Reuben Reynolds, appointed special judge under the act of 1877; resigned June, 1879.

Francis B. Bailey, appointed special judge June, 1879; held the office to April, 1883.

Francis B. Bailey, elected regular judge April, 1883; held to January 1, 1889.

Stephen Mahoney, elected special judge April, 1883; still holds the office.

Charles B. Elliott, appointed judge April 15, 1891; still holds the office.

The clerks have been as follows, viz:

Edward J. Davenport, from organization of the court in 1874, to April 15, 1878.

L. A. Dunn, from April 15, 1878, to April 15, 1879.

T. C. Wilson, from April 15, 1879, to July, 1879.

L. A. Dunn, from July, 1879, to March 31, 1881.

Ed. A. Stevens, from April 1, 1881, to May 15, 1883.

L. A. Dunn, from May 15, 1883, to May 18, 1888.

R. A. Daly, from May 18, 1889, to Dec. 31, 1889.

Henry J. Altnow, from last date, present incumbent.

The quarters for the municipal court have always been cramped and incon-

venient for the transaction of its business, and the transfer to the new City Hall building when completed will be welcomed by none more warmly than the officials, suitors and employes who are in any way connected with business in the municipal court.

ROBERT DONOUGH RUSSELL. The accomplished gentleman and thorough lawyer, who is president of the Minneapolis Bar Association, and is now serving his second term as City Attorney of Minneapolis, has been a resident of the city since 1883.

He was born at St. Louis, Missouri, on the 9th of March, 1857. Both his paternal and maternal grand parents were of European birth, the former in England and the latter in Holland. His father was Charles E. Russell, who was a native of the State of New Jersey, but who removed to the West and settled in Missouri in 1837. He was a mechanic of sober and industrious habits, but a man of intelligence and of pronounced radical views, especially upon the subject of slavery, which was one of the burning questions of the day. His mother was Louisa Mathews. She was a lady of no ordinary character and attainment. When the Rebellion broke out she engaged in the work of the Sanitary Commission, and followed the Union army to the Southwest, where she personally ministered to the wants of the sick in the field and in hospitals and was present, a ministering angel, at some of the severest battles in the campaign.

From this humble but altogether worthy parentage, the son inherited a robust constitution, habits of industry, a genial disposition, and thoroughly benevolent sympathies. In early manhood he consecrated himself to a christian life, and while zealous and enthusiastic in his profession he has been an active worker



Robert A. Russell



in the fields of christian and benevolent effort.

There were eight boys in the family, of whom five grew to manhood and became more than ordinarily conspicuous. The elder brother, after learning and practicing the printer's trade, entered college and graduated, and became a prominent minister in the "Christian" Church, and was elected president of Berean College, Jacksonville, Ills., before he reached his thirtieth year. Sol Smith Russell, the celebrated comedian, is a brother. The four brothers all bore arms in the Rebellion, three of them in the Union army and one in that of the Confederacy, in which he served as Adjutant General on the staff of Major General Ewell, and at the close of the war was private secretary of Gen. John C. Breckenridge.

Robert D. was too young to take part in the war. The family removed to Jacksonville, Ills., in 1860. At nine years of age he commenced learning his father's trade, that of tinner, and worked at the bench until he was eighteen. During these years he was privileged to attend the common school during half of each year. Preparation was made for college at a private school, and he entered the Sophomore class of Illinois college in 1868, graduating in due course in 1871, with the highest honor of the class, the valedictorian. He had earned his expenses while at the preparatory schools and college by his own labor. His health having been impaired, by labor and study, he spent the succeeding year traveling, earning money during the time with which to take up the study of his profession, and then settled himself to study law, entering for this purpose the law office of Isaac L. Morrison, of Jacksonville. In September, 1874, he was, after an oral examination before the Supreme Court, admitted to the Illi-

nois bar. At the same time he received the degree of Master of Arts from his *alma mater*. Again through the course of legal studies he had earned his own way. Though a prophet is not without honor, save in his own city, a palpable exception to the rule was made in the case of young Russell; for although for nearly fifteen years, as boy and young man he had lived at Jacksonville, he was at once appointed City Attorney, and held the position for three terms. He was also admitted as junior partner in the old firm of practicing attorneys of Dummer & Brown, and upon the death of Judge Dummer, in 1868, continued with Mr. Brown until his removal to Minneapolis. Jacksonville is one of the most considerable towns in Central Illinois. The law practice of the firm was general and extensive, and Mr. Russell was plunged at once into the thickest of the legal contests. The firm was the legal advisor of several railroad companies, and had in addition a large and important clientage. At that time General Collom, since so conspicuous in Congress in connection with the Inter-State Commerce law, was governor of Illinois, and he had likewise been prominent in the legislature. The questions of state control of railroads, and the right to prescribe rates, were then comparatively new. In the extensive litigation which followed the assertion of those powers, the firm of Dummer, Brown & Russell was prominent. Another subject of contested state authority arose over the acts to prevent Texas cattle from being transported through the state at certain seasons of the year. Upon these questions Mr. Russell assisted in the preparation of elaborate briefs. In 1881 he visited Washington, where the firm had important cases pending in the United States Supreme Court, to which he was then admitted to practice.

The brothers, Sol Smith and Robert D. Russell, were attracted to Minneapolis to make their homes as a place offering superior advantages for business and social life.

Soon after his arrival R. D. Russell formed the law partnership of Russell, Emory and Reed. Upon the appointment of Judge Emory to the Municipal Court bench his place in the firm was filled by Mr. W. J. Calhoun, and the firm continued as Russell, Calhoun & Reed. They have enjoyed a good practice from the start. A notable case is known as the Hosford Will case, in which the validity of an anti-nuptial contract was assailed, and the authenticity of a pretended instrument of revocation was challenged. After a long litigation involving intricate and disputed facts of family history, the position which Mr. Russell had taken was fully sustained.

Mr. Russell was appointed City Attorney of Minneapolis Jan. 1st, 1889, for two years, and was re-appointed in 1891, and now (1892) holds the responsible and exacting position. At the time he assumed the office a dispute of long standing between the city and several railroad companies, relative to the bridging of crossings of streets over the tracks was in litigation, and had reached the Supreme Court of the United States. The new city attorney made a motion to dismiss the writ of error in the Supreme Court. The motion was taken under advisement to await a hearing on the main case. Meanwhile he took advantage of some favorable conditions, and after a long and persistent effort succeeded in arriving at a compromise which was acceptable to the railroad companies and more advantageous to the city than the judgment appealed from, and which enabled the work of bridging to go forward and reach an early comple-

tion, much to the benefit of the public.

An attempt to bar the city from the use of water in the supply of its east side water works, by one of the great water power companies of the city, was litigated through the courts, involving a consideration of difficult questions of construction and of rights, and the claim of the city was fully established.

The three annual reports made by the city attorney, to the council, during his official terms show that the office is one of great labor, and not a little responsibility. They also demonstrate that it has been conducted with great ability. During the first year twenty personal injury cases were presented against the city, claiming damages to the amount of \$116,404. In these there was only one recovery and that for but \$500. Five hundred and sixty-six cases were tried in the Municipal Court, and five hundred and thirty-three convictions obtained. During the same time twenty-seven street opening appeals were disposed of. The reports for the other two years make an equally good showing.

Besides his engrossing professional labor Mr. Russell has not been unmindful of other duties in business and social life. He has served as a director in the Business Men's Union, an organization of great practical benefit in attracting and organizing manufacturing and business enterprises. Five years ago he was elected a trustee of Illinois College, where he earned his degrees.

In the autumn of 1891 he was nominated, without personal solicitation, as Republican candidate for Judge of the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of Minnesota, but as the opposite party succeeded at the election, he was not withdrawn from the bar. The local bar testified their appreciation of his personal and professional

character by electing him president of the Bar Association at the beginning of the year 1892.

Mr. Russell was married Sept. 7, 1876, to Miss Lillian M. Brooks, of Danville, Ill. She is the daughter of an eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church. Of five children but two, an infant daughter and a little girl of five years, survive.

JUDGES AND CLERKS OF PROBATE COURT. The Probate Court, being a county court, does not properly come within the scope of this article. But inasmuch as nearly all the judges and clerks have been members of the bar of this city, and the main part of the business transacted therein originates in Minneapolis, the names of the incumbents of the offices of judge and clerk may properly here be mentioned.

The earlier records of this court, in territorial times, are somewhat imperfect. The business at first was very small. The constitution provided that the Judge of Probate might appoint a clerk, but the Legislature, until 1878, failed to fix any salary, and if a clerk was employed the judge must pay him out of his own pocket. In that year the salary of clerk was fixed at \$500. In 1881 it was increased to \$900 with fees in addition. In 1885 it was increased to \$1,500 with fees for certified copies of records and an additional sum for extra clerk hire. In 1891 the Legislature increased the amount for extra clerk hire to \$1,200, by means of which two deputy clerks are now employed in the office.

The act of the Territorial Legislature of March 6, 1852, establishing the county of Hennepin, attached the same for judicial purposes to Ramsey county; but provided that at the next general election such county and other officers as the organized counties were entitled to, might then be elected. At the elec-

tion in the fall of 1852, Joel B. Bassett was elected the first Judge of Probate of Hennepin county. He served for two years, but the records do not show that any estates were administered upon during that time and, indeed, only one person died leaving any property requiring the care of the court. Judge Bassett informs us that the receipts of the office for the two years he served were of such an infinitesimal amount that it would require a microscopical view to determine the same. On the other hand, the care of the widows and orphans which were then the only perquisites attached to the office, required of the judge an expenditure entirely incommensurate with the honor conferred by the position, and at the end of his term the Judge preferred to perform those duties in a private rather than public capacity.

He was succeeded in the office by Dr. A. E. Ames, who served as judge during the years 1855 and 1856. He was admitted to the bar in the year last named, rather as an honor than with any view of entering on the profession, as the practice of medicine was never relinquished—indeed, the position of judge at that time interfered little, if any, with his regular practice.

E. S. Jones was the first practicing lawyer, elected to the office, which was in the fall of 1856. He held it for three years until January, 1860. He was succeeded by Lardner Bostwick, whose term included the years 1860 and 1861.

Norton H. Hemiup was elected judge in the fall of 1861, and held the office by continued re-elections until and including the year 1870, making a longer term of service than any other one who has held the position.

Franklin Beebe was elected judge in fall of 1870, and held the office by re-elections until October, 1875. In that

month he resigned, and the balance of his unexpired term was filled by the appointment of E. A. Gove.

P. M. Babcock was elected judge in the fall of 1875, and held the office during the years 1876 and 1877. He was succeeded by John P. Rea, who was elected in the fall of 1877 and held the office continuously until 1882.

A. Ueland was elected judge in 1881; his term commencing in January, 1882. He held the office continuously until January, 1887. In 1886 F. Von Schlegel was elected judge, and re-elected in the fall of 1888, and served until April, 1890, when upon his death Francis B. Bailey was appointed to serve out his unexpired term.

In the fall of 1890 J. R. Corrigan was elected judge and is the present incumbent of the office.

For many years after the establishment of the court (for reasons before mentioned) the records do not disclose any regular clerk. Clerical assistance was more or less required before the legislature fixed a salary for that officer, but it was fitful and irregular, and no one individual held the position for any considerable time. Thomas Wilson was acting as clerk in 1875, and he was afterward succeeded by Claude B. Leonard, who was appointed by Judge Rea.

Upon the election of Judge Ueland he appointed Albert M. Scott clerk, who served until June, 1888, when he was succeeded by Charles B. Holmes, appointed by Judge Von Schlegel, and who served until his death. Judge Bailey appointed D. W. Knowlton, who served until 1891. Upon the election of Judge Corrigan he appointed Geo. M. Bleeker clerk, and who is the present incumbent.

FRANCIS BROWN BAILEY. Judge Bailey, at present senior member of the law firm of Bailey and Knowlton, is best

known in Minneapolis as Judge of the Municipal Court, over which he presided for nearly a decade.

His residence in Minneapolis dates from 1877. Entering the law office of Lochren, McNair and Gilfillan, he remained with them until the appointment of Judge Lochren to the bench of the District Court. He was then admitted as partner in the practice of McNair and Gilfillan, and shared in the labors, triumphs, and rare defeats of that celebrated firm of lawyers.

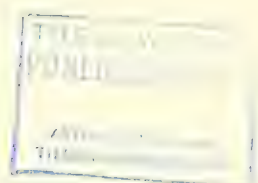
In 1878 Mr. Bailey received the appointment of associate judge of the Municipal Court of the City of Minneapolis, Judge G. B. Cooley holding the position of judge. At the ensuing election he was elected to the position. On the retirement of Judge Cooley in 1883 he was elected to succeed him as judge of the court, and presided in that tribunal for six years. The jurisdiction of the Municipal Court is exclusive as to all offenses against city ordinances, and in minor criminal complaints; and it has civil jurisdiction in personal controversies involving \$500 and less. Its procedure in most criminal complaints is summary. In civil cases the trials are as formal, and scarcely less difficult than those of the District Courts. Judge Bailey's administration was dignified, firm, discriminating, and in proper cases merciful. He had the respect of the bar and the full confidence of the public.

Upon the death of Judge Von Schlegel, in 1890, Governor Merriam appointed Judge Bailey to the vacancy, and he assumed and administered the important functions of the Probate Court during the residue of the term.

Judge Bailey is a sturdy son of Maine, born at Portland June 22d, 1839. His father was Libbews Bailey, descended from an early settler of Massachusetts of Pilgrim stock and English ancestry.



F. B. Sailer



His mother was Marietta Monroe Clapp, both parents being connected and allied with the most highly respected and honored families of New England. He was but six years old at his father's death. His mother found herself a widow, with eleven children, and but slender means of support. The child, from tender years, was impelled by necessity, as well as a high sense of duty, to rely upon himself, and to contribute from the earnings of his labor to the support of the family. Nevertheless he sought every opportunity for study, and at the age of seventeen graduated from the High School of Portland. The following years were full of labor and struggle. The law was his ambition, but the study had to be pursued with many interruptions. He declined no honest labor. During these years he held a number of offices of trust in his native state, and was for a time deputy collector of the Port of Passumpsquaddy. At last in 1870 the long desired admission to the bar occurred in Washington County, and he formed a law partnership at Calais with the Hon. Charles R. Whidden, an old practitioner in the courts of Maine, which continued until Mr. Whidden's death in 1876.

Meanwhile, in 1875, he formed a life partnership in marriage with Miss Annie H. Moor, daughter of Wyman B. S. Moor of Waterville, a versatile and gifted lawyer, who had been United States senator from the state of Maine. Miss Moor was a highly accomplished lady, who had received a thorough education at Notre Dame in Montreal. They have had five children, of whom but two survive—Seavey, aged twelve and Paul Thorndyke, aged five years.

Judge Bailey is now in the maturity of his powers. He has a strong compact frame, capable of prolonged labor, robust health, and a calm, logical mind. He has withal a fine literary and artistic

taste. His sound qualities make him a genial companion. He is a valued member of the Minneapolis Club. At the bar he holds a prominent position, being treasurer of the Bar Association, and in the community he has hosts of attached friends and no enemies.

INTERESTING REMINISCENCES OF EARLY PRACTICE AND PRACTITIONERS.

*In complying with a request for a brief sketch of the district court in Hennepin County the writer must rely on memory, without time for inquiry or search, and may therefore fail in accuracy as to earlier dates. The first session of the district court of this county was held by Judge Bradley B. Meeker, in 1851 or 1852, in the government mill building, at the west side of the Falls of St. Anthony. There is no tradition of any case of importance then tried. Isaac Atwater and David A. Secombe are the only attorneys remaining at our bar who were then in practice here. Judge Atwater had then, and up to the time of his election in 1857 as Judge of the Supreme Court, the largest practice in the county. Mr. Secombe had also a large practice for those days, and exhibited the same skill in the examination of witnesses, and the same power in terse, forcible argument to court and juries which has always distinguished him, together with his characteristic asperity and aggressiveness toward whoever he disliked, a trait which has measurably passed away under the softening influence of years.

Judge Moses Sherburne was next assigned to this district, but held no general term in this county, and the court practice was confined to such matters as could be disposed of at special terms and

An interesting article was prepared by Judge William Lockren some three years since, relating to the early practice and practitioners in courts of this county. The article was published in the Tribune of this city, but probably was seen by a limited number of those now residing here, and is deemed of sufficient interest for preservation in a more permanent form. A considerable number of the persons mentioned have died, but perhaps a majority still survive.

in the chambers at St. Paul. The practice code, new at that time, had unsettled the precedents, and gave rise to demurrers and motions innumerable, which were resorted to the more as liberal costs, required to be promptly paid, were allowed. Judge Sherburne was a man of learning and fine presence, and was much respected.

For some cause, not now remembered, no general term of the district court was holden in this county, after the one mentioned, until 1857, and only causes in justices' courts could be finally disposed of where issues of fact triable by jury were raised. St. Anthony became a city in the spring of 1855, and Lardner Bostwick was elected city justice and held that office many years. He was a man of unusual mental power, good literary attainments, and a fair knowledge of the law, and withal of spotless integrity and commanding dignity in court, while very genial and companionable in his ordinary intercourse with members of the bar and others. He was a most efficient magistrate, at a time when, owing to the rough manners of a pioneer community, such a man was needed to preserve order and respect for law.

The love of fun and practical jokes among the boys gave rise to many ludicrous scenes in this court. As an instance. One Dr. Jodon was for some reason not a favorite with the boys, who upon some pretext treated him one night to a charivari, with the usual tin-horn and cow-bell accompaniment. The doctor was very angry and sought to discover the offenders, threatening legal prosecution. Finally Al Stone, under pledge that he would not be accused, gave the doctor to understand that certain persons whom he named were the guilty parties. The doctor thereupon made complaint before Judge Bostwick, charging Alvaren Allen, then mayor of

the city; Dr. J. H. Murphy, and several of the most reputable citizens, with the offense, and they were accordingly arrested, and naturally were very angry. Allen, whose right to the mayoralty had been questioned in proceedings instituted by Mr. Secombe, notwithstanding personal unfriendliness, retained the latter in his defense, enjoining upon him, with his slight stammer and characteristic humor, which even his anger could not wholly repress, that he should handle the prosecution as roughly as possible.

"Be as mean as you know how to be. In short, be p-p-perfectly natural."

At the trial the witnesses called knew nothing of the matter; and the baffled prosecutor at last called Al Stone, who was an amused spectator, but who knew no more than the others when sworn; and all soon realized that perchance the defendants were equally victims of one of Al's practical jokes. In closing this digressive reference to Judge Bostwick's court it is proper to say that he was held in such high regard as to be the candidate of his party for judge of the district court at the first state election.

The court house in Minneapolis was built in the summer of 1856, and completed in the ensuing winter. In the spring of 1857 Rensselaer R. Nelson and Charles R. Flandrau became associate justices of the territorial courts. Judge Flandrau lived at Traverse des Sioux, and this county was in his district, though much of the special term and chamber business was transacted before Judge Nelson at St. Paul. The first general term of any importance was held by Judge Flandrau in the court house in the fall of 1857. The calendar was large, containing the accumulated litigation of years; and the bar fairly numerous and able. Atwater & Joice, D. A. Secombe, Cornell & Vanderburgh, Lawrence & Lochren, Heaton & Mathews, Geo. A.

Nourse, N. H. Hemiup, J. S. & D. M. Demmon and many other attorneys had numerous cases. While friendly feeling between attorneys was general, there was little of that professional courtesy that has since distinguished this bar. All available advantages in practice were taken and no one granted or expected any favor. The calendar was not divided nor causes assigned for special days, but the entire calendar was under pre-emptory call all the time. Every attorney had to be in constant readiness, against any unexpected ending of the cause on trial, which might bring on a dismissal of causes not ready, till one was reached in which both parties were prepared. Judge Flandrau was in every way a model judge, of admirable temper, unfailing courtesy, prompt and decisive in his readings, and alert in the dispatch of his business. His long service on the bench of the Supreme Court, and his recognized existence at the bar renders superfluous to any reference to his legal attainments.

The state constitution was formed in the summer of 1857 and was ratified at the fall election of that year. State officers were then elected, who did not assume official functions until the state was admitted into the Union. In May of the following year, James Hall of Little Falls, was elected judge of this district; which comprised the counties of Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Meeker, Sherburne, Benton, Stearns, Morrison, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Itasca, Pembina, Todd, and Cass. Before holding any term in this county, Judge Hall resigned, Oct. 1, 1858, and Edwin O. Hamlin, of St. Cloud, was appointed in his place by Gov. Sibley, and held the office until after the election in 1859, holding two terms in this county at which the calendars were pretty large. The bar was large and able, Francis R. E. Cornell and

James R. Lawrence, Jr., being perhaps the leaders. Money was scarce, and the chances of the younger lawyers for fees not very promising, but good feeling and love of fun prevailed generally. One Stewart Harvey had a cause for trial, and being without money quarreled with his attorney, so that he was apparently helpless when his cause was called. But a half-dozen of the younger attorneys took hold, without asking, and helped him through the case, resulting in disagreement of the jury. Harvey was a man of phenomenal vanity, and could be imposed upon to any extent, if the imposition included flattery. At the close of his trial he inquired of one of his young assistants if he might not himself be admitted to the bar, and was informed that nothing would be easier; that the examining committee had a routine set of questions, which a little study would enable him to master, and he would pass triumphantly.

Harvey begged him to write out for him this list of questions with the answers, which he consented to; and nearly the entire bar participated in preparing about 50 questions with ludicrous answers to each. Harvey committed the whole to memory in a few days and applied for examination, which was had one evening in the Nicollet House parlor, before a crowded audience, including Judge Hamlin. Two young men volunteered as candidates to keep up the deception; the examiner having a list of Harvey's questions to ask as his turn came, and to which the prompt answers kept the audience in a roar of merriment, while the examiner by running comment on the answers of the other candidates kept Harvey in the belief that all the laughter was at their expense. Two or three questions and answers will serve as samples of Harvey's examination:

Question. What is an escrow? Answer. An

crow is an incorporated hereditament. It is the right which a man hath to set up a scarecrow up on another man's land to scare the crows from his own corn.

Question. What is a mandamus? Answer. A mandamus is an oath administered by the sheriff to a convict when passing him through the inner door of the state prison, and is in these words: "Damn you, stay there, till you have undergone the penalty of the law, or are legally discharged.

Question. What is the first action of ejection of which we have any record? Answer. That in which the seven devils were cast out of Mary Magdalen.

Harvey went through the whole list without a break and with evident elation at his apparent success, softened by some commiseration for the other two candidates, whose failure had, as he thought, caused such uproarious mirth. He ordered the landlord to bring liquid refreshment for all present, and left with the certainty that the next morning he would be admitted a member of the bar. The committee, however, delayed, and evaded his importunities, and after awhile, by the counsel and with the aid of his young advisers, he prepared and presented to the judge a petition stating the fact of his examination and of having supplied the committee with the potables to which by custom they were entitled, and charging that, through the instigation of the devil and of their own mere malice, they would not report. And he prayed that a guillotine might issue forthwith to compel performance of their duty.

Poor Harvey was long in finding out that he had been victimized. When he did, he began the study of law in earnest, and after a very creditable examination was admitted by the Supreme Court two or three years later, and soon after went East.

Judge Hamlin was an able and courteous judge and popular with the bar. He was very small in stature and a trifle sensitive about it. William A. Cheever,

who lived near the University, and was somewhat noted for humor, as well as hard drinking, was one day arrested and brought before the judge to answer for contempt in not obeying a subpoena as witness in a criminal case.

When brought in by the sheriff he was considerably inebriated and on the judge asking what he had to say why he should not be punished for the contempt, peered over the desk and around each side as if looking for the person who addressed him. At length rising on tip toe and stretching his neck, he said in a low tone but distinct to be heard by all:

"I wish Your Honor would get up on a sheet of paper so that I can see you."

This convulsed the audience; and the judge evidently disconcerted, repeated the question.

"Well, the fact is, Your Honor," said Cheever, "the sheriff would pay me no fees upon the subpoena, and just before he came I had spent the last dime I had in the world for bread for my family. I started to come here with all the speed I could make, but when I reached the suspension bridge Capt. Tapper would not let me cross because I had no money to pay the toll. I tried to borrow five cents of everybody I knew, and no one would lend it to me. I thought of swimming the river, but concluded that I was too old, and that the water was too cold and swift. In short, I made every possible effort to get here, but in vain, and I had to wait till the sheriff came after me."

The judge could not avoid joining in the laughter that greeted this ingenious excuse, and Cheever escaped punishment.

While perfect good feeling existed among the members of the bar, the practice of taking every advantage of each others laches still obtained. Every one had to watch his cases unceasingly and was only laughed at if caught at a dis-

advantage. One day McNair was for plaintiff and Beebe for defendant in a cause next to be called after the one on trial, and both waited patiently till very near the hour for adjournment, when, as it appeared to them that the case on trial would not only last the day out but consume considerable of the next day, Beebe accepted McNair's invitation to ride up town with him. Beebe waited at the steps for McNair to drive around, and as he was coming, Beebe's clerk came to him with the statement that the cause on trial had suddenly ended, and his case would be called. Beebe asked McNair to wait for him a moment, and hurried back, as their case was called, moved and secured its dismissal because of McNair's absence, and then went down where McNair was patiently waiting for him, and accepted a ride with him to their offices, telling him, as a good joke, at parting, of his achievement.

If McNair felt any resentment he gave no sign, but got his cause reinstated the next day on payment of costs. He and Beebe continued as friendly as before, frequently laughing together at the advantage that Beebe had taken, and it was some time before Mac had a chance to get even. But the chance came, and of course was not allowed to pass.

The inconvenience of having the judge sixty miles away may have affected the chances of Hamlin's election, though nominated by his party. At the election of 1859, Charles E. Vanderburgh was elected judge of this district and continued on the bench until he became a justice of the Supreme Court in January, 1882, so that he will soon reach thirty years of continuous judicial service. The impetus given to litigation by the crisis of 1857, had measurably subsided, and the two general terms per year rarely lasted more than three weeks each. The old court house (new then) with its sin-

gle court room, and no private chambers for the judge, with one jury room, and a sheriff's room all on the second floor, was considered ample. The clerk had a small room below adjoining the register's office. But the judge had a large range of outside counties to attend to. There were no railroads, and he generally went on horseback, getting often but a share of a bed in country towns, which court sessions would always crowd. Any sketch of these early days, and of the lawyers who then composed the bar, many of whom have passed where technicalities are disregarded, and of the occasionally notable litigation would constitute interesting reading, but would pass far beyond the purpose limits of this article. And Judge Vanderburgh, and those who have come to the bench since his accession, are too well known at the present time in this community to justify more than naming them.

With the solid, healthy growth of our city, which began at the close of the war, and the rapid increase of business enterprises of all kinds, litigation increased correspondingly. But relief to the judge came for a while in cutting off outside counties as new districts were formed until only Wright, Anoka and Isanti remained with Hennepin. At the session of the Legislature in 1872, as the work became too great for our judge and the constitution permitted but one in any judicial district, the court of common pleas was established, with a jurisdiction concurrent with the district court, and Austin H. Young was by Gov. Austin appointed judge of that court, and was elected for a full term at the next election. In 1876, the constitution having been amended so as to allow plurality of judges of the district courts, the common pleas was merged into the district court and Judge Young, by repeated elections, continues on the bench, and

will complete 17 years of service to-day, June 1, 1889. At the special session of 1881 the Legislature provided for an additional judge of this court, and William Lochren was appointed by Gov. Pillsbury, Nov. 19, 1881, and remains upon the bench, having been twice elected. At the fall election of 1881, Hon. Charles E. Vanderburgh was chosen one of the justices of the supreme court of the state and assumed the functions of that office January 12, 1882, and John M. Shaw was appointed by Gov. Pillsbury judge of the district court in his place, and was elected for a full term in the fall of that year. He continued on the bench until January 8, 1884, when, upon his resignation, Mart B. Koon was appointed by Gov. Hubbard to succeed him. Judge Koon was elected in the fall of 1884 for a full term, but resigned, and John P. Rea was on May 1, 1886, appointed in his place by Gov. Hubbard, and being elected in the fall of the same year continues upon the bench. The Legislature of 1887 gave a fourth judge, and Henry G. Hicks was on March 16, 1887, appointed by Gov. McGill, and elected in the fall of 1888. The last Legislature gave two more judges, and Seagrave Smith and Frederick Hooker were appointed by Gov. Merriam March 5, 1889.

The court has now six judges constantly employed in its work. With three general terms each year, its business has grown until the number of civil causes on the last September term exceeded 1,400, and for the last two years there has been a practically continuous session of general term from the 10th of September until the middle of July. During the period since 1872, when the present senior judge came to the bench, there has been much litigation of an important character in this court. All the rail-

roads but two which now enter this city have been constructed within that time, involving litigation not only in condemnation proceedings, but in contests between competing railroads. Important questions relating to water powers, riparian rights and corporations have been litigated and determined, and perhaps no court in the country has had as large a number of suits for personal injuries brought against the city, and railroad and manufacturing corporations and individuals. The lumbering business centering here and other kinds of manufactures has produced a good deal of litigation, and the large amount of building fills calendars with suits to enforce mechanics' liens. Divorce cases, far too many, and libel suits, not a few, have come up for trial, while the criminal business has grown to such extent as to occupy one judge nearly all the time at every general term.

Additions have been sparingly made to the old court house, until there are now four rooms for the trial of causes, and one or two judges have to hear causes in their chambers. Every Saturday is devoted mainly to special term business, when motions, demurrers and default cases are heard and disposed of. There is little respite for any of the judges, but with the late increase perhaps more time can be given to the proper consideration of important cases than was possible before. The need of the new court house is apparent to every one who has to do business in the present illly managed and inadequate rooms. The arrangement of court rooms in the new building so as to be convenient and easy of access, one from the others, is a matter of importance, which it is hoped will not be overlooked by the commission, or by whoever they may consult with reference to that part of the building



Cassius H. Woods

CHARLES HENRY WOODS. Though admitted to the bar in his native State in 1862, a term of service in the army, and official engagements at the South, prevented Judge Woods from entering upon the practice of his profession until after he had taken up his residence in Minneapolis. His arrival here was July 5th, 1866. He entered the law office of Cornell & Bradley, and spent some months in study, familiarizing himself with the statutes and code practice. Afterwards he spent some time with Judge Atwater, and with the firm of Atwater & Flandrau. While associated with them, the City of Minneapolis, which had previously had only a town government, was incorporated, and Mr. Woods was elected City Justice. The municipal court had not then been established, and the City Justice exercised the civil and criminal jurisdiction which was afterwards conferred on the city court. It was an important and dignified office, and by common consent conferred upon its chief officer the title of Judge, by which he has ever since been known in the community, superseding the military title of Captain, to which he was entitled by military service.

At the expiration of his term, in 1869, Judge Woods opened a law office in the building at the corner of Washington and Hennepin avenues, which he has occupied to the present time—a period of twenty-three years.

At the outset he had no associate in business, but in subsequent years has been associated with E. A. Merrill, Judge P. M. Babcock, Attorney General Hahn, and at the present time with Joseph R. Kingman. He has devoted himself to civil practice, and especially to real estate and probate law. He has been diligent and attentive to his professional work, confining his ambition strictly within professional lines. His

assiduity, with the reputation of strictest integrity, has brought merited success, so that Judge Woods has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the Hennepin County Bar. His practice is large and fairly remunerative. It has been stimulated by no adventitious arts. He makes no pretension to oratory, making his appeal to reason and judgment rather than to passion and feeling. The preparation of his cases is thorough, and his brief exposition of the subject solid and vigorous.

The line of American descent commences with John Woods, the emigrant ancestor who settled in Sudbury, Mass., in 1638, and whose descendants to the sixth generation lived in Sudbury and the adjacent towns of Marlboro and Southboro. In 1784, Jonas Woods, the grandfather of Charles, removed to Fitzwilliam, N. H.

Mr. Woods is a native of the rural village of Newport, Sullivan county, New Hampshire. He was born October 8th, 1836. His father, Rev. John Woods, was a Congregational minister of strong character, considerable ability and ardent piety. He possessed a small farm in the parish where he officiated in spiritual things. He had a family of ten children, of whom Charles H. was the youngest; only four of the ten living to adult age. With a small salary and meager income, the father was compelled to the closest economy of expenditure, and the children were enured from infancy to such labor as suited their years, with little expectation of aid in obtaining an education, and only self-reliance in entering upon independent lives. Charles was enabled to enter the Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, N. H., when he reached the age of seventeen years, where, during a course of three years, he finished preparation to enter college. He then entered Williams' College, but was compelled to

relinquish the course in the Sophomore year for want of means to continue the same. He then applied himself to teaching school for several terms, until his meager earnings enabled him to take up the study of the law, to which, in spite of parental desire, he had decided to devote himself. He entered the office of Hon. Tappan Wentworth, at Lowell, Mass., where an older brother was in business, and finished his readings with Messrs. Burke & Wait, in his native village. He was admitted to the bar in Newport in 1862.

At that time the war had been in progress for more than a year, and in a period of gloom and discouragement a call came for additional volunteers. Mr. Woods determined to postpone entering upon civil practice, and betook himself to the camp. He enlisted on the first of September, 1862, in the Sixteenth Regiment of New Hampshire Infantry, and was commissioned Captain of Company F. The enlistment was for a nine months' term.

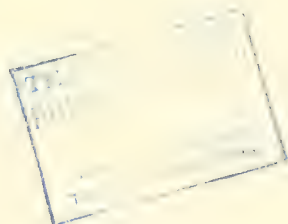
Before leaving for the seat of war, on the 22d of September, 1862, he consummated an engagement, which the exigencies of war might otherwise not permit, by marriage with Miss Carrie C. Rice, of Brookfield, Vt. Happily, after a little over a year of separation, they were enabled to take up the role of wedded life, which has continued without interruption to the present time, and which has brought to Minneapolis one of the most highly esteemed of her circle of charming ladies.

Captain Woods' regiment was assigned to the Department of the Gulf, where, under the command of General Banks, it performed an irksome service, exposed to the malaria of the bayous and swamps rather than to the guns of the enemy. Having captured a fortification at Butte à la Rose, the regiment

was left to guard it during several months of the summer of 1863, until its members were decimated by fever, and Capt. Woods, prostrated by the disease, was sent to New Orleans, where he was confined by a course of malarial fever for several weeks. When able to rejoin his regiment, he was present at the surrender of Port Hudson, and soon after the expiration of his enlistment was returned to his home.

The company, composed of ninety-eight stalwart New Hampshire men, after an absence of a little over a year, returned to their native mountains only thirty-seven strong; sixty-one having succumbed to the exigencies of their arduous service. Capt. Woods was then appointed to a clerkship in the War Department at Washington, and after a little less than a year was sent to North Carolina as a special agent of the U. S. Treasury Department. He was stationed at first at Newbern, where he acted as deputy of Hon. David Heaton, who, at the commencement of the war, resided at St. Anthony, and represented that district in the State Senate at the sessions of 1858 to 1862. While at Newbern an epidemic of yellow fever prevailed with such fatality that fifteen hundred deaths occurred out of a white population of forty-five hundred, within the space of two months. Capt. Woods remained at his post of duty during this frightful period, and his life was providentially spared. After a short furlough he was again sent South and stationed at Raleigh, N. C., in connection with treasury work, where he remained until after the close of the war, returning to New Hampshire in October, 1865.

In his intercourse with Mr. Heaton, Captain Woods had become so impressed with the advantages of Minneapolis that he determined to visit it, and soon took up his residence here.





Johnson Smith.

While he has given close application to the work of his profession, he has been prominent in social life and much interested in benevolent and religious work. He became connected with Plymouth Congregational church, and has at times been an acceptable teacher in its Bible classes. He is a member of John A. Rawlins Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, and at the present time is Junior Commander of the Loyal Legion in Minnesota.

Mr. and Mrs. Woods have a pleasant home on Tenth street, where they extend a refined and generous hospitality to their many friends, and to strangers coming within their doors.

JOHN DAY SMITH. Though a resident of Minneapolis only since 1885, the position which Mr. Smith has attained at the bar, and his influence in public affairs, show how ready the people of Minneapolis are to appreciate true merit, and to accord to it due consideration and honor, though accompanied by no adventitious aids of political influence or official prestige. He was drawn to settle here by admiration of the city and its people, when on a chance visit. He had no acquaintance in the city, and sought no influential association. Bringing his family he opened a law office, at No. 42 Third street. Some business was entrusted to him which was carefully attended to. He had no specialty, but engaged in a general law business. A personal injury case was put into his hands, and in a trial in the United States Circuit Court, his client obtained a verdict against a railroad company for the large sum of \$13,500, and the lawyer won as well the respect of the court, and of the opposing attorneys. The conduct of the case showed careful preparation, skillful presentation of the testimony, and a rare power as an advocate. The fame of

such a victory brought more clients, and an increased business. It was not long before the new comer was recognized as among the best equipped and most successful at the bar.

Not only did professional success come but political influence as well. Having shown himself to be conversant with public questions, and a persuasive and impressive public speaker, he was nominated as a Republican candidate for the lower house of the legislature, in 1888. He was elected and took his seat at the session commencing the following January. So carefully did he guard the interests of his constituency, and so powerfully did he impress himself upon the body for judicial ability and forensic power, that at the following election he was nominated and elected to the upper house, serving in the State Senate at the session of 1891. He was made a member of the Judiciary Committee, and also of the University Committee. The session was a memorable one for the reason that for the first time in the history of the state, the Republican party was in a minority in both houses of the legislature. His colleagues from Hennepin County were all of the opposite party. Assaults were made upon the city charter, and upon the "patrol limits" feature of the city policy, which had been established under Republican auspices. The senator from Minneapolis was involved in a ceaseless struggle, but so ably did he conduct the debate, and so skillfully apply legislative strategy, that the most radical measures were defeated, and no serious changes made. The result of the session was to leave Mr. Smith with an enviable reputation for ability as a legislator.

A sketch of his previous life will show that the honors which Mr. Smith received, and the rapid success which he gained in Minneapolis, were not fortui-

tous, but were the result of contact with practical affairs in early life, of the vicissitudes of the camp, of thorough scholastic training, and of patient and long continued labor in professional life through years of heroic struggle.

He is a son of Edward G. and Elizabeth (Lord) Smith of the town of Litchfield, Kennebec County, Maine, born Feb. 25, 1845. His paternal great grandfather was an emigrant from York County, England, who settled in Maine in 1762. James Lord, the grandfather of his mother, was an officer of the Revolutionary war, commanding a company at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was afterwards seriously wounded in the battle of Long Island. For three generations the ancestors had won their subsistence from a small and not very productive farm, where they were enured to labor, and practiced the virtues of prudence and economy. They were pious people attached to the Baptist Church. The son shared in the labors of the farm, and had such school advantages as the district school afforded through its sessions in the winter months, until he had passed his seventeenth year. For more than a year the war of the rebellion had been in progress. From week to week bulletins from the seat of hostilities brought intelligence of the stirring events of the camp and the field, and appeals came from president and governor to the young men to join the standard of the nation. The lad, neither in appearance or years a man, offered himself and was accepted, and was enrolled in Company "F" of the 19th Regiment of Maine Volunteer Infantry, on the 26th of June, 1862. The regiment, after reaching the seat of war, was incorporated in the First Brigade of the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, serving under all the generals who successively commanded the Army of the Potomac. The drillings and fortifi-

cations, the weary marches and counter-marches; the life of the camp, the bivouac and the battle which this army experienced until the recruits fresh from the hills, became veteran soldiers, are matters recorded in the war history of the time. Young Smith shared them all. He passed unscathed through Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. At the latter on the fateful 3d of July, 1863, his regiment was brigaded with what survived of our own gallant Minnesota First, after its memorable charge on the previous day. Young Smith was on the skirmish line when the magnificent army under Pickett, of fifteen thousand men, emerging from the wood, formed its line of battle on Seminary Ridge, and amid a cannonade from both sides, unequaled in the war, precipitated itself with impetuous fury on the steady line of Hancock's Corps of about equal numbers. It advanced through the decimating fire of our batteries, and charged the line with leveled bayonet and blazing guns. The contest was short but decisive. The attacking army was annihilated. Some fugitives escaped, but as an organized force it no longer existed. The Nineteenth Maine Infantry lost about one-half its men in the battle, but a kind Providence shielded the young private from harm, though in the hottest of the fight, so filling up the vacancies caused by the losses in this battle, he was promoted to Corporal. Resuming the battles in which he participated, followed, Bristoe Station, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania (where his corps at the "Bloody Angle" captured three thousand prisoners), Po River, North Anna, Totopotomay, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and Jerusalem Plank Road.

The latter engagement put an end to his active military life. He was one of six non-commissioned officers detailed as

color guard, all of whom were put *hors de combat*. Corporal Smith received a musket ball in the face, passing through the mouth, knocking out the teeth on the upper right side, shattering the jaw and passing out under the ear. He lay on the field through the night, suffering excruciating pain and weak from loss of blood. The next day he was placed in an army wagon with other wounded and carried to a field hospital at City Point, a distance from the field of quite fifteen miles. Before he was taken out two dead bodies were removed, and he was more dead than alive. The surgeons had no hope of his life. But a strong constitution, temperate habits and a resolute will, with the kindly care of the blessed nurses of the Christian and Sanitary commissions, carried him through, and he slowly convalesced. When strong enough to be removed he was transferred to a hospital at Washington, and then to Augusta, Maine, where he was given a final discharge April 10, 1865. He was weak and quite unable to undergo bodily labor, though resolute in purpose.

He now entered the Waterville Classical Institute in preparation for college. A little money remained from the scanty pay of a common soldier. With this, and his own earnings in teaching school, the expenses of his education were paid, without a dollar from home. He entered Brown University, R. I., in 1868, and completed the course in due time, though often compelled to be absent to earn money, but making up the studies of the class in 1872.

His scholarship is attested by an election to the Phi Beta Kappa society, which is conferred only upon those of superior standing. He received the degree of Master of Arts in due course. He then accepted an appointment as Principal of the Academy at Worcester, Mass., at a

salary of \$2,000 per year, with which he paid the arrears of his collegiate course and assisted a younger brother in obtaining an education.

He remained at Worcester for three years, when, broken down in health with an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs, he was compelled to relinquish his agreeable position and seek recuperation in the South. Stopping at Washington, he was prevailed on by Senator Hoar, whose friendship he enjoyed, to accept an appointment in the Interior Department of the government. Placing himself in the care of the best surgeons, after two years his health rallied and he went into the Columbian Law School and took a course of instruction in law, under such teachers as Judges William Strong and Cox. The degrees of L. L. B. and L. L. M. were conferred on him by that institution in 1879 and 1881 respectively. He remained in Washington for nine years, during which he discharged the duties of law clerk and chief of a division in one of the bureaus of the Interior Department. For three years he was lecturer in Howard University on the Law of Evidence and Torts.

In the year 1881, while visiting Des Moines on financial business, he extended his trip to Minneapolis, where, without any acquaintances, he was so impressed with the place and its opportunities that on his return he told his wife that their future home would be in that beautiful city, to which they soon removed.

Mr. Smith married July 20, 1872, Miss Mary H. Chadbourne, daughter of Humphrey Chadbourne, of Waltham, Mass. She died May 3d, 1874, leaving an infant daughter, Mary Chadbourne Smith, who is now in the Freshman class of the University of Minnesota. September 16th, 1879, he married Miss Laura Bean, daughter of M. C. Bean, of Delaware, Ohio. They have three

children, Elizabeth Lord, born February 4th, 1881, Mabel Edna, born August 14th, 1884, and Edward Day, born April 18th, 1891. Besides his professional practice, Mr. Smith is lecturer in the Law Department of the University of Minnesota on Constitutional Law and the Law of Torts.

His ecclesiastical connection is with the Baptist church, having been Superintendent of the Sunday School of the First Baptist church. At present he is a

member of the Cavalry church, which is in the vicinity of his residence on Pillsbury avenue.

In social relations he has been Commander of Bryant Post G. A. R., and is now Senior Vice-commander of the Department of Minnesota. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, being Past Master of Ark Lodge, No. 176, a member of Darius Commandery No. 7, and of Zurah Temple.

CHAPTER XIX.

HISTORY AND INCIDENTS OF BANKING.

BY RUFUS J. BALDWIN.

The growth of banking in Minneapolis, as elsewhere, has been evolutionary. As the goldsmiths of London, originally depositaries of valuables, laid the foundations of the modern bank, so everywhere banking has grown out of the needs of expanding commerce. "The distinctive function of the banker," says Ricardo, "begins as soon as he uses the money of others; as long as he uses his own money he is only a capitalist." Banking is an organization of credit. The accumulation of capital requires a place of deposit. The extension of mercantile and commercial transactions make exchange not only a convenience, but a necessity. The growth of commerce gives occasion for discount. Thus the industries and enterprises of a rising community call into existence institutions exercising the functions of deposit, exchange and discount, which is banking. To these functions is sometimes added circulation, but it is not a necessary or universal part of the system.

The history of Minneapolis commences with the removal of the military reservation in 1855. Immediately after the lands were offered for pre-emption,

settlements commenced, stores were opened and population had so rapidly increased and business grown, that in the following year private banks were in operation by Beede and Mendenhall, C. H. Pettit, and Snyder and McFarlane, all of whom were located on Nicollet street from the river bank, near which Snyder and McFarlane's bank and real estate office stood, to Second street, near which the two former were located. To these were added in 1857 the bank of Rufus J. Baldwin in the Cataract House, corner of Washington avenue and Cataract street, of D. C. Groh in Woodman's block, corner of Washington avenue and Helen street, and of Sidle, Wolford & Co. in the newly built Nicollet House. In St. Anthony, about the same time, were banking houses of Orrin Curtis, D. B. Dorman, S. W. Farnham & Co., Graves, Town & Co. and Richard Martin. These were all private banks with no fixed capital, regulated by no law but commercial honor, but receiving deposits, selling exchange and discounting paper. The ruling rate of interest was "three per cent. per month and five per cent. per month after maturity." The

rate of exchange on Eastern cities was one and a half to five per cent. There being no exports of products, exchange was made by deposits in Eastern cities of money to be invested or loaned here, or by shipping gold and currency.

The railroad system then in operation terminated at the Mississippi river at Rock Island, Prairie du Chien and La-Crosse, and shipments were made by stage in winter and steamboat during the summer. Gold and silver were scarce, and to supply the needs of the community for a circulating medium, Beede and Mendenhall and C. H. Pettit made arrangements to circulate notes issued by banks in Indiana, and considerable amounts of "Gosport" and "Tekama" were put in circulation. The bankers issuing these notes pledged themselves to redeem them; but they got into such discredit that merchants refused to receive them, and they were retired.

These early bankers served a useful purpose in the new community, and redeemed all their obligations until they retired from business or merged their business into chartered banks. Messrs. Snyder and McFarlane, Woltord and Pettit went into other lines of business. Messrs. Groh and Beede removed from the State. Mendenhall and Baldwin purchased the State Bank of Minnesota, which had been started as a bank of circulation at Austin and under authority of an act of the Legislature removed it to Minneapolis, and J. K. Sidle and his brother, H. G. Sidle, organized the "Minneapolis Bank." These were both State banks, organized under the general banking law, and commenced business—the former in 1862 and the latter in 1864. They both issued circulating notes based on public securities deposited with the State, and continued in successful business until they were merged into

National banks, the latter in 1865 and the former in 1868. The State having issued in 1858 bonds to aid in the construction of railroads, and made them receivable as security for the circulating notes of banks, a number of banks were organized with the "State Railroad Bonds" as security for their issues of notes, and when the bonds became discredited, as they did by being repudiated for nearly twenty years, the banks were unable to redeem their notes and were forced to suspend, and were eventually closed up. Another group of banks had deposited the bonds of Southern States, which, when the Rebellion broke out in 1861, were discredited, and the banks owning them were forced to suspend. One State bank in St. Paul and one in St. Peter were the only ones, besides the Minneapolis banks, that did not fail. By the failure of these banks and of most of the banks of Illinois and Wisconsin, which were based on the bonds of rebellious states, the financial affairs of Minnesota in common with the whole Northwest, became seriously embarrassed. Nearly the whole bank note circulation was worthless. Industry was crippled and business deranged by the drain and excitements of the war. Regiment after regiment of volunteers left farms and workshops and followed the flag to camps and battle fields. The Indians on the frontiers threw off restraint, ravaging settlements and massacring the settlers. Credit was paralyzed, notes were unpaid, foreclosures multiplied, exchange went up to ten per cent. and gold coin began to command premiums until \$150 in notes would not buy \$100 in coin. With all this terrible strain every bank in Minneapolis weathered the storm.

The inauguration of the National Bank system in 1863 restored the circulation and gave stability to the ex-



W. H. Siddle

changes. The demands of the war, with a greatly reduced number of producers, stimulated production and enhanced prices. Railroad building commenced, and distributed money and increased facilities for travel and transportation.

In the meantime Minnesota began to export various commodities, and Minneapolis became a leading centre of commerce. While the monetary distress was at its worst, Godfrey Sheitlin, an immigrant from Switzerland, commenced the purchase of ginseng, which he bought in a crude condition, clarified, and exported to China, where it was in great demand as a medicine and amulet.

This business in a few years, from 1858 to 1862, assumed large proportions, and enabled many of the settlers in the "big woods" to live and hold their pre-emptions, and gave Mr. Sheitlin a fortune, so that he became a stockholder and officer of the First National Bank. The lumber trade grew rapidly, and saw mills were built at Minneapolis, where the pine logs cut on Rum River and the upper Mississippi were cut into lumber and sent in rafts down the river to build the towns and fence the farms of the prairies. Flour began to be manufactured. As early as 1860 Eastman and Gibson erected at the foot of Cataract street, a flouring mill—the "Cataract"—and commenced the manufacture of flour. The following year Henry Gibson, a journeyman miller, from Rochester, N. Y., built the "Union" mill, and made the first shipment of 1,500 barrels of flour to New York, the predecessor of a business which has grown to the magnitude of 30,000 barrels per day as the product of the Minneapolis mills.

These new businesses, with the growth of the town and increase of population, stimulated the conversion of the private banking houses into incorporated banks, and the national banking system forced

them to surrender their circulation and take out charters as national banks.

The first to make the change was the Minneapolis Bank, which on the first day of June, 1865, opened its doors as the First National Bank of Minneapolis, with a paid-up capital of \$50,000, and officered by J. K. Sidle, president, and H. G. Sidle, cashier. The bank has continued in business until the present time, having successively increased its capital to \$200,000, to \$600,000, and to \$1,000,000 in 1888; and the officers have remained unchanged until the death of J. K. Sidle, in April, 1888, when H. G. Sidle became president of the bank, and his son, H. K. Sidle, cashier.

JACOB K. SIDLE. In America, however it may be elsewhere, few bankers have been bred to the business. They have usually been taken from the ranks of mercantile life, with only a training in practical affairs. Unlike the liberal professions, there have been no schools of banking where the young man desirous of entering the calling could gain the elementary knowledge, or acquire the technical skill which he would need. True, in later years there are widely advertised commercial colleges, with their banking departments, making parade of business, but these, with their superficial practice, are to real business but the prelude of the old comedy. No profession is more exacting, none requires more sterling qualities of sagacity, sound judgment, integrity and assiduity, and none in which a knowledge of political economy, of the principles of finance, and of the history of government is more requisite. We do not recall a name among the famous bankers of the country who was bred and schooled in the bank. Robert Morris, the distinguished financier of the Revolution, and founder of the Bank of North America, was a counting house

clerk and merchant before the exigencies of the country placed him at the head of the Federal Treasury. Nicholas Biddle, long time president of the United States Bank, and autocrat of finance before he was deposed by the persistent and vindictive attacks of President Jackson, was a lawyer. Albert Gallatin was a teacher and farmer before he became famous as manager of the national finances and founder of the first bank in New York. An exceptional case may be recalled in the late John Jay Knox, whose father was an eminent banker in central New York, and who gave his son not only a liberal education at Hamilton College, but inducted him into finance at a desk in his own bank. In his early essay in the business of a banker at St. Paul, the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the science and practice did not save his bank from yielding to the exigencies of the times. It however gave him experience in the precarious nature of the business, and probably aided in making him in subsequent years the ablest financier in the country, and in placing him, after years of service as Comptroller of the National Bank in the presidency of the largest bank in the commercial metropolis.

Though not the first to establish the business of banking in Minneapolis, nor the only one who brought to it excellent qualities, Jacob K. Sidle will readily be placed as the most eminent banker in the history of the city. From the time of his settlement here in 1857 to the time of his death in 1888, a period of thirty-one years, he was a banker, and, although in later years he invested capital in other undertakings, and became an important factor in the manufacturing and railroad development of the city, banking was his chief pursuit and absorbed all the fervor of his ambition.

His career as a banker was a remarkably successful one, but it was a success won by sterling qualities, and founded upon a prudent and tactful administration of his business. His industry was tireless, allowing but brief intervals for relaxation. His knowledge of men was accurate. His judgment as to the course of business seemed intuitive. He was decided in his conclusions, and firm in his adherence to them, while conciliating and courteous in his relations with his customers. If he was cautious and conservative in ordinary times, he knew how to be bold when occasion demanded. While entering into the enthusiasm which animated the community engaged in building up a metropolis of marvelous growth, he never "lost his head," but was ever mindful of his trust, and kept the sound and substantial interests of his bank always in view. Thus, while the period was filled with exigencies in which ordinary business experience furnished no guide, he was enabled to avoid serious losses, and yet always kept his bank in the front as a popular and well patronized institution.

The growth of the business, from the small beginnings of 1858, when as the private banking house of Sidle, Wolford & Co., a small capital was employed in a new frontier settlement, to the incorporated Minneapolis Bank, with its \$50,000 of capital, and its enlargement into the First National Bank of Minneapolis, with a capital of \$50,000, enlarged from time to time, in part by surplus earnings and in part by new subscriptions of capital, as the enlarging business of the community required, until it employed a capital of \$1,000,000, with deposits reaching \$5,000,000, is elsewhere narrated. To the end of his life J. K. Sidle was president of the bank and its directing spirit, though ably





H. G. Siddle

seconded by his brother, H. G. Sidle, and a board of substantial directors.

Mr. Sidle's preparation for his work in Minneapolis was obtained in mercantile business at his native town of York, Pa. In that inland town, the county seat of a prosperous agricultural county, he was associated with his father, Henry Sidle, and his brother, H. G. Sidle, for more than twenty-five years in a general store. He was born at York, Pa., March 31st, 1821. His life there for nearly forty years was similar to that of his younger brother, H. G. Sidle, elsewhere related and need not be repeated.

During his residence in Minneapolis Mr. Sidle has been connected by contribution of capital, and by his valuable advice, with many important enterprises, chief of which has been the flour manufacture. He has also been one of the foremost in stimulating the railroad development of the city. He was a director of the Minneapolis & St. Louis, and of the Minneapolis, Sault Ste. Marie & Atlantic railways, and at times was treasurer of these companies. But his greatest contribution to the growth of the city has been that silent but potent influence which belongs to the banker, in stimulating and sustaining infant enterprises, by timely and judicious loans of capital. How many enterprises, now almost regal in strength and magnitude, have been tided over in their days of infancy, and saved from disastrous wreck by the helpful hand of the wise banker.

Mr. Sidle married in early life. His wife, who still survives, was Miss Margaret De Huff, of Lebanon, Pa. They were married in September, 1846.

The family consisted of five daughters, all of whom have been married. They are Mrs. J. C. Sidle, Mrs. Jas. W. Lawrence, Mrs. C. A. Bliss, Mrs. C. C. Elfelt, Mrs. W. M. Regan.

Mr. Sidle was a prominent supporter

of Westminster Presbyterian Church, a large contributor to its many mission and charitable enterprises.

He was a Democrat in politics, though never actively engaged in political struggles.

While in the active conduct of his business he was laid aside by an acute attack of intestinal inflammation, and after a few days of painful sickness passed away January 25, 1888.

HENRY GODFREY SIDLE. The president of the First National Bank of Minneapolis is the oldest bank officer in continuous service in the city, as he will be readily conceded to be the ripest in experience and the most successful in financial administration. For nearly thirty-three years he has been connected with the business, which he now administers, and which has grown, with the marvelous increase of business in the community, from a private banking house, with small capital, to the leading bank in the city, with a capital and surplus of nearly a million and a half dollars, and a deposit line of five million dollars. Before engaging in banking he had a mercantile experience of twenty-four years as clerk and proprietor of a store in his native state. His training was in the school of practical business and finance, which with good judgment, an intuitive perception, and cordial and conciliating manner, have placed him at the head of the profession.

H. G. Sidle is a native of York, Penn., where he was born July 22, 1822. He was the youngest of three sons born to Henry and Susannah (Kootz) Sidle. The elder brother was the late J. K. Sidle, so many years his associate, both in the store in Pennsylvania, and in the bank in Minneapolis. His great-grand-father, Godfrey Sidle, whose name he bears, was a native of Hamburgh in Germany, whence he emigrated to this country in

the early part of the last century. His grand father served in the army of the Revolution. The Sidles were farmers of laborious and thrifty habits. Henry Sidle learned the trade of blacksmith, but engaged in merchandise, to which he trained his sons. Henry had the advantages of the sons of thrifty families of his time in the public schools of York, and at the age of seventeen was taken into the store. After a clerkship of eleven years, his father relinquished the business to his two sons, J. K. and Henry, who conducted it on joint account for the next thirteen years. They had a large and prosperous trade, and enjoyed the confidence and patronage of the community where they had grown to manhood. But like so many ambitious young men they became dissatisfied with the limitations of an eastern town, though so thriving one as was York, and longed for the more abundant opportunities and broader field for enterprise in the West. In 1857 J. K. Sidle made a tour through the West, and at Minneapolis found the conditions and prospects which satisfied him, and determined him to locate here. He had associated with him, Peter Wolford, a wealthy capitalist of York County. They opened a private banking house, under the style of Sidle, Wolford & Co. Upon the completion of the Nicollet House the firm took one of the offices on the ground floor, fronting Washington avenue, and occupied it for many years. Henry continued to carry on the store at York, but visited his brother in 1858 and made observations of the place and its prospects, determined not to relinquish a prosperous business until he had practical demonstration that a better one awaited him. This was soon furnished by the prosperity which attended the new banking firm, and in 1863 the store at York was sold, and Henry joined his brother in Minneapolis,

and entered the banking firm, in which, however, he had an interest from the start. In 1865 the banking firm of Sidle, Wolford & Co. was dissolved, Mr. Wolford engaging in other business. The Sidle brothers now organized a bank, under a state charter, with the name of Minneapolis Bank, with a capital of \$50,000. It issued circulating notes and carried on a regular banking business of deposit, discount and circulation. J. K. Sidle was president and H. G. Sidle cashier. When the national banking system was established, taxing the circulating notes of state banks out of existence, the First National Bank of Minneapolis was organized in 1865, and the business of the Minneapolis Bank transferred to it. It was the continuation of the old bank, under a new name, with the same capital, officers and business. The bank was very successful at the start, and has always enjoyed the fullest confidence of the community. Its chief officers were indefatigable in their attention to its interests, and confined the operations to the legitimate business in which they were engaged. They never speculated nor engaged in outside operations except as an investment of surplus capital. The capital of the bank was successively increased, as its enlarging business required, to \$100,000, \$400,000, \$600,000, and finally, about 1879, to \$1,000,000. While the bank was always managed by the Sidles, so that it was familiarly spoken of as Sidle's bank, it had, nevertheless, a substantial Board of Directors, who represented in the fullest degree the conservative and substantial element of business in Minneapolis.

Upon the lamented death of J. K. Sidle in 1888, the Board of Directors unanimously elected H. G. Sidle to the presidency, and appointed his sons, Henry K. and Charles K., cashier and assistant cashier, which positions they still hold.



Thomas A. Harrison

The National Exchange Bank was organized in 1867, with a capital of \$50,000, and officers, H. Miller, of Troy, N. Y., president, and W. P. Westfall, cashier. This bank continued in operation and did a large business, until 1875, when it was forced, by the stringency of the times and some large losses, to suspend, and a receiver was appointed to wind up its affairs, which was accomplished with such success that its depositors were paid in full.

The State Bank of Minnesota was merged into the State National Bank of Minneapolis, June 1, 1868, with a capital of \$100,000. R. J. Mendenhall was president, and R. J. Baldwin cashier. In 1875 Mr. Mendenhall was succeeded by T. A. Harrison, and in 1877 Joseph Dean succeeded Mr. Baldwin as cashier. In 1878 the business of the bank was transferred to the Security Bank, with T. A. Harrison as president, and Joseph Dean as cashier. The capital was increased to \$300,000, and again in 1879 to \$400,000, and finally in 1880 to \$1,000,000.

THOMAS ASBURY HARRISON. The late Thomas Asbury Harrison had many of the traits of a great man. He resembled in some respects another great American, sprung from the common people, Abraham Lincoln. He possessed the same never-failing evenness of temper, the same cheerfulness under trying conditions, the helpfulness to others, the intuitive knowledge of men, the retentive memory, the moral and mental uprightness which characterized the martyred president. Like Lincoln, his first thought was for others, not of himself; to put his neighbor at ease, to make the stranger feel at home. He was always ready with a jovial story. As a business man he was greater than Lincoln. His judgment and sagacity in business matters were well nigh infallible. Few men in so

long a business career have made so few mistakes. In his family relations the depth of his loving kindness, his patience, was never fathomed. He was almost the ideal husband and father.

Such was Mr. Harrison in his maturity and old age. But the saying that "the boy is father to the man" was peculiarly true in his case. He early showed traits which distinguished his after life.

He was born at Belleville, St. Clair county, Illinois, December 18, 1811, and died in Minneapolis, October 27, 1887, nearly seventy-six years of age. His parents came from the South, the father being a native of Georgia, and the mother of North Carolina. They settled at Belleville, Illinois, near St. Louis, in 1803, when the southern part of the state was almost an unbroken forest. They were pioneers in agriculture, in manufacture, and in Methodism, the Rev. Thomas Harrison being an ordained elder in the M. E. Church. He preached for many years twice a week.

Mr. Harrison's mother, though born and raised among all the traditions of the South, evinced at an early age that repugnance toward slavery and oppression which has been so distinctive a characteristic in her descendants. Soon after her marriage she said to her husband one day: "I am a Southern woman and I love the South, yet I hate slavery; I will never own a slave. But if we live here without slaves we shall be nothing but 'poor white trash.' Let us go north where the curse of slavery is not tolerated." That same year they broke all the ties of their Southern home and came North. They first engaged in farming, and later in milling, undergoing, with their rapidly increasing family, all the hardships and privations of early pioneer life.

Young Asbury, as the subject of this sketch was familiarly known in his boy-

hood days, was the fourth of nine children, born, as already mentioned, in 1811. His early life was full of hard work, and the opportunities for acquiring an education in those days were meager indeed. All his school life would comprise less than the modern school year. But when he did attend school he applied himself to his studies, as in all that he did, with intense earnestness. It was his good fortune to have a teacher who understood and encouraged him, though he gained knowledge of the genuineness of his pupil's character through a little misadventure. The school—a private one—was located in the village, where the distinction between pupils, a sharp one, was drawn on the line of store clothes and homespun. Those who wore the former looked upon themselves, and were pointed to by others, with pride, whereas those who were clothed in the latter were subject to many humiliations. Young Harrison was not among the fortunate ones, and he was soon made to feel that he belonged to a lower order of existence in that school world. Unfortunately for him, his seatmate was a boy whose clothes entitled him to rank among the aristocracy of the institution, and he lost no opportunity to annoy his less fortunate fellow. One day Absury dropped his knife on the floor by accident, and in stooping to pick it up his tormentor put his hand behind his head so that he could not regain his seat, struggle as he might. He grew desperate at last, and with one supreme effort broke away. As he rose to his feet, white with anger, he dealt the youthful oppressor a stinging blow squarely in the face. The master, whose name was Sparks, saw this part of the disturbance, but not what had preceded, and called Thomas to the platform, where he was compelled to remain, an object of derision and scorn, for nearly half a day.

When the school had been dismissed the teacher took him to task for his conduct. "I am very sorry to say that I am grievously disappointed in you," he continued, "you have seemed so eager to learn, your conduct has been good, and now to spoil it all in this way. I am very, very much disappointed."

The culprit then explained how it all came about.

"But why did you not tell me this before?" exclaimed Mr. Sparks, now still more sorry, but for another reason.

"Because you did not ask me to explain," was the brief response.

A characteristic reply. But his brief school life did not pass without its gratifying achievement. It was a rule of the master that the pupil who made the greatest advancement should be made the teacher of his class at the end of a certain length of time. When the moment came to announce the name of the fortunate one, young Harrison was completely overcome to have the honor bestowed upon himself. No success, no honor in after life, ever gave him so keen a pleasure as this. To think that he, the farmer's boy, the pupil in homespun, should have such greatness thrust upon him. This was ample compensation for all the school trials and sorrows he had undergone.

Later, but still while quite young, Mr. Harrison tried his hand at clerking in a store, but he was not conspicuously successful in that calling. His temperament and mental habit were such that he must hew his own way in the world, after his own fashion. When grown to manhood he built the first Harrison mill in Illinois, mostly on borrowed money. A short time after the mill was finished and full of wheat, it was discovered to be on fire one winter morning, and burned to the ground. The loss was almost total. This disaster, which would have been

overwhelming to a weaker man, only spurred him on to renewed activity. The structure was rebuilt at once, Mr. Harrison working as a common laborer to save one man's wages. The new mill was built in due season, but the prosperity of the milling business began to wane in that locality. He and his brothers worked unremittingly for years, practiced the closest economy, but all they could do with their best efforts was to make a bare living. At last not even this could be done. They lost money on every barrel of flour turned out. Mr. Harrison's brothers and the rest of the family advised him to quit and turn his hand to something else. But he would not listen to this counsel.

"What else can we do?" he asked. "This is the only business we understand. Our flour is good. The time must come when it will be appreciated." And his prediction was verified. The Harrison brand became famous in all that region and in the East. Then the Crimean war broke out. Prices went up. The flour from the "Harrison Mills" was in great demand. The foundation to Harrison's fortune was laid.

The milling industry continued to be a paying one for a number of years, and Mr. Harrison became what is known as "well off." After a time he foresaw, with his usual business sagacity, that the business had reached its highest paying point, and he sold out all his milling interests. The sequel showed how correct was his judgment. After he left the mill no money has been made by it in the manufacture of flour. Had he not disposed of it when he did, the property could not have been sold later.

Business with him in those days was no child's play. He was always up early in the morning, and often did not get home until 2 o'clock in the night. He kept the books of the firm alone, while

his successor had to hire four bookkeepers to do the same work, and he did much of the general business besides.

Mr. T. A. Harrison in 1839 was married to Miss Rebecca M. Green, at Belleville, Ill., and as in most things, he was very fortunate in his choice of a helpmeet. She died in Minneapolis on February 13, 1884, in her 64th year. They were blessed with five children, three girls and two boys. Three of the children are alive—W. W. Harrison, Mrs. S. H. Knight, and Mrs. Dr. E. B. Zier.

In 1859 Mr. Harrison's brother Hugh and his sister, Mrs. A. H. Goheen, came up into the Northwest on a prospecting tour. They at once fell in love with the country, and especially with the locality on which Minneapolis now stands, and concluded to settle here. After having made this decision their first thought was to get their brother Thomas to come also. They bought the place at the corner of Fourth Avenue South and Seventh Street for him, and fitted up a residence there which in those days was looked upon as a palace. This home was prepared by Southern people, used to a Southern climate. T. A. Harrison came with his family in the spring of 1860. The following winter was one of the severest known in the history of Minnesota. His daughter, Mrs. S. A. Knight, in describing the experiences of the family during that terrible winter says: "Day after day it was 10, 20 and sometimes 40 degrees below zero, with the wind blowing a gale all the time, and our house built according to Southern ideas of architecture. The cold would be inconceivable to anyone who had not experienced such weather. Many a time I woke up in the morning with the bed covering frozen stiff from our breath."

These experiences caused Mr. Harrison and his wife to become very home-

sick. When the wind howled, and the snow piled up in huge drifts, with the mercury freezing in the thermometers, they sighed for the more genial climate of southern Illinois, and resolved to go back there at the earliest opportunity. But when the wonderfully beautiful Minnesota spring came, they forgot the rigors of the winter and stayed on. These experiences were repeated for several years. Every winter they determined to return to their native state when the snow was off, and every spring and summer they lingered on till winter was upon them again. It was impossible to go at that season of the year. There were no railroads, the Mississippi was frozen, and the nearest point beyond St. Paul was La Crosse, which could only be reached by stage. So the family were prisoners in winter, and unable to tear themselves away during the other seasons of the year.

At this time one of those fortunate incidents occurred which seem to come so readily to a successful man. A resident by the name of Mattison owned a tract of land next to Mr. Harrison on Fourth avenue south, where Eighth and Ninth streets intersect that thoroughfare. He built a fence in such a way as to interfere with Mr. Harrison's access to the highway. This the latter could not endure. He was always intolerant of contracted surroundings, and used to say that if he had to live in a tenement he was ready to die. One day he came into the house and told his wife that he had bought Mattison out for \$800. She was dismayed and exclaimed, "If you spend all your money here we will never be able to get back home." A purchase involving \$800 in those days was a more conspicuous deal than one of \$100,000 now.

But the home sickness gradually vanished from the Harrison household. They became permanent citizens. The Matti-

son tract was held, and the rise in value of that property alone made them a fortune.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out Mr. Harrison was a generous supporter of the Union cause, giving both financial aid and sympathy to the government in its darkest hours.

He was a conservative in business, abhorring fictitious values and a financial "plunger" was his peculiar aversion. So he was cautious in all his financial transactions, deliberating carefully on every move before it was made, but when his conclusions had been reached, he seldom if ever changed his mind.

His first investment of importance in Minnesota was in the First National Bank of St. Paul. Then he became a heavy stockholder and a director in both the Milwaukee and St. Paul and in the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha roads. In 1862 "Harrison Hall" was erected, the beginning of the era of substantial buildings in Minneapolis. The firm of J. Dean and company was formed in 1863, for the purpose of engaging in the manufacture of lumber, and buying and selling pine lands. Under the management of this company the "Atlantic" and the "Pacific" mills were built. In all these enterprises T. A. Harrison was the principal owner and the controlling spirit.

By the merest accident of lending a friend money and taking bank stock as security, he came to be a stock holder in and afterwards made president of the State National Bank. In a short time thereafter, to his great surprise, he found the bank in a very weak condition, Mr. Harrison, though not in the least responsible for that condition of affairs, put his own private fortune behind the enterprise and enabled it to pay in full every creditor. After spending several sleepless nights over the sad condition of things, the first night after making up

his mind to pay every creditor in full if it took all he had to do it, he slept as sweetly as a child. This episode cost him several years of anxious toil.

The experience he had thus gained in the banking business, the confidence he had acquired among his fellowmen, determined him to start a bank of his own. The Security bank was organized with Mr. Harrison as president in 1878, and he remained its president until his death. This financial institution soon developed into an important adjunct in the development of the city, and is to-day one of the largest banking institutions in the *State*.

Mr. Harrison was a devoted member of the Methodist church, and toward the Centenary and Hennepin avenue churches of Minneapolis, he contributed more, perhaps, than any other individual. But besides these benefactions, he was also generous to many churches of other denominations. His affection for Hamline University was deep and abiding, and many an indigent student there has had cause to bless his name. His sympathy for the poor and struggling was always easily aroused. He remembered his own struggles in early life and was ever ready with aid to the deserving. He especially loved to help young men who were earnest and who had found their life work.

As a private citizen, Mr. Harrison always took an active stand in all political and moral questions of the day. In shaping the policy of the city and the state he was a power behind the throne.

It was one of his characteristic traits to be almost unconscious of the commanding place he occupied in the development of the city and the exalted estimation in which he was held by his neighbors. Whenever he received any especial token of respect and appreciation from his fellow citizens he was always surprised, though none the less

gratified. When C. Wright Davison had finished his directory of Minneapolis for 1887-8, he prepared an elegantly bound volume for Mr. Harrison's private use, with the following dedication:

"This volume is respectfully dedicated to Thomas A. Harrison and Hugh G. Harrison, president and vice-president of the Security Bank of Minneapolis, one of the solid financial institutions of the United States, as an expression of appreciation of their enterprize in locating in Minneapolis when it had less than 5,000 inhabitants, and as a slight recognition of their personal worth, sterling integrity, and their loyalty, public spirit and generosity in furthering every worthy institution and project tending to build up the city of their choice."

He was sitting on the porch of his home at the time the volume was presented to him, and was so much taken by surprise that he could hardly articulate his thanks. As Mrs. Knight says, "he never looked for anything of this kind, and was always surprised to be the recipient of such honors."

In 1885, while on a trip through the South, he contracted a typho-malarial fever from which he never fully recovered. Not long before his death he went to New York to consult leading physicians, who advised him to go to California. He decided to follow their counsel, but failing rapidly was unable to carry out his design.

The end came peacefully. At 9:30 o'clock on the morning of October 27, 1887, he sank quietly to his eternal rest, surrounded by his sorrowing family, at the old homestead.

The character of such a man is best understood in the light of his life, which gives us a better idea of his personality than mere words can give. His most conspicuous traits were unflinching integrity in all relations of life, a sound

judgment and an indomitable will. Added to these was kindness of heart and a cheerful spirit, characteristics that often go with real power. He had the repose of strength. While not an educated man in the bookish sense of the term, he had a wide and accurate knowledge of books. His judgment of these was almost as infallible as his judgment of men. He was hardly ever compelled to revise his original opinion of the latter. In his family he was ever loving and patient. His children look upon him as a saint, never cross, never irritable, whose memory will always be encircled by a consecrated halo.

HUGH GILBRAITH HARRISON. In 1803 Thomas Harrison emigrated from North Carolina and settled in the wilderness four miles southwest of the village of Belleville, Illinois. He was a sturdy man of Scotch-Irish descent, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Here he opened a farm, and and raised a family of nine children. He was not only a pioneer in the wilderness but he was a pioneer in the milling business of the Mississippi Valley. As early as 1826 he purchased for \$300 an ox mill at Belleville, and his two older sons left the farm and assumed the management of the old mill. Five years later the father removed to Belleville with his family and introduced into the mill the first steam engine that was set up in the State of Illinois. A new and larger mill was built in 1836, which was burned in 1843 with 5,000 bushels of wheat and 500 barrels of flour, and no insurance. It was rebuilt the next year, and the business so enlarged that as a local chronicle testifies, "for many years the product of the Harrison mills at Belleville was the standard of excellence throughout the commercial world. Their sales of flour and purchases of wheat reached

millions of dollars." Until the introduction of the new process in milling, by which the superior qualities of spring wheat were developed, Belleville flour was the best in the country.

Hugh G. Harrison was a younger son of this pioneer family, born April 23d, 1822. He was educated at McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., and in his early manhood was associated with his father and brothers in the milling business at Belleville. In 1860 Thomas A., William and Hugh G. Harrison removed to Minneapolis. Each built a fine residence; that of Hugh being on a double block at the corner of Nicollet and Eleventh, then far out of the built up part of the town, and covered with a hazel brush thicket. This remained the family homestead, and is to-day one of the most admired homes of the city. For many years the brothers made their investments and carried on business in common. In course of time the abundant opportunities for business and perhaps diverse tastes led them to separate and pursue different lines. They were original stockholders in the First National Bank of St. Paul, and largely interested in the St. Paul and Sioux City railroad.

In 1862 they built on the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues the stone block, still standing, at that time the most imposing building in the town, and having a hall which furnished for years the audience room for public meetings and concerts.

In 1863 they associated themselves with Joseph Dean in the lumber business. The firm of Joseph Dean & Co., for the next fifteen years became the leader in the lumber trade of the city. They bought fine timbered lands, purchased and rebuilt a large saw mill at the mouth of Bassett's Creek, and opened lumber yards. Subsequently they built the Pacific mill on the river bank just above the



H. G. Fisher,

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RESIDENCE OF MRS. H. G. HARRISON, 1112 NICOLLET AVENUE E. BUILT IN 1901

suspension bridge, which was for years the largest and best equipped saw mill in the city. On retiring from the lumber business in 1877, the Security Bank was organized, with the largest capital of any bank in the city. T. A. Harrison being president; Hugh G. Harrison, vice-president, and Joseph Dean, cashier. The bank from the first was prosperous, and took the lead in that line of business. The capital was enlarged as the needs of business required, until it reached \$1,000,000, with deposits of nearly \$6,000,000. At the death of the elder brother, Hugh G. Harrison was elected its president, and gave personal attention to its management—the bank attaining uninterrupted prosperity, and engaging in a high degree the public confidence—to the close of his life.

The business career and character of Mr. Harrison were sketched in an obituary written at the time of his death by one who had known him intimately, and been associated with him in church fellowship, from which we condense the concluding part of this notice.

"H. G. Harrison was always foremost in every enterprise relating to the growth and well being of the city. He was a careful student of political questions, though not in the ordinary sense a politician. For many years during the formative and constructive period of the school system of the city he was a member of the School Board, and one of its most faithful and effective workers. Largely to his excellent judgment is due the fact that the City of Minneapolis is possessed of so much valuable school property. He was administrator of the Spencer estate, which became the foundation for the public library. He was mayor of Minneapolis in 1868, and made a splendid administration for the young and growing city. He founded

the grocery house of B. S. Bull & Co., in the seventies, and later on that of Geo. R. Newell & Co. He was one of the largest subscribers and first director and treasurer of the Minneapolis Exposition. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Minneapolis Trust Company. He always took a deep interest in Hamline University, to which he contributed large sums of money. Indeed Mr. H. G. Harrison's benefactions in this city among the churches and benevolent enterprises are a multitude. He seemed always to be giving, and he always gave with discrimination, with a liberal hand and cheerfully. Particularly was this the case in the realm of Methodism, of which denomination he had been a life long member, and active promoter.

Mr. Harrison was a cultivated Christian gentleman. He was a member and trustee of Hennepin Avenue M. E. Church of this city. Always a student, an extensive traveler both in this country and abroad, an omniverous reader of the best literature, his mind was broad and his views well settled. There was nothing narrow in his disposition or attainments. He was helpful, always helpful, to young men, to worthy public enterprises, and to the necessities of men and women about him, his purse was ever open. He was an intense lover of good music.

Mr. Harrison was twice married. His first wife, Irene, died August 13th, 1876. By this marriage he had five sons, all now living and grown to manhood, and successfully engaged in various lines of business. They are Edwin, George, Lewis, Hugh and Perry. October 25th, 1877, he married Mrs. Elizabeth Wood Hunt, of Allentown, Pa., who, with her daughter, Helen Louise, and the sons above named survive him. He also has three sisters, Mrs. Dovy McBride, of

Bellvill, Ill., Mrs. Olive Green and Mrs. Anna H. Goheen, residing in the vicinity."

Mr. Harrison had made in the latter part of July, 1891, a business trip to the East, and returning seemed in perfect health. A slight indisposition kept him at home for a few days. He was at his desk at the bank on Monday Aug. 10th, but returning home took to his bed, and on Wednesday night went to his final rest, heart failure following a severe cold, being assigned as the fatal cause.

"His life was ripe; his end was peaceful and lovely; his rest is earned; his works do follow him."

JOSEPH DEAN. The subject of this post mortem sketch was for nearly forty years an active, upright, and honored citizen of Hennepin county, and for the greater part of the time of the town and city of Minneapolis.

He was born on the 10th of January, 1826, near the city of Enniskillen, County of Fermanagh, in the west of Ireland, whence his father, John Dean, emigrated while he was a child, to the vicinity of Sherbrook, Canada West. Thence the family removed, when he was ten years old, to Belvidere, Ill. Here he grew to manhood, working upon a farm and learning the carpenter's trade, enjoying only fragmentary opportunities to attend the common schools. For a time he worked at his trade in Chicago.

In 1850 he was married to Nancy H. Stanley, of Belvidere, Ill., whose family were from Western New York, and in the spring of that year came to Minnesota. This was the year when Isaac Atwater, Edward Murphy, Allen Harmon, Joel B. Bassett and W. W. Wales settled here. Mr. Dean, however, did not settle in the town, but went to Oak Grove, (now Bloomington) on the Minnesota river, where he engaged in running a ferry, and

two years later took a claim there. His attention was not, however, wholly engaged with occupations at Oak Grove, for in the summer of 1851 he superintended the erection of a store in St. Anthony for John H. Stevens and Franklin Steele, and was employed at Fort Snelling by Mr. Steele in the line of his trade.

At the organization of Hennepin County in October, 1852, he was elected, with John Jackins and Alexander Moore as colleagues, on the Board of County Commissioners, of which John H. Stevens was Clerk. This first election was unanimous, each candidate receiving seventy-one votes. The board located the county seat and entered upon the records the location with the name of Albion. The named proved unsatisfactory, and after much discussion, when Charles Hoag evolved the name Minneapolis, it was substituted upon the official record. Mr. Dean served on the board for three years. Meanwhile he served upon the first Grand Jury empaneled in the county in 1853, and was appointed upon the Whig Committee for the precinct of St. Peter, now Bloomington.

In the act of incorporating the Hennepin County Agricultural Society, Feb. 20, 1853, he was named as one of the incorporators.

On the first of January, 1854, he received the appointment of postmaster of Bloomington, it being the first postoffice established in the county outside of Fort Snelling, preceding by a few days the establishment of the office in Minneapolis. In the spring of 1856 Mr. Dean removed to Minneapolis where he continued to reside until his death in 1890. Here he engaged as a contractor and builder, and soon purchased the planing mill and sash and door factory at the Falls, which he operated in connection with his business as builder.



Joseph H. Allen



In 1856 his name appeared as a leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he continued an active and devout member, often holding official positions in Centenary, Hennepin Avenue and Franklin Avenue Churches.

At the election in the fall of 1859, Mr. Dean was elected County Treasurer, holding the office for two years from January first, 1860.

About the year 1863 he associated the Harrison Brothers with himself in the lumber business, under the firm name of Joseph Dean & Co. The business became very extensive and profitable. The company purchased quantities of timber land and cut their own logs. They first purchased the Stanchfield saw mill at the mouth of Bassett's creek, and enlarged and rebuilt it. This they operated until it was burned, when they bought the large mill known as "Pacific Mill" on the west bank of the river, just above the suspension bridge. This was a very complete saw mill and was operated until the firm retired from business about 1877.

In the summer of 1877 Mr. Dean was appointed cashier of the State National Bank, and upon the merging of the business of that institution in the newly organized Security Bank, became its cashier, and was upon its board of direction. The late Thomas A. Harrison was president of the bank, and Hugh G. Harrison was vice-president. These gentlemen, so long associated with Mr. Dean in business, had come to know his integrity, efficiency and accuracy, and, although not trained to the banking business, selected him for the responsible position. The wisdom of their choice was demonstrated by the popularity and success of the bank which soon became the leading bank of the city in capital and business.

Mr. Dean was cashier of the bank

from its organization until the summer of 1882, when forced to resign on account of ill health. He afterwards occupied for a time the office of general manager of the bank, and later that of vice-president. On account of continued ill health he was forced to retire from active management of the bank and seek relaxation in travel.

His private business had become very large and engaged all the time and strength he had to devote to business, although he remained a director of the bank. For many years Mr. Dean was a trustee of Hamline University, in whose success he took a deep interest, and to which he made large gifts.

His family consisted of seven children of whom four survive him. Mrs. Dean died in 1874 and Mr. Dean re-married in 1876 to Elizabeth Stevens, of Baileyville, Ill., who survives him.

His death occurred at Eureka Springs, Ark, May 20, 1890.

The First National Bank of St. Anthony was organized about 1870, with a capital of \$50,000. H. M. Carpenter was its first president, and was succeeded by Elais Moses. T. A. Merphy was cashier. Afterwards the bank was consolidated with the Merchants National Bank of Hastings, which had a capital of \$100,000, and was removed to Minneapolis and called the Merchants National Bank. Elias Moses was president of the consolidated bank at first; afterward Stephen Gardner and Daniel Bassett. W. J. Vandyke was cashier at first and was succeeded by J. M. Williams. The bank went into voluntary liquidation and was closed.

The Northwestern National Bank was organized in 1872, with a capital of \$200,000, D. Morrison being president, and afterward H. T. Welles, and S. E. Neiler cashier. In 1879, during the ab-

sence of the cashier in Europe, the assistant cashier abstracted about \$127,000 of the funds of the bank, which he squandered in speculation. The deficit, having been discovered by the Bank Examiner, was promptly made up by the stockholders, and the capital increased to \$1,000,000, Mr. Neiler giving place to S. A. Harris as cashier. Mr. Wells, owing to failing health, resigned the presidency, and was succeeded by Winthrop Young. The bank continued to do a large and profitable business, and has always been among the most useful of the city banks. At present George A. Pillsbury is president, and D. B. Forgan cashier.

Mr. Neiler, soon after his retirement from the Northwestern National, obtained a charter for a new bank, which assumed the name of Union National, and commenced business in 1883, with a capital of \$500,000, at the corner of First Avenue South and Third Street, Mr. Neiler being president, and H. J. Neiler cashier.

The National Bank of Commerce was the next national bank to organize, and commenced business in 1884 in the Chamber of Commerce building, with a capital of \$400,000. E. F. Gould was president, and William Powell cashier. Afterwards E. A. Harmon became its president. At the present time S. A. Harris is president, and H. H. Thayer cashier. The bank has lately erected a handsome five story stone block on the corner of Fourth Street and First Avenue South, to which it removed its banking office, and now occupies the most eligible quarters of any of the city banks, having increased its capital to \$1,000,000.

SAMUEL ARTHUR HARRIS. A man not yet passed his forty-fifth year, who without influential connections has already directed the affairs of two of our largest

national banks as president, must possess both innate qualities and acquired skill for financial affairs. Such are found in the subject of this sketch.

S. A. Harris was born at Goshen, Elkhart County, Indiana, Oct. 25, 1847. His father, Thomas G. Harris, one of the best known lawyers of his state, and in the latter years of his life one of the founders and president of Salem Bank, at Goshen—an institution which has weathered the financial storms of forty years, and is still doing a prosperous business. He had settled there about 1830, coming from northern New York. His American ancestor in the eighth generation was Thomas Harris, who settled in Boston about 1635, coming probably from Wales. The family generally followed agricultural pursuits in Massachusetts and Connecticut, and removed to Washington County, New York, previously to the American Revolution. The maternal line of S. A. Harris runs back for nine generations to Nicholas Danforth, who came from England in 1636, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors at the period of the Revolution served their country in the Continental army. Thomas G. Harris died when his son Arthur was eleven years old, his widow and daughter constituting, with the young son, the surviving family. The son passed the years of early life in attendance on the public schools, completing his education in letters with graduation at the High School. After leaving school he passed two or three years in the East and in Europe, and at his majority, in 1868, came to Minneapolis. His first employment was for a year as clerk in the hardware store of Hedderly and Vroman. Next he spent a year as clerk for Harris and Putnam, who were extensively engaged in the lumber business. When this firm went out of business he engaged for a few



E. H. Smith



months as clerk in the State National Bank.

At the organization of the Hennepin County Savings Bank, in 1870, he became a stockholder and trustee, and was appointed assistant cashier. In this connection he remained until 1879, associated with E. S. Jones, the president, and J. E. Bell, the cashier of this conservative and successful bank.

The Northwestern National Bank had been in operation a few years when a large defalcation by its assistant cashier necessitated a re-organization of its business.

S. E. Neiler was its cashier, and Mr. Harris was appointed in the fall of 1879 assistant cashier. In the following spring Mr. Neiler dissolved his connection with the bank, and Mr. Harris was promoted to be its cashier. Seven or eight years later he was promoted to the presidency of the bank. Under his administration the bank greatly enlarged its capital and business, and became one of the most prosperous and influential financial institutions in the Northwest. The capital was increased in 1882 from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, placing it in the rank of the large banks of the city. At the time of his entering this institution its assets embraced a large amount of real estate which was soon converted into cash, by a series of skillful negotiations, thus placing its large capital in condition for greatest availability in the legitimate operation of its business. Mr. Harris resigned the presidency of the Northwestern in 1890 to secure a needed rest, expecting later to engage in another line of business. He spent several months at the seashore with his family. He became, in 1891, treasurer of the Duluth Elevator Company, with his office in Minneapolis, and still holds the position. But the recognized ability of Mr. Harris as a

banker, and perhaps his own inclinations, did not permit him to remain long in retirement from the profession with which he had been connected for more than twenty years. In December, 1891, he was chosen as president of the National Bank of Commerce. Here the effect of his skill as a financial manager was soon apparent. This bank had, like the Northwestern in its early history, a burden of real estate and other unprofitable assets, tying up more than half its capital, and which had been for several years a source of great embarrassment to its business. The new president began the task of unloading, and in less than six months restored the entire assets of the institution to a cash basis, thus placing the bank in condition to avail itself of its fine advantages of location and prestige. It now stands with its cash capital of \$1,000,000 among the four leading banks of the city.

A man so prominent in financial management has naturally shared in the honors of the profession. He has been president of the Clearing House Association, as well as president of the Dual City Bankers' Club. He has been for some years a member of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association. He has also been a director of the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company from its organization, and treasurer of the Globe Gas Light Company.

While assiduous in his devotion to business, which has not been without effect in building up a very considerable private fortune, Mr. Harris has not been unmindful of social and civic duties. For many years he has been an elder in the Westminster Presbyterian church, and prominent in its evangelistic and mission work, having been for some years treasurer of the Presbyterian Alliance. He has a quiet, unostentatious and somewhat reticent habit; is method-

ical in his work and achieves results by close attention to detail and industry in his daily work. But no perfection of detail nor regularity of method would suffice to place him in the front rank of successful financiers, without sound judgment, integrity and a comprehensive grasp of the principles which control, and an adequate forecast of the results of business events.

Soundness of judgment, firmness in adherence to a chosen policy, with tact and industry, are the chief qualities which lead to success in banking. The banker who listens with a credulous mind to the delusive dream of his too hopeful customer, or lends himself to the speculative schemes which are always rife about him, soon finds his capital slipping beyond his control and his bank drifting upon the rocks of insolvency. While strict honesty should characterize every transaction, he must ever remember that his institution is not a charitable foundation.

Mr. Harris married September 16, 1872, Anna C., daughter of Rev. Daniel Stewart, D. D., of Minneapolis. He has a family of three children, two boys and one daughter.

More recently the Nicollet National Bank was organized, with a capital of \$500,000, John DeLaittre being president, and J. F. R. Foss cashier. This bank has a safe deposit department.

The Flour City National Bank organized and commenced business in the Lumber Exchange building in 1887. Its capital stock is \$1,000,000. T. B. Walker is president, and George E. Maxwell cashier.

During the present year (1892) the Columbia National Bank has been established, with a paid-up capital of \$105,000. Charles Kittelson is president, and H. M. Knapp, cashier.

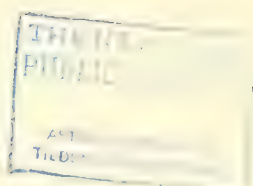
Of banks having charters under the general banking laws of the state, but no circulation, besides the Security Bank already mentioned, the City Bank has been in business since 1869, and under its charter since 1872. Its capital is \$500,000. J. W. Pence was its first president, and T. J. Buxton cashier. Mr. Buxton is now president, and F. A. Smith cashier.

THOMAS JEFFERSON BUXTON. The profession of banking is an exacting one. It requires in its managing officers unremitting attention; close acquaintance with the financial conditions of the community and of the greater influences which effect monetary stability in the country; good judgment; firmness of administration and alertness in all the daily occurring details of business. It is quite incompatible with political life; and seldom affords its votary either time or opportunity to cultivate literature, science or art, except as recreation.

Mr. Buxton has been for nearly thirty years an executive bank officer, and for twenty-three years either cashier or president of the City Bank of Minneapolis. Under his management it has grown from a private banking partnership to an incorporated bank, with a capital of \$300,000, and a line of deposits of nearly a million and a quarter of dollars; enjoying the fullest confidence of the community, and sharing in the best business of the city. During its career it has encountered financial vicissitudes, which have carried down many of its contemporaries, and which have tested and proved the skill and judgment of its manager. To the exigencies of a rapidly growing community, with more enterprise than capital, with customers fertile in expedients, and hopeful of desperate ventures, there has been encountered the contraction following the war, and attending the return to



J. B. Benton



specie payments, and several panics which have prostrated business and paralyzed industry.

Mr. Buxton is one of those who have risen without the aid of fortune or inherited position, by the force of his own energetic character to an eminent position in the financial world—another of the many illustrations of the beneficence of our free institutions.

He was born in Washington County, Pennsylvania, Nov. 18, 1836. His father, James Buxton, and his ancestors for several generations had resided in that county, having a tradition of an English extraction. The family removed to Ohio while Thomas J. was an infant, and took up a wild farm in Union County. He was the fifth of a family of eight children, and passed the years of minority in labor upon the farm, with an occasional winter at the adjacent district school. Arriving of age he took employment as a laborer on a railroad, and then obtained a clerkship in a grocery store at Marysville, the county seat of Union County. In 1859 he made a prospecting trip to Colorado, spending a year, with no permanent result, and returning, obtained a position as freight and ticket agent at Delaware, Ohio, in which position the call to arms in 1861 found him. Inspired by the prevailing and contagious patriotic ardor he raised a company of volunteers, and was chosen its captain, and entered the military service in Company E, 66th Regiment of Ohio Volunteers. His regiment joined the Army of the Potomac, and shared its labors and fatigues, until June 8th, 1862, at the battle of Port Republic, he was taken prisoner with most of the regiment and sent to Salisbury, N. C., and in October following was consigned to Libby prison. From this bitter confinement he was released by exchange, and rejoined his regiment at Harper's

Ferry in 1862. He participated in the sharp action of Dumfries, Va., and the next spring was in the battle of Chancellorsville, where his regiment and company suffered a heavy loss. He was then engaged upon detached duty until after Gettysburg, when, upon surgeon's certificate of disability, his resignation from the service was accepted.

Having in the meantime, February, 1863, married Miss Delia Griffin, of Delaware, Ohio, he returned to Union County and became cashier of a bank of which Judge W. W. Woods was president. He remained in this employment for six years, until October, 1869, when he came to Minneapolis, and associating with Judge Woods, J. W. Pence and V. G. Hush as partners, founded as a private banking house the City Bank. In 1872 the bank was incorporated as a State bank, J. W. Pence being president, and Mr. Buxton, cashier. After ten years of service as cashier, Mr. Pence retiring, Mr. Buxton was elected president of the bank, a position which he still holds.

In 1877, Mr. Buxton was complimented by the nomination of the Democratic party as City Treasurer, and was elected, holding this most responsible position under the city government for eight years, and through a change of political control of the city. He held other fiduciary appointments, such as president and trustee of the Monitor Plow Works, and trustee of the Minneapolis Gas Light Company.

He is the longest bank officer in continuous service in the city of Minneapolis, except one.

Mrs. Buxton died in 1882, leaving two daughters, who are now grown to womanhood.

Mr. Buxton is now (1892) County Treasurer of Hennepin County, appointed by the county commissioners *ad interim*

during the suspension of the elected County Treasurer.

The Bank of Minneapolis succeeded to the business of Byers & Wilson, private bankers, who were established in 1867, in 1883, with a capital of \$100,000, since increased to \$250,000. T. W. Wilson was president until his death. At the present time M. J. Bofferding is president, and W. M. Wright, cashier. The bank owns and occupies the magnificent banking house at the corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street.

The Citizens Bank was organized in 1876, with a present capital of \$250,000. N. F. Griswold was first president, and succeeded by C. A. Bovey, and Geo. B. Shepherd, cashier. The bank occupies its own building on Nicollet Avenue.

The Commercial Bank is on the east side of the river and is a great convenience for that side of the river. It was started in 1883; capital, \$200,000; Winthrop Young, president, and O. C. Merriam, cashier.

The Scandia Bank has been doing business since 1883. Capital, \$60,000. R. Sunde was president, A. C. Haugan, cashier, at its organization. The present officers are R. Sunde, president, and John H. Field, cashier. Its location is on Cedar Avenue, in the southeastern part of the city, and as its name implies is a favorite of the Scandinavian people.

The State Bank, located at the corner of Second Avenue South and Third Street, has a capital of \$75,000. Kristian Kortgaard is president, and O. E. Naegel cashier.

KRISTIAN KORTGAARD. Minneapolis has ever been indulgent of her citizens of foreign birth. Whether of Scandinavian, Teutonic, Gallic or Celtic blood, they have shared with the native born in civic honors and social recognition. So

large a share of her population have come from the Scandinavian Peninsula that they constitute not only a prominent element in the industries of the city, but are largely represented in finance, in trade, in art, and in professional life.

Among those of this nationality who occupy a prominent place in finance, and in office, is Kristian Kortgaard, president of the State Bank and treasurer of the city.

He was born at Soloer, Norway, January 17, 1855. His father, Lars Kortgaard, was a wealthy land owner, and gave his son the best and most varied education that his ample means could provide. The son developed industrious habits and an inquisitive mind, and made the best use of his opportunities. At sixteen years of age he was apprenticed in a lumber merchant's office in Fredrickstad, after which he was sent to England to study, and in London, the great metropolis of the civilized world, he was inducted into the language and customs of the English-speaking world. So apt was he in observation that it was said of him that Kortgaard knew more about London, its streets, parks, museums, sights and people than any born Londoner. His father desired him to go to Paris to pursue his mercantile and linguistic studies, but an accident determined him to go to Hamburg, Germany, instead. After perfecting himself in the German language, he went to Sweden and engaged in the management of the branch office of an English lumber business, but did not continue it long. He then returned to his native place in Norway. But he was not content to remain long there. The years which he had spent in freer England and Germany made that of his home seem narrow and intolerant. Priestcraft and bigotry seemed to him to dominate the community, bound by the rigid forms of a state



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RESIDENCE OF K. KORTGAARD, CORNER THIRD STREET AND TWENTY NINTH AVENUE NORTH. BUILT IN 1887.

church. His free spirit revolted against the mental tyranny of the church officials, and he resolved to once more seek freedom of thought and action, in broader fields. In 1877 he sought and obtained employment in Bremen, Germany, where he passed the next three years. He was then selected, out of a thousand applicants, by an Amsterdam colonial house, and sent on a mercantile mission to the tropical island of Sumatra, East Indies. Here he superintended tobacco plantations, employing Chinese, Malays, Battacks, Siamese, Bengalese, and other uncivilized workmen. He was more than once lost in the almost impenetrable jungle, where a white man had never before set his foot. He had many thrilling adventures among wild elephants, tigers and boa constrictors, that swarmed the tropical forest. The constant temperature of 120 degrees was too much for even his strong constitution, and he was forced to forsake the deadly climate. He went northward, traveling through other parts of the East Indies, and after dwelling some time in China and Japan, investigating these strange countries, he took passage for America and landed in San Francisco. His first errand on arrival was to the court house to take out his first papers as an American citizen. His money was expended except a single trade dollar, and he borrowed a dollar of the mate of the steamer to pay the naturalization fee. He found business dull in California and came east. He first found employment in Mobile, Alabama, and then in Chicago, in the banking business.

In 1882 Mr. Kortgaard had gained sufficient means, by industry and close attention to his employment, to enable him to make a trip to Europe, bent not alone on pleasure, for at Geestemuende, Germany, he married the daughter of the Burgomaster, with whom he returned to

America, and came at once to Minneapolis. Here he entered one of the banks as an employe, and served for three years, gaining a knowledge of the people and the ways of business.

In 1885 Mr. Kortgaard joined with others in organizing the State Bank, of which he was appointed cashier. After serving for six years in this capacity he was elected president of the bank, which position he still holds. He holds the important position of president of the Port Arthur, Duluth and Western railroad company, which in connection with a Canadian company, is now engaged in constructing a line of railroad from Lake Superior, at Port Arthur, in the Dominion of Canada, to reach the iron range of Northeastern Minnesota. He is actively engaged in several other branches of business, and so absorbed as to have little time to take an active part in politics. Notwithstanding, he was nominated for city treasurer on the Democratic ticket in 1890, and elected over one of the most popular Republicans in the city, by a plurality of 3,124. No higher testimonial to his standing and popularity in the community could be desired.

Mr. Kortgaard is a fine specimen of manhood, physically. He is tall and robust, and enjoys the best of health, though his employment is confining and its duties absorbing. In Minneapolis he has found a congenial home and society. Here is opportunity and abundant appreciation and reward of industry and fidelity. While yet a young man, he has made his own way, by his own exertions, to an honorable position, and does honor alike to the qualities derived from his native land, and to the opportunities of that of his adoption.

The Peoples Bank occupies spacious rooms on Nicollet Avenue, in the Loan

and Trust building—Organized in 1886; capital, \$100,000. James McMillan is president; A. D. Colton, cashier.

The Swedish American Bank opened its doors in the summer of 1888 on Washington avenue. Capital, \$250,000. O. N. Ostrom, president, and N. O. Warner, cashier.

The German American Bank, incorporated in 1887, is located in North Minneapolis. Capital, \$50,000. George Huhn, president; Egbert Cowles, cashier.

The Irish American Bank is located in the Kasota Block, corner Washington and Hennepin avenues. Capital, \$100,000. J. S. Coughlin, president, and J. E. Scallen, cashier.

The Franklin State Bank, organized in 1887. Capital, \$50,000. William Jones, president; J. C. Fairweather, cashier.

The Farmers and Merchants State Bank, incorporated in 1888. Capital, \$60,000. M. F. Scofield, president; Robert L. Long, cashier.

The Bank of New England, was organized in 1891, and opened its doors for business on the ground floor of the Guaranty Loan building. Its paid in capital is \$100,000. Alden J. Blethen is president, and Frank M. Morgan, cashier.

During the present year (1892) the Washington Bank has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. A. C. Haugan is president and John W. Field, cashier.

In 1878 V. G. Hush opened a private bank in the rooms formerly occupied by the National Exchange Bank, and for a long time conducted a conservative and prosperous business. Engaging in the practice of negotiating commercial paper in the Eastern cities, he was so incautious as to endorse a large amount of paper, and one of his speculative customers whose paper he had endorsed,

failing, he was forced to make an assignment in 1887. The business has not yet been settled.

The private banking house of Hill, Sons & Co. was established in 1891, Mr. Henry Hill, a wealthy and experienced man in the business, being chief capitalist and president. Their place of business is in the Lumber Exchange.

HENRY HILL. The career which it is the purpose of this brief sketch to commemorate, would, if adequately set in its connections, be an epitome of the history of the Mississippi Valley. At the period when Mr. Hill's residence began in the West, St. Louis had only 7,000 inhabitants. Galena was a prosperous village of ten to twelve hundred; the first settler in Chicago had arrived only three years before, while the whole country south and west of Illinois was *terra incognita*, except as its wilderness was penetrated by the hardy trapper, or explored by the pioneer missionary. Stage coaches toiling through the marshy roads were the most expeditious mode of travel, while the flat-boat, leisurely floating down the river, carried the slight commerce of the West. Adventurous settlers were beginning to found homes where now is the seat of a mighty inland empire, populous and rich in all the elements of a high civilization. In the development of this stupendous civilization Mr. Hill was a powerful factor. In manufactures, in trade, in finance, and more than all in perfecting facilities of transportation by river and rail, through the Mississippi Valley, he was a pioneer and a most conspicuous actor.

Henry Hill was born May 19, 1828, in Stokeclemson, Devonshire, England. His ancestors for many generations were yeoman of that country, his grandfather owning the farm which he cultivated in fee. John Hill, a carpenter by trade,



Henry Hill



emigrated to America in 1832 with his family, consisting of wife, six sons and one daughter. One of these sons was Henry Hill, then of the age of four years. After remaining in Philadelphia about a year, John Hill pushed on toward the West, and joined a company of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh gentlemen, formed for the purpose of founding a city on the banks of the Mississippi, as architect and master mechanic, and in that employment commenced operations in building at Marion City. The enterprise was eventually abandoned, and the waters of the great river now flow over its site. Afterwards engaging in his employment on the public works of the State of Illinois, he settled his family on a farm ten miles east of Warsaw. Here his son Henry, when only twelve years of age, was placed in charge of the farm, while his father was engaged elsewhere in building and operating a mill. At this early age, having observed that good habits as well as industry were essential to success in life, he resolved never to use tobacco or intoxicating drinks, and with characteristic tenacity of purpose he has kept the resolution to the present time. At fifteen years of age he joined his father, working in the "Big Stone Mill," and the next year was placed in charge of the machinery of the "Spencer Mill."

In 1846 young Hill entered the employ of J. H. Wood, a blacksmith of great renown in his trade, but better known as a man of the utmost rectitude, of broad and liberal views, and indeed a deep thinker. There amid the flying sparks under the tuition of this admirable man, the boy learned much, not only of his trade, but of his duty to himself and his fellow men. From the shop of this famous blacksmith, with the aid of his sturdy apprentice, was turned out the first diamond plough that would

scour and clean itself in the rich prairie soil—the precursor of the modern plough. While Mr. Wood was absent on a visit to his old Eastern home, the young apprentice, then but eighteen years of age, made all of the wrought iron work for a mill which his father was building. Soon he joined two of his brothers who were employed as engineers of the "Prairie Bird," a Mississippi river steamboat engaged in carrying passengers between St. Louis and Chicago by way of the Illinois river. At that time the population of Chicago was no more than 14,000, while St. Louis numbered 60,000.

In the winter of 1848-9, being at home and unemployed, Henry attended school for two months. This, with the exception of a little schooling when five years of age, constituted his only education other than that acquired in the school of active life.

At the age of twenty-one Henry took charge of the mill which his father was obliged to give up through failing health. He acquired the interest of his father's partner in the property, and thenceforward conducted the business under the firm name of John Hill & Sons. In the same year he married the daughter of Dr. William Smith, a prominent physician in that part of the county. Mrs. Hill, like her husband, had experienced the privations of frontier life, and living with him for forty-three years with like experiences and sympathies, she has made an admirable helpmate.

The following year the business was enlarged by the addition of a grist mill. An incident occurred about this time which shows the quickness of perception and tenacity of will which characterize the man. He used a fine team of horses about his business, one of which fell sick. He was advised to administer a decoction of a quart of green coffee. The

horse died, and a farmer customer, learning the remedy which had been used, informed him that the dose was enough to kill half a dozen horses. Mr. Hill reasoned that if a dose of coffee would kill a horse, it could not be a healthful beverage for man, and he then and there resolved never again to use coffee, and he never has. Another incident a little later was quite as characteristic. Having invested quite largely in logs to be cut on the Des Moines river, when several rafts had been made up he learned that heavy rains had fallen along the river. Mr. Hill started in the afternoon to follow the shore of the river from Alexandria to Bonaparte, a distance of twenty-six miles, on foot and alone, in the hope that he might meet his men and rafts. His path was a rugged one, forcing him not only to wade the little streams emptying into the river, but often to swim the larger ones not yet clear of ice. He reached his destination at eleven o'clock that night tired out, but much elated to find his men with the logs lying safe at the bank.

From 1850 to 1856 the flouring and saw mills were managed successfully. For the purpose of procuring logs for the saw mill Mr. Hill, in company with the present Judge Orendorf, of Baltimore, visited the Falls of St. Anthony in 1852. After the lapse of forty years he now lives in the metropolis of the Northwest, one of its active citizens, where then he found but a hamlet with a single saw mill.

Quick to observe the need and to provide the facilities for commercial intercourse, Mr. Hill, in 1854, with his brothers and several associates, organized the Northern Line Packet Company whose steamboats plied between St. Louis and St. Paul, forming the sole line of communication throughout the valley of the upper river. Two of his brothers

were in the management of the company, and one of them was for many years captain of some of the boats. J. J. Hill, the well known railway magnate, was one of the company's clerks in St. Paul, whose career illustrates what a man of brains and push can accomplish in the great Northwest.

One of Mr. Hill's friends who was engaged in distilling, became embarrassed and appealed to him for assistance. He undertook to purchase about 40,000 bushels of corn, then in store in Missouri. Crossing the Mississippi river on the ice on the 4th day of April, he had negotiated the purchase of the corn and was ready to return on the 8th, when he found the ice had become thin and gave every indication of breaking up. Anxious to return and relieve the anxiety of his family against the remonstrances of his friends who had accompanied him to the river, he decided to undertake the crossing. With a long pole in his hand he started, but found that the ice would not support his weight. Throwing himself prostrate he worked himself by slow degrees over the dangerous places, and was received by a crowd on the Illinois side, that had watched his progress with cheers. This incident gave him a wide reputation for business sagacity and personal daring. About a year later the friend whom he had aided in an emergency proposed to take Mr. Hill into partnership, and all the arrangements to that end were perfected, when it was broken up by the objection of his friend's sons. Mr. Hill, therefore, determined to withdraw the aid which he had extended, and to embark in the business on his own account.

Accordingly with his three brothers and J. W. and Geo. A. Knox, a partnership was formed, under the name of Hill, Knox & Co., to build and operate a distillery on a large scale. In the winter of

1855-6, the necessary buildings were erected and the business successfully commenced. When the disastrous panic of 1857 spread through the country, all the competitors of the firm in that part of the country went into bankruptcy. In September, 1858, an incident occurred which tested Mr. Hill's integrity, and in its outcome illustrates the adage that "honesty is the best policy." Credit had become contracted; specie was hoarded; there was little sale for their product, and their indebtedness, some two hundred thousand dollars, was large for those times. Their creditors became urgent and threatened legal proceedings. Their counsel advised making a sale to one of Mr. Hill's brothers, who was not connected with the business, and taking a lease, continue the business, to the defeat of the creditors. No sooner was this advice given than Henry Hill resented it in the most indignant and forcible language. Soon a committee of the creditors came on from St. Louis to institute proceedings against the firm. They applied to the same counsel who had before advised the firm, and learning what had occurred, they were so impressed with Mr. Hill's honesty and pluck, that they returned without taking proceedings, and when they made their report it was determined not only not to press for payment, but to make the firm a large advance without security. This was done, and the result justified the unusual proceeding, for Hill, Knox & Co. soon paid all their indebtedness, and thereafter transacted a very large and profitable business.

During a part of the time of the civil war, this firm paid the U. S. government a tax of \$96,000 per month, fitted out and sent a large number of men into the union army, and bought of the first issue of government bonds as much as they could raise money to pay for. The

distillery plant was destroyed by fire in 1864, without insurance, entailing a heavy loss upon the owners. It was never re-built, but the same firm constructed in its place a large woolen mill at Warsaw, Ill., at a cost of \$180,000—the most complete mill of its kind in the west. About this time the firm became interested in the great dry goods house of John V. Farwell & Co., of Chicago, and assisted Douglas Farwell to become a partner in the firm.

In 1886, Mr. Hill entered upon a new era in his various experiences, engaging extensively in railroad building. With several associates he undertook the construction of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad. He was made president of the construction company, and pressed the work to completion with his wonted energy. After its completion he was made president of the railroad.

Mr. Hill was present in 1869 at Ogden, at the completion of the Union and Central Pacific railroads. On his return east his opinion was sought by J. E. Thompson, president of the Pennsylvania Central, as to the probability of the Pacific railroads being able to earn operating expenses and fixed charges. His adverse report then made was justified by the result.

About this time Mr. Hill, in connection with J. E. Thompson, Thomas Scott, Andrew Carnegie, Charles and James Secor, Benjamin Smith, Ex-Gov. Dennison and Gen. Drake, organized a construction company for the purpose of constructing the M., I. & N. R. R., from Alexandria, Mo., to Nebraska City, Neb., and was made superintendent of the company, and subsequently was elected to the vice-presidency of the road.

Another construction company was organized, consisting of J. W. Converse, Gov. Dennison, B. F. Smith, Brown & Deshler, Wm. W. Phelps and others, of

which Mr. Hill was an active member, to build the Midland Pacific railroad from Nebraska City to a connection with the Union Pacific, at Fort Kearney. About one hundred miles of each had been completed when the panic of 1873 forced a suspension of work. Mr. Hill's associates called him to New York to consult as to the best course to be pursued. Their opinion differed from that entertained by him. They thought the panic would not continue over ninety days; he believed it would last through several years. He husbanded his resources, and laid his plans accordingly. In connection with Gen. Drake and A. L. Griffin, and upon their individual resources and credits Mr. Hill completed and operated the first named road and kept it out of the hands of a receiver. Subsequently he sold the Midland Pacific to the C., B. & Q. railway company.

In 1878, Mr. Hill was one of a committee of three selected by the bondholders, to purchase, sell and re-organize the T., P. & W. railway. This was successfully carried through, and the sum of six million dollars realized upon the sale, to the satisfaction of all concerned. While engaged in these operations, Robert G. Ingersoll was employed by Mr. Hill's company as attorney and counsel, and between him and Mr. Hill there sprang up a warm and lasting friendship. In 1879, in company with Andrew Carnegie, Mr. Hill went to New York to arrange for the completion of the railway constructions which had been interrupted by the financial panic. The M., I. & N. R. R. was extended by Mr. Hill and Gen. Drake through two more counties in Iowa, and they at the same time organized a company and built a road twenty-six miles in length, from Albia to Centreville, which was built and sold in one hundred days from the time ground was first broken. Up to that time this

was an unparalleled feat in railroad construction.

In 1881, Mr. Hill and his associates disposed of both the M., I. & N. and T., P. & W. railways to the Wabash system, of which Jay Gould was at that time the head and controlling power. This large and successful transaction closed Mr. Hill's railroad enterprises, and after nearly a year spent in California he came with his family to Minneapolis and took up his residence here, with the intention of retiring from active business. But he was greatly attracted by the enterprise of the community, and stimulated by the indication of a great future before it, made some large real estate investments. For over thirty years he has been and still is a partner in the Bank of Hill, Dodge & Co., of Warsaw, Ill. He engaged with activity in the organization of the Flour City National Bank of Minneapolis, and has been on its board of directors since its organization. In 1891, in connection with his sons and Wallace Campbell, he established the Bank of Hill, Sons & Co., of which he is the president.

The life of Mr. Hill has been a remarkable one. From small beginnings, by industry, good habits, perseverance and integrity, he has achieved rare success. His business associates, among whom are some of the foremost men of the country, and his social friends, all unite in their admiration and high regard for him. His charities and benefactions, although quiet and unobtrusive, are none the less large. He has materially aided many worthy men and contributed liberally to deserving charities. Generous, honorable, genial and large hearted, Mr. Hill still continues his active life, in the full enjoyment of its well earned fruits, high in the esteem of his friends and associates, loved by many and respected by all.





E. S. James.

Wm. E. Steele & Co. is another leading private banking house. Mr. Steele is a son of Franklin Steele, one of the first of the pioneers, and does a very creditable business. His place of business is No. 12 North Third Street.

Other private banking houses are C. H. Chadbourn & Sons, Dean Bros., E. R. Garland and Baxter Bros.

SAVINGS BANKS.

The State Savings Association was organized as a corporation in 1866 by R. J. Mendenhall, R. J. Baldwin and T. A. Merphy, and conducted strictly as a Savings Bank until 1873, when Messrs. Baldwin and Merphy withdrew, and subsequently its business was merged into the private banking house of R. J. Mendenhall, and was conducted by him until 1877 when its assets were assigned for the protection of depositors. Mr. Mendenhall, having obtained a discharge in bankruptcy, has settled the greater part of the liabilities.

The Hennepin County Savings Bank was organized under the State banking law, Sept. 1, 1870, by E. S. Jones and J. E. Bell, who became respectively president and cashier, and have ever since held the positions, until the recent death of Mr. Jones, and have conducted a conservative and prosperous business. The bank, besides its savings business, has conducted a general banking business. With a capital of \$100,000 the bank has done a large business, and has always held a high position among the city banks. At the present time J. E. Bell is president and W. H. Lee, cashier.

EDWIN SMITH JONES. Among the arrivals at the Falls of St. Anthony in 1854 was Edwin S. Jones. With his wife, married the previous year in his native town, at the age of twenty-six years, he cast his lot with the founders

of a new community, and thenceforth for thirty-six years was a familiar form amidst the varied activities of Minneapolis.

He was born in the town of Chaplin, Windham County, Connecticut, June 3d, 1828, his father being David Jones, the owner and cultivator of a farm among the hills of Eastern Connecticut. The name suggests a Welsh ancestry, as was no doubt the fact, though on the mother's side he was English. When he was seven years of age his mother died, and three years later his father, leaving an older brother and himself to manage the farm and provide for their own maintenance and education. The common school of the town and several terms at Munson Academy furnished his only instruction, but this must have been well improved in the intervals of farm labor, for at sixteen he was himself a school teacher in the vicinity of his home.

At twenty he made a trip to Indiana in the interest of a publishing house, having a number of young men under his charge. Before coming to Minnesota he had decided to enter the legal profession, and had commenced the study of law, which he continued after his arrival in Minneapolis, in the office of Judge Isaac Atwater, and was admitted to the bar of Hennepin County at the April term of the District Court in 1855. He was the first lawyer admitted to the bar in Hennepin County. The next fifteen years were spent in the industrious but unostentatious practice of the law, except the intervals of official and military life.

He was elected to the office of Judge of the Probate Court of Hennepin County in 1857, and again in 1858, serving three years and earning the title by which he was ever after addressed. In the latter year he was a trustee of the

Freewill Baptist Church, which had enjoyed the pastorate of the brilliant Charles G. Ames.

At the organization of the Minneapolis Athenæum in 1860, Judge Jones was chosen its president. This modest institution then begun, after many years of usefulness in providing books, lectures and reading room, has been incorporated in the city library, which is justly the pride of modern citizens.

We find his name amongst those of a committee of citizens of both sides of the river, who, in 1861, were appointed to raise funds for the relief of the people of Kansas, and who from the limited means of our own people, raised and remitted to the sufferers more than one thousand dollars.

During the latter part of the War of the Rebellion, Judge Jones was commissioned as Commissary of Subsistence with the rank of Captain, and was assigned to duty in the Department of the Gulf. This service was so efficient that he was breveted Major. His residence in the south brought him into intercourse with the people of that region, and acquainted him with their poverty, suffering and need, and in later years led to large provisions from his bounty for their moral and intellectual welfare.

Returning to Minneapolis, he was in 1866 elected one of the supervisors of the town of Minneapolis, and was chosen chairman of the board. In 1873 he was elected alderman of the Eighth ward, and served in the city council for two years.

In 1870, Judge Jones, in connection with other gentlemen, organized the Hennepin County Savings Bank, and was chosen its president, with J. E. Bell as cashier. He occupied the position until his death, and devoted the remainder of his life to its administration,

with other financial business. The bank was incorporated under the State banking law, and transacted both a savings and general banking business. This double function, which was prohibited to new banks, when a saving's bank law was enacted, however unsound in principle, was administered with so much fidelity, skill and prudence, that the bank not only attracted a liberal share of the savings of the poorer classes, but also transacted a large general banking business. Its capital, at first \$50,000, was increased to \$100,000, and upon this as a basis, with the well known integrity of its management, a deposit of about \$1,000,000 was carried at the death of its president.

Judge Jones acquired in the early years of his residence a number of tracts of land, in and in the vicinity of Minneapolis, the increase in the value of which gave him large profits. He also engaged in the business of loaning money, both on his own account and as agent for eastern investors. Together these sources of income raised him to the rank of capitalist, and were sufficient in the usual course of investment and accumulation to make him a millionaire.

But the glory and excellence of his character was his benevolence. This raised him from the sordid level of an accumulator of wealth to the higher rank of its almoner. He had learned and practiced the difficult art of stewardship. To his limited scholastic acquirements he had added, a diligent reading of the best books, and had acquired a knowledge of the world by frequent and extensive journeys, both in his own country and in Europe. He was indefatigable in labor, keen of insight, sympathetic in his feelings, tender in his domestic relations, cheerful, and even humorous in disposition. Withal he was sincerely Christian in profession and life. He had united

with the Plymouth Congregational Church, one of whose early pastors, he said, taught him to give.

The objects of his benevolence were many and varied. Of these, in the more intimate and private relations, no record survives, except in the grateful memory of the recipients. But it is well known that his bounty flowed out in a perennial stream. It was confined to no class or sect or order, but was distributed wherever his sympathies were touched, or a need was brought to his attention. Some of the more public benefactions are matters of public knowledge. When Plymouth church was built, he made, though then supposed to possess but moderate means, a subscription of \$1,500, to which was added for the completion of the building, \$1,000 more.

In 1865 there had come to Minneapolis from Philadelphia, Ebenezer D. Scott, who had accumulated some property in mercantile pursuits, while being at the same time a local preacher of the M. E. Church. He bought eighty acres of timbered land on the shore of Cedar lake, and erected upon it an octagon concrete house of forty-eight feet diameter, and four stories in height, intending at a suitable time to devote it to some charitable purpose—an orphan asylum being uppermost in his mind. He expended in the purchase and improvement of the property over \$40,000. He had made a mortgage upon the property to secure a loan of \$8,000 at twelve per cent. interest. His expectation as to income not being realized, the mortgage was foreclosed, and the time of redemption expired. The owner of the mortgage, however, approving of his charitable intentions, allowed him to retain possession for several years, and accorded to him the privilege of redeeming it on payment of the debt and interest at a reasonable rate. Anxious to secure the

property he had drawn up a scheme for subscribers to buy the property and turn it over to trustees. With this paper in his pocket he met Judge Jones on the street, and stating in answer to his inquiries his purpose, the Judge assured him that if he should take hold of it he would do it alone.

After a short conversation Mr. Scott, satisfied with the assurances which he received, gave the property into Judge Jones' hands, who paid off the incumbrance, then amounting to \$16,000. Mr. Scott affirmed the foreclosure title by a voluntary quit claim deed. Judge Jones held the property for several years until, by the bequest of Mrs. William Harrison of \$10,000 to the Women's Christian Association, to support a Home for Aged Women, Judge Jones, in 1886, conveyed the property to the Association. The scope of the institution has been enlarged to comprehend the relief of aged and infirm ministers of the gospel, and as the years go by, no more useful charity will open its doors to the deserving poor of the classes for which it is designed, than the "Jones-Harrison Home" at Cedar Lake.

Among other quasi-public endowments were the Western Minnesota Academy at Montevideo (now Windom Institute,) Carleton College, Chicago Theological Seminary and the American Board—the Missionary Agency of the Congregational Churches. He was a corporate (voting) member of the board, and a trustee of the Academy, College and Seminary.

A free Kindergarten for colored children at Atlanta, Georgia, was named the "Jones Kindergarten" in recognition and gratitude for his liberal gifts to it.

At All Healing Springs in North Carolina, four miles from King's Mountain, he, for several years prior to his death,

maintained a school for young ladies, with a corps of several teachers—the “Jones Seminary”—the special object being to give an education to the white girls of the mountain regions of that section of the South. It consists of four large buildings and has a beautiful location in the Blue Ridge Mountains. It is both a literary and industrial school, and is crowded to its full capacity with pupils.

The aggregate amount of Judge Jones' benevolent and charitable gifts was never known to anyone but himself, and it is doubtful if he himself could have given more than a guess at them, as he kept no accounts or vouchers for such expenditures. He left only a moderate estate at his decease, with no testamentary disposition.

Judge Jones was three times married. Of nine children born to him, only three survive, a daughter married to Frank H. Carleton and two adult sons, David Percy and William O. He died after a lingering and painful illness. Mrs. Susan C. Jones, who survives him, was married in May, 1877. She was the daughter of Capt. Charles C. Stinson, of Goffstown, N. H.

To this simple narrative of the leading facts of Judge Jones' life, we append an extract from one of many tributes which the occasion of his decease brought forth, from the pen of Rev. Henry A. Stimson, for many years his pastor and friend:

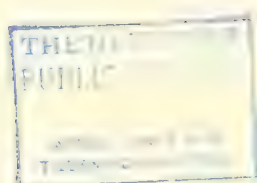
“His was an unselfish, simple-minded, large hearted, modest, lovable, and, within its possibilities, altogether noble life; but he was quite unconscious of this and would have been only pained to be so praised. * * *

“His heart was always large, but he seemed to grow tenderer and tenderer under the influences with which he had surrounded himself. Personal sorrow,

frequent and severe, fell upon him. It only sweetened and ripened his character. God blessed him in temporal things beyond measure. He anxiously discussed the best course for the future welfare of his children, and expressed his desire to start them in life with a chief endowment of character. He feared to leave them much money. Wealth gave him no desire for prominence or luxury. He delighted to make all about him happy, while his own personal habits and tastes remained the simplest. Many knew his name, for it was sought for its influence in all our societies, but few were aware that the quiet man, always in the background of the corporate members at the annual meetings of the board, was he.

“Here was a rich man whom the struggle of making his own fortune had not hardened, and the possession of wealth had not injured. Here was a man of the people who had lived the common life and knew it all, with its anxieties, sorrows, pains, toils and tears, and remained a plain man with his heart close to the common heart to the end. Here was a successful man, to whom no one grudged his success. Here was a fortune for which no one clutched. Here was a christian who found his reward in doing his Master's will by trying to make the world better and happier as he went along. He strove to be his own executor, and if he left behind him a larger property than he intended, it was only because God pressed wealth upon His faithful servant. So long as we have rich men like the late Edwin S. Jones, class will not be widely separated from class, and anarchism is not much to be feared.”

T. A. Merphy opened a savings bank in connection with the First National Bank of St. Anthony, and accumulated





Arthur Morrison

a small amount of deposits, but finally placed its affairs in liquidation.

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank is the leading institution of the kind in the city. It was incorporated in 1874 under the management of E. H. Moulton, who has always been its treasurer and manager, with the aid of a board of active trustees. Clinton Morrison is at present president. Confining its operations to a strictly savings bank business, the deposits have steadily increased until they amounted, January 1, 1892, to \$5,368,510.24, with a surplus of \$210,000. The bank has paid dividends from its organization at the rate of six per cent. per annum until 1888, when the dividend was reduced to five per cent. While the other banks of the city have always issued interest bearing certificates of deposit, and have thus shared in the savings business, the career of this bank illustrates the rapid increase in accumulations of the industrial class of the community. Limiting the amount of a single account to \$5,000, the bank has at present 22,000 different individual accounts.

CLINTON MORRISON. Mr. Morrison is the eldest and only surviving son of Dorilus Morrison. Though a native of New England, his training and residence from youth have been in Minneapolis. He was born at Livermore, Maine, January 21, 1842, and accompanied his parents when they removed to Minneapolis in 1855. He was one of the scholars at the Union School, which was opened on the block where the new court house stands, in 1856, and which was conducted by Prof. G. B. Stone, one of the best instructors whose services Minneapolis has ever enjoyed. He was introduced into business in early life, as assistant to his father, and has always been closely associated with him in his exten-

sive undertakings. As early as 1863, with his brother, George H. Morrison, he engaged in merchandising. The business was largely one of outfitting lumbermen, though a general assortment of goods was kept. He naturally followed his father's line of investment, which was in pine timbered lands, mills and lumber, and soon drifted into lumbering. The Morrison Brothers operated a water power saw mill on the platform at the Falls, now removed, with its busy neighbors. They opened a lumber yard in the lower part of the town, and carried on a large lumber business until the death of his brother, which occurred January 29, 1882. The surviving brother now gave his attention more exclusively to the assistance of his father, who had become more extensively involved in business connected with the Northern Pacific Railway. Especially he took hold of the Minneapolis Harvester Works, which had been started in the lower part of the city by a stock company, but which had not met with great success. Most of the stock was transferred to the Morrisons, and the business was systematized and enlarged by them. This business was especially entrusted to Clinton Morrison, who was vice-president of the corporation and gave it close and constant attention, and brought it to a condition of great prosperity. It manufactured especially mowers, harvesters and binders. When the twine binder was perfected by Mr. Appleby, who was in the employ of the Minneapolis company, it adopted the new invention, which was a great success. Their mowers and harvesters have a wide sale throughout the Northwest. The business is still conducted at South Minneapolis, but has recently been sold to the Walter A. Wood Harvester Co., which was organized in St. Paul, Mr. Morrison being one of the directors of the new

company. Mr. Morrison had been for many years a trustee of the Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank of Minneapolis. His prudence, sagacity and financial skill made him a valuable aid in the management of that growing institution. In 1886 he was made its president, and continues in that position at the present time. The bank has become the largest one of its kind, not only in Minneapolis, but in the entire Northwest. Its line of deposits has reached the enormous amount of \$6,000,000. The administration of such a trust is a great responsibility, and requires financial skill of the ripest character. Indeed, its phenomenal growth and success are the best practical testimony of the ability with which it is managed. The bank has been in rented quarters since its establishment, but is now building a fine banking house on Fourth Street for its exclusive occupation, which will be completed when this volume will be issued.

Mr. Morrison is a widower. He was married in February, 1873, to Julia, daughter of Nehemiah Washburn, then a resident of Minneapolis, but born and bred in Boston. Mrs. Morrison died October 11, 1883, leaving a daughter Ethel, now at school, and a son, Angus Washburn.

Mr. Morrison is of a peculiarly reticent disposition. He has his chosen friends, who are warmly attached to him, but does not readily assimilate with ephemeral attachments. He is a Republican in politics, with no personal ambition for its honors or responsibilities. Like his father he is a firm supporter of the Universalist Church, attached to the old and popular Church of the Redeemer, so long under the pastoral lead of Dr. Tuttle. He is assiduously devoted to his own affairs, content to leave those of others to their own con-

cern. A prominent member and vice-president of the Minneapolis Club, he has been an associate of Thomas Lowry, of the late F. C. Pillsbury, and of what may be classed as the second generation of Minneapolis business men, of whom he is one of the most acute and successful.

CLEARING HOUSE ASSOCIATION.

Until 1881 the clearings of the Minneapolis banks were made at the counters. At that time a majority of the banks organized a Clearing House Association, to which all eventually acceded, and the clearings are made daily through it. H. G. Sidle is president, and Perry Harrison, manager. The method of clearing is similar to that practiced elsewhere. Each bank sends its checks on the other banks to the clearing house, at a given hour, and receives credit for the gross amount. When all the credits are made, the checks are distributed and each bank is charged with the aggregate against it. A balance is struck, and the debtor banks pay into the clearing house the amount of their debit balance, and the manager pays to the creditor banks the amount due them respectively. Thus the labor of presenting each check at the counter is saved, and the business of the bank greatly simplified. The daily clearings in 1881 averaged \$63,478, while in 1891 they have averaged \$1,028,312.

BANK ARCHITECTURE.

While none of the Minneapolis banks have erected extravagant banking houses several of them are housed in their own quarters. The first bank to erect permanent quarters was the State Bank. It was a two-story stone building on the corner of First Street and Bridge Square. The front was dressed blue limestone, and the First Street side rock face, laid in courses. The banking room was convenient, with vault of masonry

from the ground, and had burglar proof safes with time locks. This building was occupied by the State Bank, and the State National, from the time of its erection in 1863 until the merger of its business with the Security, in 1878, when the business was removed to the plain brick three-story building erected for that bank, on the corner of Third Street and Hennepin Avenue. Its present place of business is the second floor of the Guaranty Loan building. This bank has one of the most massive vaults and thoroughly impregnable safes ever erected here.

The First National occupies its own banking house, on the corner of Washington and Nicollet avenues, the very best location in the city.

The Union National and the Citizens Bank also occupy their own buildings; and the new banking house of the National Bank of Commerce, of red sandstone, is one of the handsomest buildings in the city, and occupies an excellent site at the corner of Fourth Street and First Avenue South.

The Minnesota Loan and Trust Company own one of the finest buildings in the city, while the iron six-story building of the Bank of Minneapolis, corner of Nicollet Avenue and Third Street, is a very fine building.

The Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank is building a beautiful and very substantial building for its exclusive use, on Fourth Street, adjoining the Bank of Commerce building.

PANIC.

The month of October, 1873, was a trying period for the Minneapolis banks. The failure of Jay, Cooke & Co. and the collapse of the gigantic operations of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co., precipitated a panic throughout the country. The New York banks suspended. Eastern bank balances were for a few days un-

available. Credits were extended and cash reserves low. Securities of every kind except U. S. bonds were unsaleable. Borrowers were unable to pay notes at maturity, and customers were clamorous for accommodations. At this juncture many holders of bank certificates of deposit became alarmed and called on the banks for payment. A lively run on the First National Bank set in and continued for two days until the cash resources of the bank were nearly exhausted. Several meetings of bank officers were held and the situation carefully considered. It was decided to meet the run in the bank where it had first started, where, by a generous use of the resources of the other banks, every demand was met, and in a few hours the run ended.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE EARLY YEARS.

The business of banking is at all times a difficult and trying profession, requiring industry, patience, firmness, caution and good judgment. In the early days of Minneapolis it was peculiarly difficult. The people of the new town had only lately come together from all parts of the country, and it was difficult to learn the antecedents, character and means of customers. Many engaged in business with limited capital, and the opportunities for extending business made them applicants for loans which ought to have been in hand as capital. The practice of endorsement was almost unknown. Collaterals were not to be had. Often the banker found himself obliged to furnish means to carry on a business, and thus save a loan which could not otherwise be paid. Directories were rather nominal than real, and the whole responsibility was too often left to the cashier. It is wonderful that losses and failures in the business were not numerous and serious. That they were not,

argues much for the ability and integrity of the bankers of the early period.

GROWTH OF THE BUSINESS.

Prior to the establishment of the first chartered bank in 1862, the business consisted of little besides meagre deposits and selling exchange.

The State Bank of Minnesota, commencing business in 1862, was a consolidation of the business of R. J. Mendenhall and R. J. Baldwin, with a paid up capital of \$25,000.

The Minneapolis Bank, following in 1864, was a capitalization of the business of Sidle, Wolford & Co., with a capital of \$50,000.

The tables following show the growth of the business at periods to the present time:

Statement of Capital, Surplus and Deposits, January 1, 1870.

	Capital.	Surplus	Deposits.
State National Bank,	\$100,000	87,474	\$187,886
National Exchange Bank,	70,000	32,000	206,746
First National Bank,	50,000	24,809	309,238
City Bank,	50,000		150,000

Statement of Capital and Surplus, January 1, 1879.

	Capital.	Surplus.
City Bank,	\$200,000	\$16,000
First National Bank,	200,000	34,000
Merchants National Bank,	150,000	42,000
Northwestern National Bank,	500,000	16,500
State National Bank,	100,000	29,700
Citizens Bank,	50,000	
Security Bank,	300,000	
Farmers and Mechanics Savings Bank,	100,000	
Hennepin County Savings Bank,	55,500	23,490
	\$1,655,500	\$161,740

Statement of Capital and Surplus, January 1, 1889.

	Capital.	Surplus and Und. Profits.
First National Bank,	\$1,000,000	\$220,526
Northwestern National Bank,	1,000,000	280,444
National Bank of Commerce,	750,000	66,806
Union National Bank,	500,000	39,463
Nicollet National Bank,	500,000	55,500
Flour City National Bank,	500,000	50,000
Security Bank of Minnesota,	1,000,000	380,000
City Bank,	300,000	55,078
Commercial Bank of Minneapolis,	200,000	30,000
Hennepin County Savings Bank,	100,000	42,150
Citizens Bank,	250,000	20,000
Peoples Bank of Minneapolis,	100,000	10,027

Scandia Bank of Minneapolis,	60,000	25,500
State Bank of Minneapolis,	75,000	8,000
German American Bank,	60,000	4,551
Standard Bank,	25,000	3,634
Swedish American Bank,	100,000	6,249
Farmers and Mechanics State Bank,	50,000	2,825
Franklin State Bank of Minnesota,	50,000	2,200
Irish American Bank,	100,000	2,688
Bank of Minneapolis,	150,000	30,000
Minnesota Loan and Trust Company,	500,000	128,655
	\$3,245,000	\$758,163

Statement of Capital and Deposits, January 1, 1892.

	Capital.	Surplus and Und. Profits.	Deposits.
First National Bank,	\$1,000,000	\$410,000	\$4,499,623
Nat'l Bank of Commerce,	1,000,000	150,000	1,600,000
Nicollet National Bank,	500,000	85,000	726,625
Flour City National Bank,	1,000,000	131,346	919,170
Union National Bank,	500,000	50,000	700,000
Northwestern Nat'l Bank,	1,000,000	625,000	2,600,000
Columbia National Bank,			
(May 17, 1892),	105,000	..	15,445
Security Bank of Minnesota,	1,000,000	500,000	6,222,865
City Bank,	300,000	36,521	1,086,361
Citizens Bank,	250,000	29,000	275,000
Bank of Minneapolis,	250,000	37,000	370,000
State Bank of Minneapolis,	75,000	5,000	445,621
Metropolitan Bank,	150,000	25,000	327,714
German American Bank,	60,000	17,500	360,350
Irish American Bank,	100,000	17,000	305,000
Scandia Bank of Minneapolis,	60,000	45,000	405,000
Commercial Bank of Minnpls.	200,000	20,000	569,270
Farmers and Merchants			
State Bank,	60,000	8,100	167,198
Hennepin Co. Savings Bank,	100,000	43,446	1,075,448
Washington Bank (May 17, 1892),	100,000	6,222	376,279
Swedish American Bank,	250,000	70,000	892,376
Peoples Bank of Minnpls.,	100,000	14,000	200,000
Franklin State Bank,	50,000
Bank of New England, (May 17, 1892),	100,000	..	126,188
Hill Sons & Co. (Private Bank)	100,000	..	65,414
Farmers and Mechanics			
Savings Bank,	..	270,281	5,845,330
Standard Bank,	25,000
Totals,	\$8,435,000	\$2,595,716	\$31,106,277
	2,595,716		
Total Banking Capital,	\$11,030,716		

Statement of Trust Companies, January 1, 1892.

	Capital.	Guaranty Fund.	Surplus and Und. Profits.
Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company,	\$1,250,000	\$150,000	\$125,000
Minnesota Loan and Trust Company,	500,000	100,000	170,000
Minneapolis Trust Company,	500,000	100,000	..
Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company,	500,000	200,000	..
St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Company,	500,000	100,000	..
	\$3,250,000	\$650,000	\$295,000

TRUST COMPANIES.

The needs of modern finance have developed to carry on its diversified work—the trust company. It performs many of the functions of the bank, yet occupies a different field. It is concerned more with investments than with current commercial business. Its transactions are in larger sums and made with greater deliberation. It comes into use after capital has accumulated, and seeks permanent investment. It acts as negotiator of securities, as trustee of estates and funds, and more often as intermediary between the capitalist and borrower. Its service as trustee of railway mortgages is one of its important and typical functions. The railway company desiring to raise a capital sum of money for construction, executes a mortgage upon its franchises and property to secure an issue of bonds. The trust company is made trustee, receives the security and countersigns the bonds which are issued in small denominations and sold at large. If default occurs in payment of interest, or at maturity of principal of the loan, the trust company forecloses the mortgage and protects the bonds. In many other ways the trust company affords a convenient medium for making large financial operations. It has a capital stock to protect its undertakings, and often deposits special security with the state to guarantee them. Its management requires fidelity, skill and thorough business and legal knowledge. All trust companies do not by any means pursue the same line of business, but have specialties; but they are based upon similar fundamental principles.

The oldest trust company in Minneapolis is the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. It was organized in 1883 by E. A. Merrill and E. J. Phelps, who were respectively president and secretary un-

til the resignation of Mr. Phelps during the present year (1892.) Its capital was, at the start, \$200,000, but has since been increased and now stands at \$500,000 with a large surplus fund. It erected a costly and handsome building on Nicollet avenue, where it has on the main floor its business offices. The ground floor is occupied by safe deposit vaults of the most approved construction, where safes and drawers are rented to customers. The upper floors of the several stories of the fine building are fitted up for offices and are occupied for various business purposes. The company has been very successful and enjoys high credit. While it is not confined to any single line of business, it has been largely employed in negotiating and placing money at loan.

The Minnesota Title Insurance and Trust Company occupies a unique field. Its specialty, as its name indicates, is the guarantee of titles. It also transacts a general trust business. It was organized in 1885 with a paid up capital of \$500,000. Its officers are Joseph W. Barnes, president. Joseph W. Mauck, secretary and Henry A. Barnes, treasurer. Daniel Fish, Esq., a lawyer of experience and ability, has charge of the legal department.

The Minneapolis Trust Company was organized in 1888 by Samuel Hill, Esq., who is its president. Clarkson Lindley is secretary and treasurer. It has a capital stock of \$500,000. This company is largely connected with railroad loans, as the president of the Great Northern Railway Company is one of its principal stock-holders and a director, although its business is not at all limited to that line of business.

The Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company is the offspring of the fertile brain of Louis F. Menage, who is its president. It was organized in 1884

Its capital stock is \$1,250,000, with a guarantee fund of \$150,000 and a large surplus. Connected with it under co-operating management but with separate capital and transactions, are a building company, a realty company, a savings bank, and perhaps other functions. It occupies the twelve-story, red free stone building at the corner of Third street and Second avenue south, fire-proof in construction, elegant in finish and complete in all its appointments. The specialty of this company is the making of loans on real estate and negotiating its guaranteed securities. It has agencies in various Eastern cities; also in London.

The St. Paul and Minneapolis Trust Company is the latest born of local trust companies. Its organization dates from 1889. Its capital is \$500,000 with \$100,000 guarantee fund. A. R. McGill, ex-Governor of the State, is president, and Charles Kittleson, ex-Treasurer of Minnesota, secretary and treasurer. Deposits and loans are the specialty of this company. It now occupies an elegant office in the New York Life building, at the corner of Second avenue and Fifth street.

All these trust companies have boards of directors who are among the substantial and conservative citizens, and their affairs are carefully administered.

The Metropolitan Loan and Trust Company was incorporated in 1891 with a capital stock of \$2,000,000. It has but recently perfected its organization and made its guarantee deposit of \$250,000 with the state. Of the large capital over \$1,100,000 has been paid in, making it the largest purely trust company in the city. S. G. Cook is president, H. C. Akeley vice-president, P. M. Woodman, secretary and C. H. Maxcy, treasurer. It occupies rooms in the Lumber Exchange building and aspires to take

high rank among the financial institutions of the city.

EUGENE ADELBERT MERRILL. In the religious wars which devastated France in the sixteenth century, the Merle family was prominent among the supporters of the protestant party. They were Huguenots, and after St. Bartholomew were forced into exile and fled to England. Here the orthography of the family name was changed to Merrill. Sir Peter Merrill was knighted in England. Two of his descendants, John and Nathaniel Merrill, landed in the New World in 1636, and settled at Newburyport, Mass. Nathaniel was the ancestor of E. A. Merrill. This branch of the family removed to Hartford and afterwards to Simsbury, Conn., where Asa Merrill, the grandfather of Eugene, was born. He removed to western New York about the year 1800.

E. A. Merrill was born at Byron, Genesee County, New York, August 26, 1847. His father was Daniel P. Merrill, who was married to Jeanette Pollay, a descendant of a French family. Daniel P. Merrill was a farmer, cultivating the rich lands of the garden county of the empire state. When his son, Eugene, was ten years of age, he removed to Geneseo, Ill., where the son was brought up. He was sent to the graded school of that place, and at the age of twenty was prepared to enter college. After teaching school a short time he entered Hillsdale College, Michigan, where he completed a full course of four years of study, and graduated in 1872 with the degree of B. S. He received the degree of M. S. in course, and in 1888 his attainments in literature were recognized by his *alma mater* in conferring upon him the honorary degree of A. M.

Immediately after graduation, Mr. Merrill made the tour of Europe, and on



E. Merrill

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RESIDENCE OF E. A. MERRILL, 2116 SECOND AVENUE SOUTH BUILT IN 1888 AND 1889



Ed. Mapes

his return entered the law office of E. L. and M. B. Koon at Hillsdale, Michigan, for the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1874, was appointed Master in Chancery, and after a brief term of practice as an assistant in the office of the Messrs. Koon, came to Minneapolis.

The bar of Minneapolis, in 1875, lacked the numbers which it has since attained, but had already received accessions from among the enterprising members of the profession which made it equal in attainment and brilliancy of its members to anything which it has since reached. Mr. Merrill entered the arena of legal practice in partnership with Judge Charles H. Woods. The association continued for three years, until the arrival of Judge M. B. Koon, when the firm of Koon & Merrill was formed. Two years later Mr. Arthur M. Keith was admitted, and the firm became Koon, Merrill & Keith. Their business was large and profitable, becoming one of the most prominent in the city. Mr. Merrill retired from the firm and from the practice of the law January 1, 1883, when he joined with Mr. E. J. Phelps in organizing a financial institution—the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company—which has become one of the solid and permanent institutions of the state. Mr. Merrill was appointed president of the company, a position which he has since held. He is not president in name only, but has personally engaged in the conduct of the large business of the company. In addition to this financial trust Mr. Merrill is a director of the Minnesota Title Insurance company.

The scholarly and administrative ability of Mr. Merrill was recognized several years ago by his election as trustee of Hillsdale College, where he received his higher education. He is also trustee of Parker College at Winnebago City,

Minn., an institution largely founded by L. D. Parker, of Minneapolis, a personal friend. It is a representative of the Free Baptist denomination. He is a member of the Minneapolis Club and quite prominent in the social life of the city.

Mr. Merrill married Sept. 16, 1876, Miss Addie M. Keith, of Minneapolis. They have four children: Burdett, aged fourteen; May, eleven; Keith, five, and Eleanor, one. Their fine residence is at the corner of Second avenue and Twenty-second street, opposite the mansion of the Washburns.

EDMUND JOSEPH PHELPS. Among the more recent settlers in Minneapolis, few have gained a more stable standing among the financial and business circles of the city than E. J. Phelps. A manager of one of the most substantial moneyed corporations of the city, actively engaged in forwarding manufacturing and business enterprises, a leader in organizing whatever movement designed to extend its trade and importance may be undertaken, he is a potent force in the rapidly expanding activities of the city.

He was born at Brecksville, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, January 17, 1845. His father, Joseph E. Phelps, had emigrated to Ohio from Northampton, Mass., where he was descended from a respectable and sturdy line of New England ancestry. His mother, Ursula (Wright) Phelps, a woman of much force of character and keen perceptions, was from the adjoining town of Easthampton. The family lived on a farm, and the son was trained in boyhood to farm life and labor, with access to the common schools of the vicinity. Aspiring to a better education, he attended the preparatory department of Baldwin University, at Berea, and of Oberlin College, and at the age of eighteen recruited his means by teaching school, continuing in

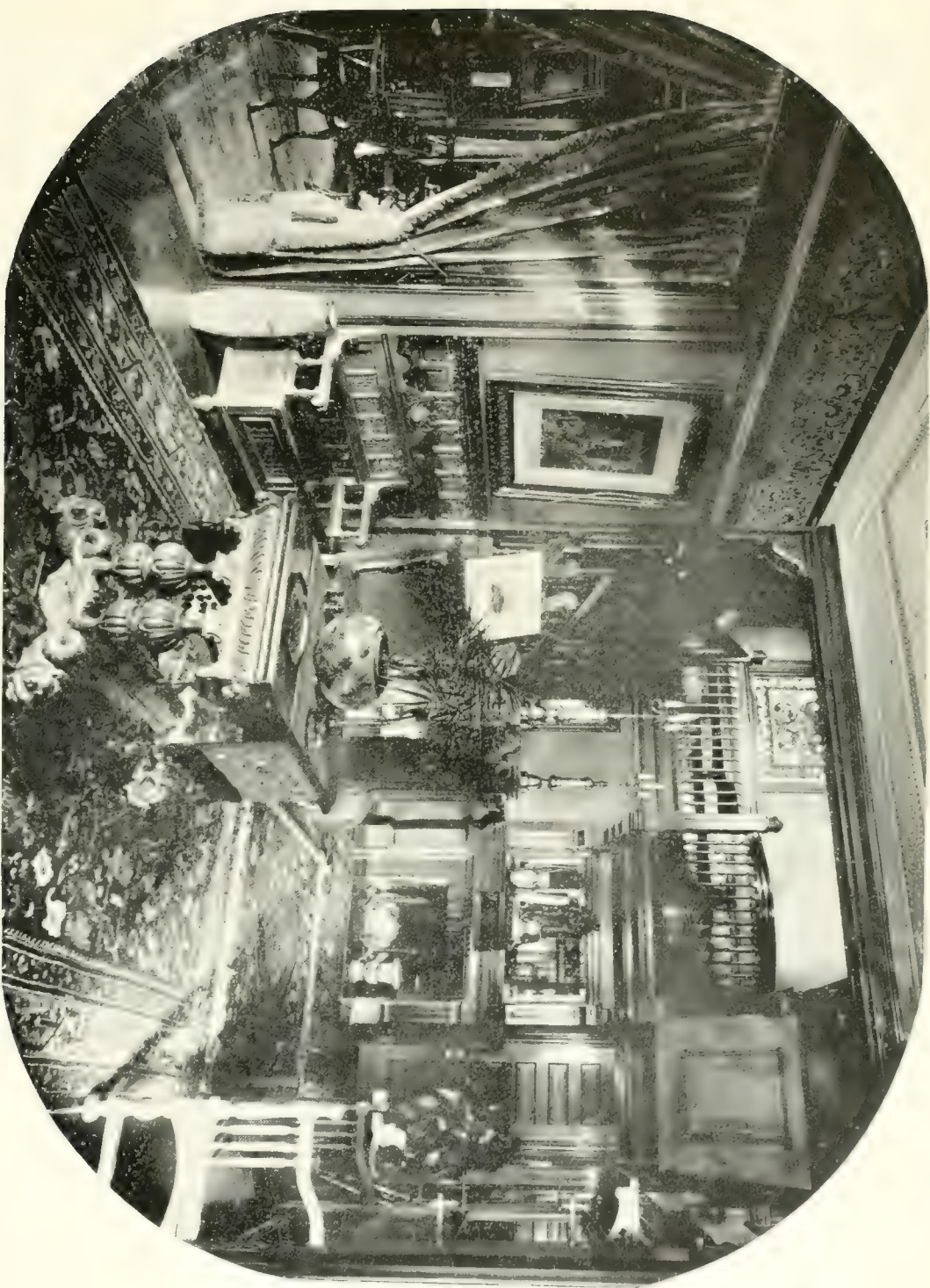
alternate study and teaching for three years, and finishing his educational course in the business college at Oberlin.

After leaving school he was offered a position as teacher in the Northwestern Business College at Aurora, Ill., and spent two or three years in teaching in that city and vicinity. This led to an engagement as teacher of penmanship in the public schools at Aurora, and to employment in the banking house of Volintine & Williams, at that place, where, as clerk, he assisted in all departments of the business. Here was his apprenticeship in the practical business of banking, which has developed in his later home to the conduct of one of the great financial institutions of the city. After a year or so in the bank he joined with his employer in the furniture business under the style of E. J. Phelps & Co., and not long after was compelled to take personal conduct of the business. He remained in this business for about eight years, when he sold his interest and came to Minneapolis, arriving here in April, 1878. Having bought out the established furniture business of J. B. Hanson, and making the acquaintance of Mr. J. S. Bradstreet, who was already engaged in fine house furnishing, they associated in the business, under the style of Phelps & Bradstreet. Thus commenced a line of manufacture and trade which grew to large proportions, and during five years became the leading house in decorative and artistic house furnishing, not alone in the city, but in the entire Northwest. In 1883 Mr. Phelps retired from the furniture business, and with E. A. Merrill organized the Minnesota Loan and Trust Company. The capital stock at the outset was \$200,000, but has been successively enlarged, as the increasing business demanded, to \$300,000, and finally to \$500,000. Mr. Phelps was

made secretary and treasurer of the institution. The fine fire-proof office building known as the Trust Company building, with its safe deposit vaults, was erected on Nicollet Avenue, and the new organization entered upon a large and profitable business. It was a pioneer in that line of finance in the Northwest, and its success, under able management, has led to the establishment of several other like institutions.

Mr. Phelps' tastes and inclinations have led him to avoid political preferment. His activity has been expended in building up business enterprises, esteeming these to be the true basis of the city's prosperity. He became a member of the Board of Trade in 1879, and was its president in 1884 and 1885, and since that time has continued an active director. He was prominent in the formation of the Minneapolis Business Union, and now serving as vice president. This body has done much to induce manufacturing and jobbing enterprises to establish themselves in the city. He has been and still is connected with some of these, giving personal attention to their management. Thus he is a director in the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., in the Brown & Haywood Glass Company, in the Northwestern Elevator Company, and in the Moore Carving Machine Company, of which he is treasurer. He is also an active director in the National Bank of Commerce.

After the bountiful harvest of 1891 had been safely gathered, in which Minnesota and the Dakotas, tributary to the business of Minneapolis, had garnered one hundred and fifty million bushels of the best wheat in the world, with a corresponding yield of other grains and farm products, Mr. Phelps suggested the idea in the Business Union of holding a grand harvest festival in Minneapolis, as a fitting acknowledgement of the



INTERIOR, RESIDENCE OF E. J. PHELPS

bounty of providence, and expressive of general joy. The suggestion was cordially received as a happy one, and all classes of the community, especially the trading and manufacturing interests, entered with enthusiasm into preparations for the event. The alacrity and zeal with which it was carried on is paralleled only by the great National Fete of Confederation, at Paris in 1790. Mr. Phelps was made treasurer of the fund liberally contributed by citizens, and was prominent in arrangements for carrying it out. The preparations occupied less than two weeks, but the festival was grand and unique. The city was gaily decorated; arches spanned some of the streets; a long stretch of Tenth Street was festooned with flour barrels, sacks of flour and sheaves of golden grain. Balconies were erected for tens of thousands of spectators; and when the appointed day arrived a procession moved through the streets, representing nearly every trade and avocation in which the people of the city were engaged—many of them in active operation, until the spectators were weary with gazing at the display. At a rapid march the procession was four hours in passing a given point, and embraced more than one thousand separate displays.

When the United States census of 1890 was taken, and the fairness of the census was challenged by citizens of St. Paul, and a re-enumeration was ordered, he was one of those chosen to represent the citizens, and was sworn as an enumerator, and gave weeks of laborious attention to all the complex details of the work, also acting as treasurer of the census fund.

He was also actively interested in securing the National Republican Convention in 1892, and was selected as treasurer of the fund.

In March of the present year Mr. Phelps received an appointment from the Governor of the state as one of the commissioners to oversee the delivery and distribution of the steamship Missouri's load of flour contributed by the millers of the United States for the relief of the famine-stricken peasants of Russia. This position he accepted, and visited, with the other commissioners, the cities of St. Petersburg, Moscow and the port of Libau, where the cargo was received, and whence it was forwarded to the famine stricken district for distribution.

These incidents are mentioned, not as of lasting importance in themselves, but as they illustrate the character of a man whose public spirit, resources and readiness seize every occasion to advance the interests, and build up the city of his home. It is to the enthusiasm and indefatigable devotion of such men that Minneapolis largely owes her phenomenal growth and prominent position among the enterprising cities of the country.

Mr. Phelps married Miss Louisa A. Richardson, of Aurora, Ill., September 16, 1874. She is a daughter of Charles R. and Ruth (Shepard) Richardson, of Salem, Mass. His family consists of a daughter, Ruth, and two sons, Richardson, and Edmund J. Jr. Two children have died in infancy.

His residence is a tasteful dwelling, which he built in 1884 at the corner of Park Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street. Park Avenue, now paved with asphalt, one hundred feet wide, and the finest residence street of the city, was at that time only coming into prominence. Its selection as a place of permanent residence was evidence of the sagacity which has placed Mr. Phelps in the front ranks of our prosperous citizens.

This sketch of a practical life seems to make business pursuits the most prominent feature of its career. It is in that view that it constitutes a type of Western American life. At the same time it should be remarked that its subject is one of the most genial of men. His social qualities, his exemplary influence, are more private virtues which embellish and enrich his domestic life.

DANIEL BASSETT. The rugged agricultural town of Wolfboro, Carroll county, in the eastern part of New Hampshire, is the native place of the Bassett brothers. Their father, Daniel Bassett, senior, was a farmer, attached to the religious sect of Friends, in which simple and strict faith he trained up his family. The family traces its history through Revolutionary and Colonial times to the French Huguenots. Daniel Bassett was born in 1819, having three brothers and one sister, all of whom, with their father, at one time or another became residents of Minneapolis. Here Daniel Bassett, senior, died May 27, 1861.

Daniel Bassett continued to live in New Hampshire until 1855, when he removed to this, his future home, where his brother, Joel B., had settled four years before.

He had married while in New Hampshire, Miss Jane Canney, a sister of Joseph H. Canney, whose wife was a sister of Mr. Bassett. Their two children were born in New Hampshire, but were educated in the schools of Minneapolis. One of them became the wife of Mr. F. B. Hill, and removed to Chicago, while the other married Mr. Tyson Mowry, and settled in Texas, but has recently removed to this city.

While he continued to reside in New Hampshire, Mr. Bassett remained upon the farm where he was brought up, but engaged in other business of a financial

nature. Mr. Bassett, soon after his settlement in Minneapolis, engaged in the lumber business, in connection with his brother, cutting logs in the pineries of the Rum river and driving them to the Falls of St. Anthony. This occupation, however, was soon discontinued. Having accumulated some means before coming here, and having connection with a bank in his native town, he loaned some money and made investments in real estate. He was of a less ardent temper than his brother Joel, and contented himself with a more quiet life. He was prudent and judicious in his operations, and while industrious and public spirited did not aspire to become a leader in enterprise, nor to take the hazards of extensive undertakings. He pursued a calm and methodical manner of life, enjoying his home, interesting himself in the current affairs of the growing community, co-operating with his neighbors in their labor for the social and moral welfare of the place, but preserving a placidity of spirit and equanimity of temper which enabled him to enjoy that "golden mean," so rare in the life of a young and ambitious community.

His prudence and good judgment admirably qualified him for the discharge of public trusts, and he was soon called upon to share in the burden of administration. At the first organization of township government, in the spring of 1858, he was elected upon the Board of Supervisors, with R. P. Russell as chairman, and D. B. Richardson, Edward Murphy and Isaac I. Lewis as colleagues. He was continued in this position at the succeeding election and for several years. His name is found in the list of a committee appointed in 1861, to raise funds for the relief of the people of Kansas who were suffering from the combined effects of political turmoil and the failure of crops.



D. Bassett



In the War of the Rebellion Mr. Bassett was appointed by Gen. W. S. Hancock Purveyor of the Second Army Corps, in which responsible and honorable position he served for three years. During this time the families of the General and his subordinate were intimate, living together much of the time. After his return to Minneapolis he was appointed postmaster, but did not hold the office long, being unwilling to lend himself to the turbulent schemes of President Johnson.

Mr. Bassett has always affiliated with the Republican party in political principles, and most of the time in political action. He has repeatedly been chosen to represent the city in the State Legislature, and in other important trusts. He was a member of the House of Representatives of the 17th and 18th State Legislatures, where he served on the Public Land Committee, and acquitted himself to the satisfaction of all parties of his constituency.

At the organization of the park commission in 1883, he was appointed one of the board of park commissioners, and continued to hold the position until recently. He served on the finance committee and on the committee on improvements, and was often appointed on special committees to select new sites for park improvements. Mr. Bassett entered into this work, which has done so much to render the city beautiful and salubrious, with much devotion. He was prompt and constant in his attendance upon the meetings of the board, and spent much time besides in consultation and superintendence. He was a strict guardian of the finances, and while he continued in charge, no useless or wasteful expenditure of the public money was allowed.

For many years Mr. Bassett has been a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, a position under executive appointment, where his accurate knowledge and careful scrutiny have been of great service in distributing with fairness the burdens of taxation.

For several years prior to 1880, Mr. Bassett was vice-president of the Merchants' National Bank of Minneapolis. At that time Mr. J. M. Williams, now of the Security Bank, was cashier. The bank held a very creditable position among the banks of the city, and was managed with prudence and success until it retired from business in voluntary liquidation. He is at the present time one of the executive committee of the Minneapolis Trust Company, where his conservative views and good judgment make him a most important officer.

For many years Mr. Bassett occupied for a residence a pleasant home on Nicolet street. When the enlarging business of that street encroached upon the seclusion of its homes he purchased a fine property on the Hennepin boulevard, beyond Twenty-fourth street, where he has lately erected a fine brick mansion.

It has been Mr. Bassett's custom for many years to pass the winter months, with his family, in travel or temporary residence in southern or Pacific coast resorts.

His quiet and regular course of life, free from the harassing cares of active business and the vexations of ambition, has enabled him to preserve good health to a period beyond the allotted life of man. His erect form and elastic step, although bearing a crown whitened with the ripeness of age, belong rather to the man of fifty than to one who has passed his seventieth birthday.

CHAPTER XX.

MANUFACTURES.

BY JAMES T. WYMAN.

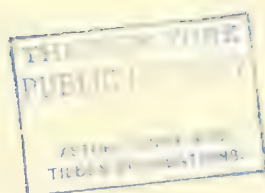
Minneapolis is pre-eminently a manufacturing city. While her citizens are proud of her advantageous location, the salubrity of her climate, the soundness of her financial institutions, and the general growth and prosperity of all her business interests; yet they all realize that her manufactures have contributed more to her material advancement than all other interests combined.

The early settlers of Minnesota saw at a glance the great possibilities for manufacture in controlling the mighty torrent flowing over the Falls of St. Anthony, and it did not require an over sanguine man to predict that the utilization of that magnificent water power would cause a great city to grow up, whose pulsing life, and teeming streets, and rush of trade would be the pride of her citizens, the wonder of her friends and the envy of her rivals. All these we have, and the generation which has accomplished this splendid achievement has not entirely passed away.

To the keen foresight of her active business men, Minneapolis is indebted that her manufactures are appropriate to her location and the natural conditions by which she is surrounded, while

many cities have fallen into the error of encouraging all manufactures without regard to natural conditions or appropriateness of location. In many such instances, by reason of the distance of the raw material used from the point of manufacture, or the distance of the market for the manufactured product, the manufacturer has found insurmountable obstacles to success standing in his way, and consequent financial ruin following, with resulting stagnation to the business interests of the city so unfortunately connected; but from the beginning Minneapolis has been fortunate in these particulars. Her business men have encouraged only such manufactures as consume the raw material of field and forest immediately tributary to her, and such other manufactures as her tributary market requires, and the importation of raw material does not prevent.

Fortunately for Minneapolis, the raw material at hand enables her manufacturers to supply the greater material needs of mankind; hence there is almost unlimited possibilities to her growth in manufactures, as she has millions around her to feed, and clothe, and house. They need her flour, lumber, building





. Vol. Godfrey

material, clothing, furniture and machinery.

It was very largely New England energy and enterprise which put life into the manufacturing industries of Minneapolis at an early day, and it will be well to mention here, the names of a few of the early manufacturers coming from that section.

From Maine came, Ard. Godfrey, Caleb D. Dorr, S. W. Farnham, C. C. and W. D. Washburn, Capt. John Rollins, John Dudley, E. Broad, Charles F. Stimpson, Orrin Rogers, Loren Fletcher, C. M. Loring, Geo. A. Brackett, Paris Gibson, Charles Scott, D. Morrison, Clinton Morrison, H. F. Brown, Geo. W. Crocker, Leonard Day and his sons, J. W., L. D. and W. H. H. Day, John DeLaittre, John Crosby, Jonathan Chase, S. D. Todd, J. M. Robinson, Loring and James A. Lovejoy, R. P. Upton and O. A. Pray. From New Hampshire came Ex-Gov. John S. Pillsbury, followed in later years by his brother, Geo. A., and his nephews, Chas. A. and F. C. Pillsbury; J. B. Bassett, Wm. W. and John W. Eastman, L. G. and J. C. Johnson, and Charles C. Secombe. From Vermont came Capt. John Martin, R. P. Russell, Harmon Martin and D. R. Barber. From Massachusetts, David Lewis and Arnold W. Taylor; from Rhode Island, E. W. Cutter and H. M. Carpenter; from Connecticut, H. T. Welles and J. G. Smith.

These men were among the leading manufacturers of Minneapolis in the early days, and many of them are still in the front rank. Residents of other states have become citizens of Minneapolis, and have taken up and carried on the work begun by New England men, and are not one whit behind them in energy, enterprise and loyalty to our city; but in priority of establishment of manufactures, and in prominence in con-

ducting them, New England men must be given the post of honor.

It was the immense water power provided by the Falls of St. Anthony which made manufactures possible, but that power must first be harnessed and applied; and with that end in view those early settlers proceeded to work. A brief history of the result of their labors will be in order.

Franklin Steele owned the east side water power, he having acquired the adjacent land in 1845, partly by pre-emption and partly by purchase. On July 19th, 1847, he sold an interest in the entire property to Robert Rantoul and Caleb Cushing, but Mr. Steele soon came into ownership of the property again, and in October, 1847, he commenced to build a dam across the east channel of the river. He employed Mr. Ard Godfrey to superintend the work, Caleb D. Dorr being among his assistants. They procured slabs from the old government mill on the west side with which to construct a temporary coffer-dam. They then denuded the lower end of Nicollet island of its heavy growth of rock maple and elm timber to build the permanent dam with. This was the first dam built at the Falls of St. Anthony, and answered the purpose for several years. It extended across the east channel to the upper end of Hennepin island, and thence north to the south end of Nicollet island, being triangular in shape and creating a mill pond which was supplied with water flowing around the north end of Nicollet island into the east channel. In the winter of 1851 the dam was raised two feet in height, in order to increase the head of water and give more power.

ARD GODFREY. This oldest pioneer of the city, with erect form and elastic

step, still walks the streets, and dwells near the spot where forty years ago he began the first improvement in the line of utilizing the water power of the Falls of St. Anthony for the use of civilized man. He was born in Orono, on the Penobscot river, in Maine, on the 18th of January, 1813. There he had grown to manhood among the saw mills and lumbering outfits, and had taken up the trade of millwright, which his father followed. At the age of eighteen he had built a sawmill. He had married Miss Harriet Newel Burr in 1838 and already had a young family, when Franklin Steele engaged him to come to St. Anthony Falls to superintend the building of a dam and the erection of saw mills. Accordingly, with his wife and young children, he arrived at the scene of his labor in the spring of 1847.

After making a home he engaged men, felled trees on the adjacent island, and proceeded with the work which he was engaged to do, which occupied two years. "The saw mill," says Col. Stevens, "was a great convenience to the New Canada people, as well as to the new comers in both St. Paul and St. Anthony. Previously, the lumber for building had to be hewn out of tamarac and hard wood, or hauled over land from St. Croix county."

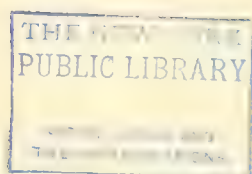
At the conclusion of the work, Mr. Godfrey was under the necessity of taking a share in the property for his wages, and acquired a one-twentieth interest. He spent five years in connection with the mills and in the lumber business at the Falls. He had established the first permanent home in St. Anthony, which sheltered many of the pioneers on their arrival. Here, on the 30th day of May, 1849, was born a daughter, Harriet R. Godfrey, the first white child born in the precincts of Minneapolis.

In the spring of 1851 a postoffice was

established at St. Anthony, of which Mr. Godfrey was appointed postmaster. He had for a deputy Joseph McAlpine, though the duties were not exacting. A weekly mail from St. Paul supplied the office. On the fourteenth of February, 1851, Cataract Lodge, N. D. was organized in Mr. Godfrey's parlor, he being made its treasurer.

At this time there was no premonition of a settlement on the west side of the river. The whole west side, from Fort Snelling to Bassett's creek, was covered by the military reservation. Mr. Godfrey procured one of the officers at the Fort to make a claim for him, and with the whole reservation to choose from, selected the wooded point lying between the Mississippi river and Brown's creek, as Minnehaha was then called. Probably the instinct of a dam and mill building, led him to select a location where running water could be made available to drive machinery. The title to this land was in due time obtained, and here Mr. Godfrey made his home, except for short periods, when for the sake of access to the schools for his children, he resided in Minneapolis. In 1853, he raised a dam in the creek, a little distance above its mouth, and built a saw mill, and later added buhr-stones for grinding grain. These mills were long since burned, and only the ruins of the dam mark its sight. After the mill was completed, Mr. Godfrey built a levee at the point of junction of the creek with the river, at which steamboats made a landing, the river men calling it Godfrey's point.

He continued to reside here contentedly while the west side of the river at Minneapolis was filling up with settlers, and lands, among which he might have had his choice, were being platted into village and city lots. In 1862, a pecuniary obligation, resting as a lien upon





Rich^d Charles

his home, was likely to be foreclosed. Money was not easily procured, and the necessity of the case urged him to unwonted exertion. Learning that he could get a contract to build a mill in far off Idaho, he procured a pair of tough, but refractory native horses, and hitching them to a wagon, supplied with a camping outfit, grain and provisions, he resolutely set out on the long and tiresome journey over the trackless prairies, across unbridged rivers, and over the mountains. Hostile Indians hovering along the route, added to the danger of the trip. But it was successfully made, the mill was built, and returning the next year, he redeemed his home.

The Soldiers' Home was located upon Mr. Godfrey's homestead. The citizens of Minneapolis purchased fifty acres of the farm, comprising the most picturesque part, and tendered the site, which was accepted. The price paid was \$1,000 per acre. Opposite are the grounds of the Minnehaha park, a part of the park system of Minneapolis. On both sides of the creek, landscape art has transformed the naturally picturesque surroundings to pleasure grounds more charming than any to be found in all the region. Mr. Godfrey removed to Minneapolis, where in a pleasant home on Chicago avenue, near the residence of his only son, Abner C. Godfrey, with the wife of his youth, and three of his surviving daughters, he is passing the years of a serene and contented old age.

Mr. Steele continued to own and control the east side water power until 1855, when he sold a one-half interest in it to Davis, Sanford & Gebhardt, of New York City, and one-eighth to Richard Chute and John S. Prince, he retaining three-eighths himself. The new proprietors immediately commenced to build the dam now in use (and known as the St.

Anthony Falls Water Power Company's dam) to control the water belonging to that water power, the old dam not being sufficient. They commenced at the upper end of Hennepin island and built diagonally across to the centre of the west channel of the river, and when the Minneapolis Mill Company built the westerly half the two dams met in the center of the west channel forming a dam shaped like the letter A, with the point up river and dividing the main river so that half the water flowed between Nicollet and Hennepin islands into the East Side Company's mill pond, as soon as that part of the old Steele dam extending from Hennepin to Nicollet islands was removed, which was done at once. They commenced the dam in 1856, and completed it in the spring of 1857, having on Feb. 26, 1856, secured a charter from the Legislature organizing the St. Anthony Water Power Company, representing \$640,000 of capital stock, with Richard Chute as agent. The stock of this company changed hands until in later years it was very largely owned by Richard Chute and his brother, Dr. S. H. Chute. They continued to own and control it through all the stagnation caused by the money stringency of 1857-8, and which was continued by the commencement of the War of the Rebellion.

RICHARD CHUTE. Most Americans, especially in the West, have so little pride of ancestry, that they are unable to trace their descent beyond two or three generations. While the chief value of life is in doing well, it is nevertheless a subject of no little honor and pride to be well born. Mr. Chute is able to identify his ancestor of the thirteenth century, in the person of Alexander Chute, who lived in Taunton, England, in 1268. The family is doubtless of Norman origin, and in England would claim rank

with those who came in with the Conqueror. His father was James Chute, and mother, Martha Hewes, descended from Capt. Roger Clapp, who in 1664 commanded the "Castle," now Fort Independence in Boston Harbor. He was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 23d., 1820, where his father taught a private school, but having entered the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, removed to Columbus, Ohio, and afterwards, in 1831, to Fort Wayne, Ind., where his mother died before he was thirteen years old, and his father when he was fifteen, leaving him the oldest of the family. All his early education he received from his parents. Here at the age of twelve years, Richard entered the store of S. & H. Hanna & Co. and continued with various firms until 1841, when he engaged as clerk with W. G. & G. W. Ewing, who were large buyers of furs and skins, dealing not only with the whites but with various Indian tribes also.

In the conduct of this business he was sent by his employers in 1844 to establish and build a post at Good Road's village eight miles above Fort Snelling on the Minnesota river. This year he visited the Falls of St. Anthony, then almost in a state of nature, which so impressed him, that standing on their brink he took off his hat and making them a bow, exclaimed, "Here is the site of a mighty city," probably unconscious that the Chute of Ohio had been predestinated to associate his life with the Chute de St. Antoine. The next year he became a partner of the Ewings under the firm name of Ewing, Chute & Co., and a few years later was interested in the fur business with P. Choteau, Jr., & Co.

Though a trader with the Indians, he was not regardless of their welfare, but took a deep interest in their civilization and aided them in several negotiations

with the government. He was present in 1842 at Agency City, Iowa, at the making of the treaty with the Sac and Fox Tribe; and in 1846 was present in Washington with the Winnebagoes, when they sold the "Neutral Ground" in Iowa; and in 1851 at Travers des Sioux and Mendota when the Sioux concluded the treaties which opened Minnesota to settlement. On the latter occasion he was accompanied by his wife.

The Indian question has, from the settlement of the country, presented, not alone to the Indian office, but to the philanthropist, a perplexing problem. Ceding their lands in exchange for payments, annuities, schools and teachers, the tribes have been gathered in reservations, where with restricted facilities for the chase, they have had little opportunity to acquire the arts of civilization and have wasted their lives in idleness and too often in vice. A better plan seems to have been hit upon, whereby the Indian surrendering his tribal lands and dissolving his tribal relations receives land in severalty and becomes a citizen. It is a subject of satisfaction to Mr. Chute and should entitle him to be remembered with gratitude, that he inaugurated this better system. His work was done in connection with the legislature, state and national, of 1851, that resulted in the government making treaties by which in 1855 the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan exchanged their tribal lands west of the Mississippi for lands in severalty in Michigan, dissolving their tribal relations and becoming citizens of that state. The service was not official, but altogether voluntary and personal, and prompted solely by his interest in the welfare of the Indians.

While in the fur trade, Mr. Chute married in 1850 Miss Mary Eliza Young and in 1854 removed to St. Anthony which

his prophetic eyes had ten years before seen as a place of destiny, and engaged in the real estate business.

At that time, the land on the east side of the Mississippi river at the Falls of St. Anthony, controlling the water power, was the property of Franklin Steele of Fort Snelling, Thomas E. Davis, John F. Sanford and Frederick C. Gebhard, of New York. Mr. Chute in connection with Mr. John S. Prince, of St. Paul, purchased of Mr. Steele a one-eighth interest in the property. In 1856 the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company was incorporated and the property vested in it, and Mr. Chute became agent of the company and manager of the property, continuing in that capacity until 1868 when he became president of the company, and continuing such until the sale of the property in 1880 to Jas. J. Hill of St. Paul and Messrs Stephens and Angus of Montreal. These twenty-five years were years of activity, of liberal expenditure, with hope long deferred, but finally crowned with the success which Mr. Chute's prophetic eye had foreseen, and his unflagging perseverance and tenacity had conspired to produce. Adam was built, saw-mills erected, flumes excavated, mills and factories located, and with similar improvements on the west side of the Falls by the Minneapolis Mill Company, the property became the center of an active community and the nucleus and heart of a great city.

During these years Mr. Chute actively engaged in whatever seemed to promise to benefit the community and build it up, not only in material prosperity but in religious life, in education, and in attractiveness and beauty as a place of residence.

In the summer of 1856 with R. P. Upton and Edward Murphy he expended the sum of \$7,600, which had been raised by the people at the Falls, in clearing out

the channel of the Mississippi river from the Minneapolis steam boat landing to Fort Snelling, with such benefit to the navigation that the following year there were fifty-two steam boat arrivals at the Falls.

In November, 1856, he was requested by Henry M. Rice, then territorial delegate to congress to repair to Washington and aid in securing the passage of a railroad land grant bill. He was joined in December by H. T. Welles, and a bill after a prolonged legislative contest was passed on the last day of the session that resulted in building 1,400 miles of railroad in the state.

In the distribution of the lands by the legislature, Mr. Chute was made a charter director in several of the railroad companies and spent much time in promoting them, especially the present Great Northern system. He also united with other enterprising citizens in organizing a Union Board of Trade in which he was for many years a director and for two years its president.

In this service, he introduced the system of boulevarding the streets, which has added so much beauty to Minneapolis, and the system of numerical streets and houses by which their location is so readily comprehended.

It was in 1858 that he purchased 3,300 shade trees and had them set out along the street lines and out into uninhabited stretches of prairie. The stately cottonwoods that lift their leafy branches in long lines over the streets of the East side are survivors of this early planting and seem, as the wind stirs their foliage to murmur in gentle tones their recognition of the kindly act.

Upon the opening of the land office in Minneapolis, Mr. Chute in company with Mr. H. G. O. Morrison entered fifteen hundred acres of land. In 1862 he was appointed by Governor Ramsey

special quarter master for a detachment of troops ordered to Fort Ripley, and while there was appointed assistant quarter master of the state with the rank of lieutenant colonel. From 1863 to the close of the war of the Rebellion, he was United States provost marshal for Hennepin County.

In 1865 he formed a business partnership with his brother, Dr. Samuel H. Chute, which still continues. Intimate business relations between them and Mr. Frederick Butterfield, of New York, proved mutually pleasant and profitable.

For many years citizens observing the slow but incessant recession of the falls had become apprehensive of their stability. The Water Power companies, with aid from the two municipalities, had constructed an apron of cribbed logs and rock at a cost of over one hundred thousand dollars. A well intended but dangerous attempt to construct a hydraulic tunnel through the islands, had made a breach through which the water of the Mississippi poured in a torrent threatening to sweep the entire ledge of rock constituting the barrier away. The situation was alarming, threatening to obliterate the water power of the falls as well as to destroy the navigable stretch of the river above them.

Mr. Chute went to Washington and appealed to Congress for aid. A bill granting one hundred thousand acres of land to aid in the work of preserving the falls was introduced but failed to pass by one vote. The following year he again failed in his effort to pass the bill, but in the spring of 1870 he had better success for a cash appropriation of \$50,000 was made and a United States engineer was appointed to take charge of the work. Subsequent appropriations were made by Congress which with the aid of municipal subscriptions, with

those of the Water Power companies and individuals, furnished the means for building a substantial concrete dyke under the river bed, from bank to bank, which has effectually stayed the threatened devastation and made the falls permanent and secure.

The gigantic work was planned by Col. F. U. Farquhar, a United States engineer, and skillfully executed by Mr. Gillespie, his assistant.

The municipal union of St. Anthony and Minneapolis, unpopular with the majority of citizens, tenacious of their favorite names, was urged with so much zeal and judgment by a few leading citizens of St. Anthony, prominent among whom was Mr. Chute, that all scruples were overcome and the union was happily effected in 1872.

In 1876, Mr. Chute was appointed Regent of the University, and acted as its treasurer for several years, resigning in 1882, in consequence of his health which made it necessary to seek a less rigorous climate. Since that time he has spent much time in the southern states, where he has taken great interest in, and been a close student of the colored race and poor white problems.

Mr. and Mrs. Chute have had five children, Charles Richard, Minnie Olive, Mary Welcome, Will Young and Grace Fairchild.

Tall in stature, spare in build, with fair complexion and prominent piercing eye, Mr. Chute has always been an attractive figure upon the streets of Minneapolis. His energy of character inspires activity, and his enthusiasm in whatever he has undertaken, has never failed to bring success. Originally an old line Whig, he was one of the twenty who in 1855 organized the Republican party in Minnesota, at the memorable meeting at the Methodist church in St. Anthony, at which Gov. Wm. R. Mar-

shall presided. His ecclesiastical connection is with the Presbyterians, having been an elder in the Andrew Presbyterian church. He is a pronounced temperance man in theory and practice; takes great interest in public affairs, inventions and advanced thoughts; believes in female suffrage, with an educational qualification for both sexes; and a thorough change in the naturalization laws. To quote his own words on a recent occasion, "he manages to keep about twenty years ahead of the times, taking for his motto, "Let us have Peace," but always striving to bring victory out of defeat."

The writer of this inadequate sketch would add, that the accomplishments of his active life assure that the striving has not been in vain.

The development of the property, however, was a heavy load for the company to carry; but men of wonderful tenacity were hold of the enterprise and would not let go when others would have surrendered and given up the struggle. There was good prospect of their labor and waiting being well repaid, when an event occurred which cast a gloom over both cities at the falls and came near irreparably injuring the water power.

In 1865, Mr. W. W. Eastman purchased Nicollet island of H. L. Dousman, of Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, for \$24,000. By that purchase he obtained certain water rights, in which the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company acquiesced, entitling him to build a tunnel from the south end of Hennepin island, extending under that island to the south end of Nicollet Island. A. H. Wilder and others became associated with him in the ownership of the south end of Nicollet island, and in 1867 a tunnel was commenced below Hennepin island and carried along successfully until it had

reached the south end of Nicollet island, when the spring floods of 1869 broke through the bed rock of the river, on the westerly side of Nicollet island, and into the mouth of the tunnel and washing the soft sand stone undermined the bed-rock and threatened untold damage to the Falls of St. Anthony.

At the mouth of the tunnel, near the south end of Hennepin island, there were several mills whose foundations were built upon the bed-rock of the river. The water from this tunnel flowing under the bed-rock and washing out the soft sand stone let the bed-rock down and of course the mills with it, and they fell into the river and drifted away with the floods. The mills destroyed in this way were Elijah Moulton's planing mill, Kasube & Co.'s grist mill, containing three runs of stone, and also one-third of the Island Flour mill, that part containing the elevator, the proprietors having moved the wheat in anticipation of the washout. The water power company did all it could to retrieve the disaster; both cities turned out en masse to stop the break. Thousands of loads of stone and gravel and brush were thrown into the open mouth of the tunnel, only to be washed away as so much chaff. But at last, after building a coffer-dam around the tunnel's mouth, the break was stopped, much to the relief of the real estate owners on both sides of the river, who were fearful lest the Falls of St. Anthony would retreat up river, as they had receded in ages past from the confluence of the Minnesota and the Mississippi to their present location; but in 1869, just as they were quieting down in the hope that the Falls were secure, the center of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's mill pond, for a space of fifty feet square, dropped ten feet into the space washed out beneath it by the former flood, and into this crater the east side

branch of the Mississippi river poured and continued its devastating work. With the fall of the river bed the hopes of the citizens fell also, and real estate went down with the rest. But Dr. S. H. Chute formulated a plan by which the danger was soon repaired by building a coffer-dam around the break, and placing an apron over it made of 8x8 timbers bolted together and calked water tight; and when the coffer-dam was taken out the river flowed calmly over the apron as if the entire space was solid rock. But the relief was only temporary, as the water broke through into the tunnel in other places, and the government was at last called to the aid of the water power company and the young cities at the Falls, and under the direction of competent engineers, chiefly that of United States engineer, Col. Farquhar, the breaks were repaired, a retaining wall built under the bed-rock across the river from bank to bank, and extending into the banks for fifty feet on each side, the wall being six feet thick at the bottom, four feet at the top, and forty feet high. Thus with secure anchorage and firm foundations the Falls of St. Anthony remain as they were completed by the government, and probably will continue to stand to the admiration and profit of generations yet unborn. Toward the expense of this great work the United States government contributed \$550,000 and Minneapolis and her citizens \$335,000.

On April 15, 1880, Chute brothers sold the stock of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company to James J. Hill and his associates in the Great Northern railway for \$425,000. Mr. Hill continued to manage and control the company until it was merged into the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company, as part of the properties controlled by the

English syndicate. While Mr. Hill managed the company the officers were as follows: R. B. Angus, president; Edward Sawyer, secretary and treasurer, with R. B. Angus, Edward Sawyer and James J. Hill as directors.

The Minneapolis Mill Company, which company until a very recent date, controlled the entire water power on the west side of the river, was chartered February 27th, 1856. The organization was as follows: Robert Smith, president; Geo. E. Huy, secretary; D. Morrison, treasurer, with Robert Smith, D. Morrison, G. K. Swift, Geo. E. Huy, R. P. Russell, Dr. J. S. Elliot and J. S. Newton as directors.

The mill company's dam across the Mississippi river, connecting in the center of the west channel with the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's dam, was begun in the summer of 1856 and completed in 1857. Immediately after completing the dam, the mill company proceeded to construct a canal along the river bank, in order to utilize its valuable mill sites. Beginning at the shore end of the dam, the canal was built along First street 300 feet, to Cataract street, now Sixth avenue south. In 1866 the canal was extended 500 feet, and completed in December of that year, at a cost of \$35,000. In 1866 it became evident that something must be done to protect the falls, as the water constantly undermined the bedrock under the river, causing it to fall, and break off in pieces, and as a result of this process, the falls were gradually receding, having receded about five hundred feet since the government mill was built in 1822.

The following article published in the Minneapolis and St. Anthony State Atlas in 1866 will explain the situation as viewed by the citizens at the Falls: The article was entitled,

OLD ST. ANTHONY FALLS AGAIN.

Yesterday, it being regular in the operations of Nature, and his time having come, old St. Anthony lost a huge piece off from one of his falls. All have noticed how even the rock was broken off just below the bridge to the saw mills, and how beautifully the water poured over it. In the morning, without notice, a huge piece of the limestone, at least 50 feet long and 20 broad and 6 feet thick, fell suddenly away from its old bed, and striking upon the hard rocks below, broke into massive fragments. A heavy jar of the solid earth, a dull splash, and the grinding noise attending the breaking of heavy substances followed the fall. Morrison's lumber office was situated just over the falling stone. It rests on six posts. The rock fell entirely away from under the two outermost end posts, and broke off within about a foot of the two middle ones. Had it broken off about a foot further in, the office would have gone end over end into the abyss. As it is, it projects over its two posts in air, and has been deserted by its tenants, who have moved up town. The sluices beyond the office are somewhat damaged. An inspection was made of the state of these rocks last summer during low water. They were found to be undermined and a fine loose sand scattered in the crevices. The balance of the rock attached to the Minneapolis bank will in all probability come away soon, and the bridge with it, and at some future day more will follow, and perhaps involve the whole of the mill structure in ruins.

The Minneapolis Mill Company concluded to place an apron made of heavy timbers over the falls to protect the bed-rock from the wear of the water and ice. This work was completed in 1867 and it has accomplished all its most sanguine advocates anticipated. During the construction of these improvements, and for many years thereafter the following directors were managing the company's business: C. C. Washburn, D. Morrison, W. D. Washburn, Robert Smith and R. J. Baldwin. The board was officered as follows: C. C. Washburn, president; R. J. Baldwin, treasurer, H. B. Hancock, secretary and agent.

The stock of the mill company changed hands and afterwards passed to the ownership of C. C. Washburn, his brother W. D. Washburn and Dorilus Morrison,

and was owned and managed by them until the fall of 1889, when it passed into the hands of the Pillsbury-Washburn Flour Mill Company, with the Pillsbury and W. D. Washburn mills and the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's properties.

The first utilization of the water power furnished by the Falls of St. Anthony was by the United States government in the old government mill, built on the west side of the river near the foot of Seventh avenue south in the year of 1822; the land it stood upon belonging to the Fort Snelling military reservation, the work of building the mill being under the supervision of Lieut. J. B. F. Russell, acting quartermaster of the regular army.

The manufactures of Minneapolis cannot be said to date their commencement from the building of that mill, as there was no St. Anthony or Minneapolis for many years thereafter; but it will perhaps be well to give a history of that mill at this point, as being the first structure ever built by white men at the Falls of St. Anthony, and prophetically embodying in the purpose of its construction the twin industries of flour and lumber which have since become the great staples of manufacture in Minneapolis. The government forces stationed at Fort Snelling being far from civilization, and having to depend upon freight-ing the most of their supplies down the Ohio and up the Mississippi, the commandant decided to use the resources near at hand and build a small mill to grind the grain and feed required at the fort. So in 1822 he proceeded to build what was called the government mill at the Falls of St. Anthony. The mill was built of stone and located at the brink of the falls, which was then about opposite Seventh avenue south, the constant undermining of the bed rock over which

the river flowed and its consequent breaking off having caused the recession of the falls to the present location. The mill as originally built was about twenty feet square and two stories high, and was completed that year, together with a small log house for the occupancy of the miller. The machinery arrived at Fort Snelling by steamboat the following year, and consisted of one run of buhrs, with the necessary shafting. After being fitted up, the mill was run by the authorities at the fort as needed, until 1830, when they concluded to put in a saw to cut lumber necessary in the construction of some buildings. A frame building about double the size of the original structure was built nearly adjoining and west on the river bank, and in it was placed an old fashioned up and down saw for sawing lumber. The water to run the mills was taken directly from the brink of the falls to a wooden flume, there being no dam. The government authorities continued to run the grist mill in a desultory way until 1849, when the property was purchased by Robert Smith, of Illinois, for \$750.00. He rented it to Calvin Tuttle, who operated the grist mill from time to time until 1855, when Leonard Day remodeled the frame addition somewhat, and operated it as a saw mill, and that part containing the grist mill was torn down. After Mr. Day had operated the mill two years, it was sold to Mr. Ferrant in 1857, and he refitted and operated it as a grist mill until 1862, when he sold it to Perkins & Crocker, who named it the City Mill. In 1866 they sold the mill to J. C. Berry & Co., who changed it to a merchant mill and operated it until 1875, when they sold it to Solon Armstrong & Co., who operated it until 1879, when it was torn down to make way for the Northwestern Flouring Mill. But few Minneapolis citizens knew of its ancient

origin, as that was hidden beneath its dignified title of the City Mill; but the old timbers of which it was constructed were familiar to the few earlier settlers.

It is to the credit of the East Side, or what was once known as St. Anthony, that in that section of Minneapolis the foundations of our manufactures were really laid. The West Side was not yet open to settlement, when the hardy sons of Maine, leaving their native pine woods, commenced to cut logs on the Mississippi and Rum rivers, and float them down to the Falls of St. Anthony, and thus of necessity the manufacture of lumber became our pioneer industry. Nature had done all the preliminary work. The almost unlimited pine forests made naturally tributary by the flowing river to bear their products to a waiting market, the Falls of St. Anthony providing tremendous water power, the beautiful prairie lying beyond all ready for the plow, all pointed to the immediate vicinity of the falls, as the location for a great manufacturing city; and the new comer from the east immediately took hold of the work of building it, with a vim and enthusiasm, born of the splendid climatic conditions so favorable to this growing northwest, as well as the sturdy stock from which these pioneers had descended.

In 1847, immediately after commencing to build his dam, Franklin Steele associated with him Mr. Ard Godfrey under the firm name of Steele & Godfrey, at that time the firm being called the St. Anthony Mill Company, but they did not incorporate; Mr. Godfrey's interest being one-twentieth of the whole property. Mr. Godfrey was a practical millwright from Maine, and he proceeded to build a saw mill on the river bank, at the foot of First avenue southeast, at the shore end of the new dam. In the spring

of 1848 both saw mill and dam were completed, greatly to the delight of Messrs Steele & Godfrey, as well as the little community now beginning to gather at the falls. The mill had two up and down saws and a lath saw. This machinery was shipped from Bangor, Maine, by Mr. Godfrey. The capacity of the mill was about 15,000 feet per day.

This was the first real saw mill ever built at the falls, the arrangement for sawing logs in the old government mill on the west side being hardly entitled to that dignity; and it was the beginning of manufacturing in Minneapolis and St. Anthony as well; the manufacture of lumber being our greatest industry in the number of men employed, even to the present day.

In the fall of 1848 Steele & Godfrey added to their mill, putting in two more saws thus doubling its capacity, the row along the dam really being a series of mills. In 1849 Mr. Steele sold a half interest in the mills to Arnold W. Taylor, of Boston. In 1850 Mr. Godfrey retired from his partnership with Mr. Steele, and in that year Mr. Taylor, the new partner, proceeded to build another saw mill at the west end of the dam, and detached from those already built, but being a part of the plant, and consisting of four up and down saws and a lath mill. In 1851 Mr. Godfrey, who had become associated with C. W. Borup, under the name of Borup & Godfrey, rented four saws in the row of mills and run them for one year. S. W. Farnham, Caleb D. Dorr, Chas. Stimpson and others rented the different sections at various times, and many lumbermen who afterward became prominent received their first profits from these mills. H. T. Welles stocked the mills from 1852 to the spring of 1855. Isaac E. Lane, J. M. Lane, Samuel Estes and others operated the mills for Mr. Welles. In 1855 Loren Lovejoy,

the father of James A. and Stephen Lovejoy, rented two of the mills, and in that year two gangs were added by the water power company. Mr. Lovejoy sawed the logs of D. Morrison & Co. until 1857. J. B. Bassett, S. W. Farnham, Samuel Stanchfield, Capt. John Martin, Butler & Walker, W. E. Jones, Capt. Jonathan Chase, Chute Brothers, J. S. Pillsbury & Co., Capt. John Rollins, J. Dean & Co., Leonard Day, Todd, Gorton & Co., Tuttle & Lane, F. G. Mayo and Mayo & Clark stocked the mills and operated them by the thousand until 1870, when the entire row was destroyed by fire, also involving the destruction of the old Steele dam across the east channel of the river, it being built mostly of timber.

As early as 1851 it became evident that some concerted action must be taken to control the handling of logs coming down the Mississippi river to St. Anthony. The logs of the different owners necessarily became mixed in driving, causing unpleasant disputes, and thereby necessitating considerable expense and trouble to separate the logs. To mitigate these difficulties, the Mississippi Boom Company was organized February 3d, 1851. The charter was secured by Franklin Steele, J. R. Brown and Daniel Stanchfield. At the same time the St. Anthony Boom Company was organized by W. Getchell, Franklin Steele, J. G. Lemon, S. W. Farnham, Ard. Godfrey and Joseph Libbey. These two companies handled the logs until the close of the sawing season of 1856. On December 20th, 1856, the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company was organized and on March 21st, 1857, it secured a charter, with a capital of \$15,000, and this company absorbed the Mississippi Boom Company and the St. Anthony Boom Company. The first officers were as follows: John S. Prince, president;

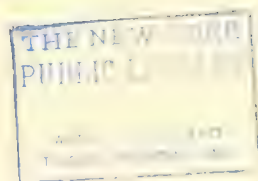
J. W. Buckmore, vice-president; J. A. Lovejoy, secretary, and S. W. Farnham, treasurer. Ever since the organization of the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company, it has handled all the logs on the Mississippi River and its tributaries coming to Minneapolis. S. D. Todd was elected the first boom master. Geo. Miliken, Caleb D. Dorr, W. E. Johnson and Samuel Simpson have since filled that office, and Mr. Simpson is the present incumbent. There had been but few changes in the management of the boom company up to 1888, when the present management came into office as follows: J. B. Bassett, president; E. C. Whitney, vice-president and treasurer; Samuel Hill, secretary; Samuel Simpson, boom master. This company has rendered invaluable aid to the lumbermen of Minneapolis. It controls and handles the logs after they reach what is called "boom limits," which limits extend up river about one hundred miles above Minneapolis. From "the limits" it drives the logs to the Minneapolis boom, sorts them according to the different marks and turns them to the mills where they belong. The charge to the lumbermen for this work varies somewhat according to the favorableness of the season; but averages about twenty cents per thousand feet.

In 1854 D. W. Marr built a steam saw mill between Orth's brewery and the bank of the river in Northeast Minneapolis. He run the mill until 1857, when the financial panic of that year compelled him to sell it to John Orth, who in turn run the mill until 1859, when it was burned.

In 1855 Lovejoy Bros. built a shingle mill on what was called Cataract Island, a small, rocky island located just below the falls and southwest of the lower end of Hennepin Island. The only connection between Cataract Island and Hen-

nepin Island was by a walk or driveway made of slabs and blocks from the shingle mill; so temporarily, in times of drought the island was connected with Hennepin Island; but in times of flood this improvised walk or driveway was washed out, and Cataract Island was not connected with Hennepin Island. Messrs. Lovejoy Bros. run their mill until 1860, when the rock upon which the mill stood was undermined by the water, and the mill toppled over into the Mississippi River and was washed down stream towards the gulf, and the island soon suffered the same fate. This was the inevitable result of the recession of the Falls of St. Anthony, and the inability of the soft sandstone to resist the encroachments of the water, until now Cataract Island is no more to be seen, and none but the few old residents of Minneapolis know that it ever existed.

In 1856 Mr. S. W. Farnham bought the water rights on the west side of Hennepin Island and constructed a saw mill. He operated the mill until 1860, when James A. Lovejoy became his partner, under the style of Farnham & Lovejoy. In 1875 the mill burned, but was immediately rebuilt and at that time was one of the finest saw mills on the Falls of St. Anthony, and for many years the firm of Farnham & Lovejoy did a very large lumber business. In 1882 Mr. James J. Hill and his associates bought the mill and the water rights of Messrs. Farnham & Lovejoy, and the mill was dismantled. This purchase gave Mr. Hill entire control of the water power on the east side of the river, he having purchased the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Company's property two years previous. With the sale of their mill, Messrs. Farnham & Lovejoy had their logs sawed by the thousand until 1885, when Mr. Lovejoy died and the firm went out of business.





Ed. Everett

The first saw mill built on the west side of the river, excepting of course, the old government mill, was built by Pomeroy, Bates & Co., in 1856, on the land now occupied by the Omaha railroad tracks, at the junction of Bassett's creek and the Mississippi river. The firm was composed of John L. Pomeroy, E. L. Bates, Geo. Elsworth and J. B. Bassett. This mill was destroyed by fire in 1859.

In 1858 (the mill company's dam having been completed the year before), Gilpatrick & Hammons commenced to build the Pioneer mill, the first saw mill on the mill company's dam. The mill was located at the outer end of the dam. In the fall of that year, J. B. Bassett (having withdrawn from the firm of Pomeroy, Bates & Co.) bought the Pioneer mill and completed it. Mr. Gilpatrick had a small pail and tub factory on the east side of the river, and this was moved over and put in the second story of the Pioneer mill. The pail and tub factory was equipped with one lathe, and run for two years, until 1860, when Mr. Bassett built a building immediately across the platform, south from the Pioneer mill, and the pail and tub factory was moved into that building, and ran until 1869, when the building was undermined by the spring flood of that year, and falling into the river went down stream. Messrs. Bassett & Gilpatrick operated the Pioneer mill until 1862, when Richard Price, of Philadelphia, became a partner, and the firm name was changed to J. B. Bassett & Co. Mr. Price died in 1869 and the business was continued by the surviving partners. In 1869, Bassett & Co. sold the Pioneer mill to Bull & Harrison, who operated it for one year, when they sold it to Eastman, Bovey & Co.

JOEL B. BASSETT. The Bassett family belongs to the French Huguenot stock.

After St. Bartholomew, some of its members passed to the British islands, whence they joined the emigration which brought exiles from religious intolerance and persecution to the American colonies. The town records of Lynn, Mass., show the name among the citizens of that town as early as 1640, and the family records indicate that they remained there some years after the close of the Revolutionary war, whence they removed to New Hampshire.

In the early part of the present century Daniel Bassett, Sr., was a resident of Wolfboro, Stafford County, N. H. He cultivated a farm, and having been raised with religious principles promulgated by George Fox, he cultivated the gift within him, as the spirit gave him utterance, in the earnest but simple worship of the Society of Friends. He was uncompromising in his religious and political opinions. He was an early anti-slavery man, manumitting by a formal deed a slave that the laws of his state allowed him to hold as a chattel. In politics he was a Federalist, firmly supporting the Adams, and when the Whig party took the succession, followed the fortunes and teachings of Clay and Webster, until it in turn was merged into the Republican organization.

The state of New Hampshire was Democratic from its organization until the year 1850. Franklin Pierce and John G. Atherton had full control of the Democratic party in the state, and distributed the federal and state patronage among their supporters. The question of slavery entered largely into political discussions. When John P. Hale, Mason W. Tappan and Daniel Bassett, Jr., with their associates, undertook to wrest the state from the Democratic party, and succeeded in electing a Republican governor and sent John P. Hale to the United States Senate, no man in the state did more to

bring about the political revolution than the last named of the three.

Joel B. Bassett was born at Wolfboro, New Hampshire, in 1817, being the son of Daniel Bassett, Sr.

His early life was laborious, and frugal, being passed upon the rugged farm, which he assisted his father and brothers to cultivate. His scholastic advantages were such as the country school afforded, and an academy located in the village adjacent to the farm, which he attended about two years. He was endowed with a mind eager for the acquisition of knowledge, and with a keen perception of facts and occurrences passing before him, so that by reading and observation he acquired a general education in practical things. Throughout his busy life he has been an omnivorous reader of the news of the day, of periodical literature, and of books of science, history, and the practical arts. He has at his home one of the most extensive and valuable private libraries to be found in the city, where he spends much of his leisure time.

As was customary with New England boys, young Bassett, remained at home, assisting his father in the labor of the farm until he reached his majority. He then went to the state of Maine and engaged in lumbering, working in the pineries, on the rivers, and in the mills for twelve years. During this time he was united in marriage with Miss Carpenter, who has been his life companion until one year ago, when she passed away. The only child of the marriage is W. L. Bassett, who was born and received his training and education in Minneapolis. He graduated with much eclat at the Minnesota State University, and after spending one year at Ann Arbor in the University of Michigan, in the law department, he engaged with his father in the management of the extensive lumber business of J. B. Bassett & Co.

Mr. Bassett arrived in St. Anthony in 1850, at about the same time as Isaac Atwater, Edward Murphy, Allen Harmon, C. W. Christmas, J. P. Wilson, Joseph Dean, Thomas Chambers, George W. Chowen and W. W. Wales, all pioneers, whose names are spoken with reverence by all the old residents of the city.

It will be remembered that at the time of his arrival, and for about five years afterwards, the lands on the west side of the Mississippi river, now adjacent to the falls, were covered by the military reservation, and lawful settlements could not be made on them. Regarding the claim made by him, Col. Stevens says in his "Personal Recollections," "Joel B. Bassett took up a quarter section above the creek that bears his name and immediately on the bank of the river. Having perfected his arrangements in the fall of 1851, in regard to it, at Fort Snelling, he moved on to it in May, 1852, and for several years, and in fact until it became too valuable for that purpose, occupied it exclusively for farming. He was as good a farmer as he has since proved to be a lumberman and business man." The truth of this commendation is evident from the fact mentioned by the same chronicler, that at the second annual fair of the Territorial Agricultural Society, held on the 17th of October, 1855, "for the first time in the history of the Upper Mississippi valley the dairy was represented by a good display of cheese, the product of Mrs. J. B. Bassett." This farm, which really contained but 140 acres, was sold in 1856 to Messrs Bradford and Garland to be platted into town lots. The price realized was \$250 per acre, an advance not excelled in any of the more recent real estate booms of the town.

The creek which took its name from the first settler on its banks, the outlet of Medicine lake, which wound its tortu-

ous course through the city, in a deep and rugged chasm, has long since disappeared from view, its waters swallowed by sewers, or finding their way to the river through arched masonry, and the gorge through which they then flowed, filled and leveled, is crossed by numerous railroad tracks and level streets, and is the site of elevators, warehouses, and business blocks.

While Mr. Bassett was cultivating his farm, he found time to pursue the occupation of earlier years, in the pineries, and on the river. Indeed he commenced the lumber business in some of its ruder forms, almost as soon as he had established himself in his new home—a business which he has continued with scarcely an interruption, and at times on a gigantic scale. Pine lands, camps in the woods, drives, booms, saw mills, planers, lumber yards, have been his occupation, and their management, to his active habit and energetic mind, a diversion.

At the first county election, held in the fall of 1852, he was elected probate judge of the county. The election for the first and only time in the history of the county was unanimous, each candidate for a county office receiving seventy-one votes, the number constituting pretty nearly the entire population of the county, which then did not include St. Anthony. In February of the following year the Hennepin County Agricultural Society was incorporated by an act of the Territorial Legislature, and Judge Bassett was made one of its incorporators.

In 1854 Judge Bassett was nominated by the Whigs of the county as their candidate for member of the Territorial Council, but was not elected.

The following year he was nominated for member of the Territorial Council. He received a majority of the votes of Hennepin County, but his opponent, D. M. Hanson carried Carver County, which

belonged to the council district, by a sufficient majority to overcome Judge Bassett's majority in Hennepin County. Mr. Hanson died during his term of office, whereupon his former opponent was elected to a seat in the Territorial Council. During the session of the legislature Judge Bassett, ever attentive to the needs of his constituents, obtained a charter for the Mississippi & Rum River Boom Company. The company immediately organized and commenced the improvements which were so essential to the prosecution of the lumber trade. It has expended over \$500,000 in improvements, employs from one to two hundred men, receives the logs driven into the Mississippi river at Brainard, drives them to its booms, and delivers them to the respective owners. Of this company Mr. Bassett is and for many years has been the president.

At the organization of a county government Judge Bassett was appointed one of the county commissioners, and assisted in dividing its territory into towns and giving them the names they now bear.

Judge Bassett was one of the notable band, who met in St. Anthony in 1856 and organized the Republican party in Minnesota. He had been an old line Whig, but his radical views on the slavery question impelled him to throw himself with zeal into the new party whose watchword was "freedom." Soon afterwards he purchased of W. A. Hotchkiss, its proprietor, the *Minnesota Democrat*, and changed it to a Republican paper. Besides the offices already named, Judge Bassett was for a number of times elected to the city council, where his knowledge and practical views were of great service in organizing the rapidly growing departments of city administration.

The most important civil office which he has held was that of United States

agent for the Chippewa Indians. It was conferred upon him in 1866 by President Andrew Johnson, and held for three years. During his administration of the office he brought about a treaty between the Chippewas of the Mississippi and the government by which the Mille Lacs and Gull Lake reservations were ceded to the government, and thirty-six townships of land in the western part of the state were set aside for the occupancy of the Indians, to which are now being removed all the Chippewa Indians in the State. During the term he built forty houses, a saw mill, a flouring mill, broke one thousand acres of land, and removed five hundred Indians to their new home. This land known as the White Earth reservation is well adapted for Indian civilization, and is destined to become the home of all the Indian tribes in the state, where the experiment of educating and civilizing them appears to be successful.

Though not a military office, the title of major has generally been attached to the holder of the Indian Agency, and Mr. Bassett did not escape, having been spoken of ever since he held the office as Major Bassett.

An enumeration of the most considerable of the business enterprises which he conducted, or has been largely interested in, will show the activity of his mind, and the practical character of his life.

As early as 1855 he built a steam saw mill on the river bank, at the mouth of the creek. This was destroyed by fire three years later. He then built the Pioneer mill on the dam of the Minneapolis Mill Company, which was operated by hydraulic power. In 1857 he erected the first brick block in the city. It was at the corner of First street and Sixth avenue north. In 1859 he built a pail and tub factory, in which was manufactured all the pails, tubs, churns, wash boards and half bushel measures that were used

in Minnesota and northern Wisconsin, besides supplying large quantities to all the river towns as far as St. Louis.

In 1869 the Pioneer mill was sold, and a new one built on the site of the present city water works. Subsequently the ground occupied by this mill was sold to the city, and a new and larger saw mill was built on the river bank at the foot of Fifth avenue which was also operated by water power from the mill company's dam. This mill is still in operation, by the present firm of J. B. Bassett & Co. The firm also has a planing mill and lumber yard on Superior avenue adjacent to the tracks of the Minneapolis & St. Louis railroad.

In 1882 the Columbia Mill Co. was organized, of which Major Bassett was the principal stockholder, and the Columbia flour mill was built. It has a daily capacity of two thousand barrels of flour, and its product is among the best brands of flour sent out from the "Flour City."

Besides his own large interests in the flour manufacture of the city, Major Bassett is vice president of the Northwestern Consolidated Milling Company, which has a daily capacity to produce nine thousand barrels of flour.

As though these business enterprises were not sufficient to occupy his attention, Major Bassett has been for many years president of the Minneapolis Lumberman's Association, is an active member of the Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce. He was president of the Minneapolis Eastern Railroad Company for several years, and is now president of the Minneapolis Western Railroad Company. He has been largely instrumental in the removal of the threshing machine works from Fond du Lac to this city.

In the early days Minneapolis was noted for its spirited public meetings, to discuss local measures and even public questions. In those assemblies, which

used to remind the writer of the strenuous and turbulent meetings of the Athenian Democracy, the voice of Major Bassett was not seldom heard. He is a forcible public speaker, not in elegant phrase, or rhetorical periods, but in strong, homely common sense, and not unfrequently pointed with pretty sharp sarcasm. In conversation he is copious and full of suggestive ideas, the fruit of much reading, wide observation, and a restless intellect.

Major Bassett has a strong frame, is erect and active, and bears the weight of seventy-five years, without sensible abatement of vigor. His manner is abrupt, sometimes almost harsh, but the roughness is only the shaggy shell which surrounds a kernel of kind and sympathetic feeling. He has the sturdy principles of the Puritan, softened by the kindly training of a Quaker ancestry, but engrafted on a spirit little regardful of conventionalities, and chafing at the dogmatism of the orthodox church. His religious views are liberal and tolerant, believing that all the different sects are working, each in its own way, to better the condition of mankind. Though not identified with any particular church, he contributes liberally to the support of many. His creed is that broad expression of human brotherhood, which would do good to all mankind without distinction of nationality, race or color. His practice has ever been to do with his might whatever his hands may find to do. His life has been one of no common activity and energy. Minneapolis is filled with monuments of his enterprise, for his hands helped to lay the foundation stones of her civil structure, and have never been idle, while the magnificent fabric of her greatness has been reared.

The Pioneer mill did not long stand alone on the mill company's dam, as

Leonard Day proceeded to build at once, and finished his mill in the fall of 1858, just after the mill of Bassett & Co. was completed. Mr. Day operated his mill until it was bought by the mill company. These two mills occupied the dam until 1862, when in that year W. E. Jones built a mill next to Leonard Day's. Mr. Jones sold his mill to Crooker Bros. & Lamoreaux in 1871. In 1863, Ankeny, Robinson & Clement (afterward Ankeny, Robinson & Pettit) built the fourth mill, and operated it until the mill company took it off their hands. D. Morrison built the fifth mill, and operated it until 1870, when his sons, George and Clinton Morrison succeeded to the ownership under the firm name of Morrison Bros. In 1876 they sold half of it to the Eastern Railroad company, and the balance to the mill company. W. D. Washburn built the sixth mill in 1865, and called it the Lincoln mill. Previous to this time he had his logs sawed by the thousand. He stocked his mill until 1873, when he sold it to Emerson Cole, and Cole & Hammond operated the mill until it was bought by the Minneapolis Mill Company.

In issuing leases to the six mills occupying the mill company's dam, the mill company retained a proviso that whenever, in its judgment, the time had arrived for the removal of the mills from the dam, it should have the privilege of purchasing them at an appraised valuation, and take possession at the end of any term of five years.

In 1876, the mill company came to the conclusion that the increase in the manufacture of flour warranted it in using all the water belonging to the water power for that industry; consequently the saw mills occupying the mill dam would have to be moved; so the mill company took advantage of its option in the leases, and as the various leases of the six mills expired declined to renew them

and bought in the property, and after leasing by the year for a few years dismantled the mills, until now all that remains of the six mills are the stone foundations.

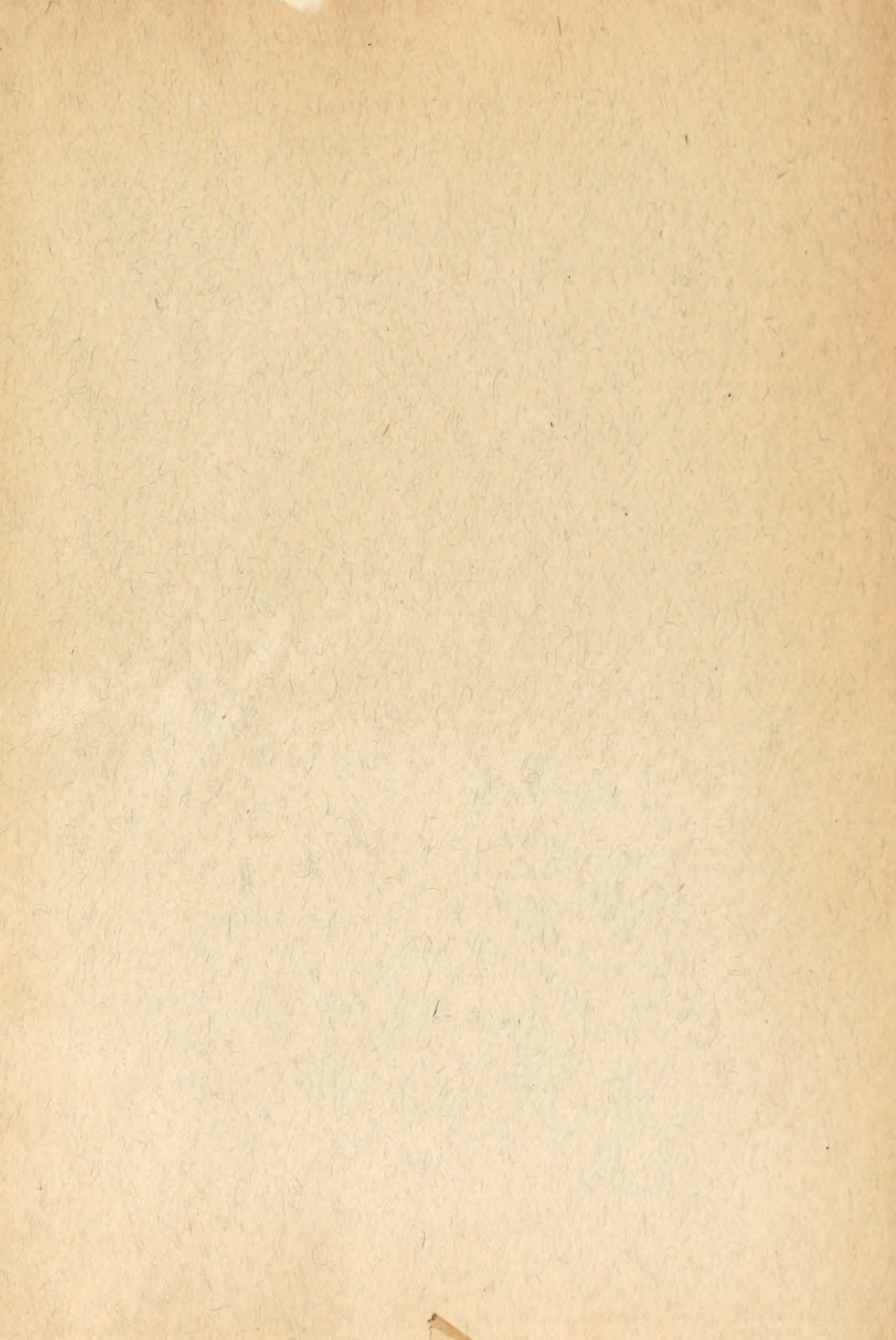
In 1866-7, J. B. Bassett & Co. built the stone building now used as the city water works, and put in a saw mill in the lower story and a pail tub factory in the second story. In 1878 they built a wooden addition to the mill, adjoining on the north. The city authorities having decided to move the water works from the building now known as the Holly mill, purchased the saw mill building of Bassett & Co. in 1872, removed the top story and remodeled the building into the present city water works. Bassett & Co. moved their saw mill into the wooden part of the building immediately adjoining the water works. In 1880 the city purchased another piece of land of Bassett & Co. adjoining the water works, and they moved their mill to the lot adjoining on the north and built the present structure occupied as a saw mill, and operated it until 1890, when the mill was re-built and re-furnished. In 1882, Mr. Gilpatrick retired from the firm of J. B. Bassett & Co., and Mr. W. L. Bassett, the son of the remaining partner, took his place, and has since managed the business. Mr. J. B. Bassett, has, undoubtedly, been engaged in the manufacture of lumber more years consecutively than any other individual manufacture in Minneapolis.

In 1862 Jos. Dean concluded to enter the lumber business. He sold the sash, door and blind factory, he had just purchased of Mr. Morey, to J. G. Smith. A few years previous to this the Messrs Harrison, consisting of W. M., T. A. and H. G. Harrison had been engaged in the milling business in Illinois, and having sold out just before the commencement

of the War of the Rebellion, they moved to Minneapolis and brought considerable capital with them. They became associated with Mr. Dean under the firm name of J. Dean & Co. The citizens of Minneapolis were astonished at the audacity of the firm, in purchasing an entire block of ground, on which to pile lumber, bounded by First and Second streets and First and Second avenues south. The purchase price being \$500 per lot, which seemed a very extravagant price to those of the citizens of Minneapolis who had passed through the panic of 1857 and 8. The co-partnership was completed in 1863, and an office was opened on the corner of First avenue south and Third street, on the ground now occupied by the Union National Bank. Soon after the organization of the firm, logs were purchased and sawed by the thousand in the St. Anthony water power Co.'s, mills on the east side of the river. The firm continued to have its logs sawed by the thousand for the next three years, and in 1866 proceeded to build the Pacific mill at the foot of First avenue north on the river bank, and at the time it was built, it was the largest and most complete saw mill in Minneapolis. This mill was run by J. Dean & Co. until 1876, when it was sold to Camp & Walker. In 1870 the firm built the Atlantic mill at the mouth of Bassett's creek, but this mill was only run for two years and burned March 29, 1872.

After J. Dean & Co. sold the Pacific mill in 1876 they decided to quit the lumber business, and immediately proceeded to close out their lumber and pine lands, and organized the Security Bank. While they were operating they carried on the largest business in the manufacture of lumber, at the Falls of St. Anthony.





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